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Year	No.	When Passed	Page	Prominent Subjects	Subjects
19	1	Feb.y 25th	1	Police in Military Cantonments and Bazars — support of —	Subject to the Presidency of Bombay; for defining the Powers of the Civil and Military Officers in the performance of that duty, and for fixing the local limits of the said Cantonments and Bazars
"	2	March 10th	5	Vakeels or Native Pleaders — Appt. of — in Civil Courts	For amending part of Section IX Regn. XIV A.D. 1802 entitled a Regulation for the Appt. of
"	3	April 14th	7	Ceded and Conquered Territories — Jurisdiction of — defining (to the northward)	Recently annexed to the Bombay Presidency shall be subject; for introducing the Laws and Regulations for the Administration of Justice and Collection of Revenues into those territories; and for modifying such parts of the existing Regulations, as relate to the Periodical Jail Deliveries. —
"	4	July 14th	15	Complaints against Collectors Comr. Residents &ca.	Amending the existing Rules for receiving Amenable to the Zilla Courts for Acts done in their Official Capacity in Opposition to any Regulation and to make provision for a Special enquiry in Certain Cases of Charge or information against any such Officer

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Year	No.	When passed	Page	Prominent Subjects	Subjects
1819	5	July 14th	31	Oath of Office to Native Law Officers	For modifying and extending the Rules in force which prescribe an — to explain and amend other provisions relative to the Native Ministerial Officers and Law Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts; and for extending the Principals of Regn. IV 1819 to the Native Servants of every denomination
"	6	July 14th	39	Asst. Magistrates Authority of —	For rescinding such part of Section XL Regn. IV of 1818 as may be Construed to restrict the Authority of — to the towns in which they may be deputed to reside
"	7	Augt. 4th	41	Ceded and Conquered Territories Jurisdiction of	To amend a part of Section III Regn. III 1819 defining the — recently Annexed to the Bombay Presidency shall be subject
"	8	Septr. 1st	43	Security for good Behaviour	Modifying some of the existing Rules relative to the requisition of — and for prescribing Rules for the guidance of the Courts of Criminal Judicature in Cases when persons held to bail may not attend, and when sureties for the good behaviour of individuals have failed in their engagements
"	9	Novr. 17th	51	Criminal Justice administration of —	Amending and Modifying certain of the Regulations in force relating to the —
"	10	" 24th	55	Crimes against the State Trial of persons charged with —	Amending Regn. 1st 1812
1820	1	Febr. 16th	57	Crimes against the State Powers of the Governor for punishing of —	To provide for the immediate punishment of Certain — by the Sentence of Courts Martial —
"	2	May 10th	61	Opium clandestine importation of	Explaining Regn. 1st 1818 entitled a Regn. for imposing a duty on all Opium made out of the limits of the territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William imported or brought into any Port or place within the limits of the Territories dependent on the Presidency of Bombay and for the more effectually preventing the Clandestine importation of Opium into

Year	No.	when passed	Page	Prominent Subjects	Subjects
					into the Town and Island of Bombay and into Port or place whatsoever within the Authority of the Govr. in Council of Bombay or within the limits of any of the Territories dependent of Bombay
1820	3	May 17th	69	Certain villages of the Sawunt Waree State annexed to the Sconkan — Sudder Station at Rutnagherry —	Annexing Certain villages on the Sea Coast in Paut and Ajgaom turufs in the Sawunt Waree district, formerly Composing part of the Territories of the Sawunt Waree State and ceded to the Honble East India Company and for fixing the —
"	4	Augt. 2nd	71	Talooka belonging to the Chaftain of Baldsenor and Veerpoor withdrawn from the Jurisdiction of Government —	Withdrawing from Jurisdictions of the Regulations of Government the —
"	5	Novr. 29th	73	Court of Appeal abolished — Sudder Adalut removed to Surat	Abolishing of — removing the — to Surat from Bombay —
"	6	"	" 107	Asst. Judge Situation of — abolished — Zilla Courts modification & jurisdiction	Abolishing the Situation of — making Certain modifications in the Constitution and Jurisdiction of —
	7	"	" 115	Sudder Fowdaree Adalut created & fixed at Surat	Uniting the powers and functions of the Provincial Court of Circuit and the Superior Tribunal in a Court to be Styled — the Seat of this Court to be — and to provide for the Appointment of the Judges and also for prescribing the duties of the Court — and extending the powers of —
				Criminal Judges powers of — extended	

Year	No.	When passed	Page	Prominent Subjects	Subjects
1820	8	Novr. 29th	139	Difference of Opinion on the Regulations in the Sudder Foujdaree Adalut	Rescinding Regn. XI 1812 and re-enacting its provision for the guidance of the Courts of Justice in Cases of on the meaning & Construction of the Regns. in a form to Correspond with the existing Powers & functions of Courts of Sudder Adalut & Sudder Foujdaree Adaulut.
—		Septr. 7th	143	Medical Regulations	Code of — for the Medical Department of the Presidency of Bombay to have effect from the 1st day of May 1821
		Decr. 23rd	267	Appendix to the Medical Regn.	
1821	1	May 2nd	269	Appeals from the Court of Appeals	Explaining Regn. V of 1820 and empowering the Court of Sudder Adalut to hear and determine Appeals from judgments or determinations by the late Court of Appeal, which had been preferred to, or were pending in the former Court of Sudder Adalut at the time of passing the said enactment.
"	Rule Ordnance & Regn. 1	July 25th	273	Ballast for Ships	A Rule Ordnance and Regulation for modifying the provisions of Rule Ordnance and Regn. I of 1820 relating to
	Regn. 2	May 23rd	277	Trade with Foreign Nations	Amending Regn. X of 1813 for the Conduct of — at the ports and settlements of the British Nation under the Presidency of Bombay
	3	June 6th	279	Fort and district of Anjar Capital Offences Committed within the —	Rescinding Sections XI and XV 1813 and for making other provisions for the trial of persons charged with Capital Offences Committed within the —

Year	No.	When passed	Page	Prominent Subjects	Subjects
1821	4	Augt. 1st	283	Lands Subject to Suit & grounds Rents - Sale &ca. of	Directing holders of — in the Island of Bombay to give notice of the sales or transfers of such Properties to the Collr. of that Island within a Certain period
1823	1	April 2nd	285	Lands exempted from the payment of Revenue Limitations of Actions	Defining the Circumstances that Constitute a Title to hold land exempt from the payment of Revenue prescribing the Rules of limitation in regard to Actions of various descriptions repealing Certain Regulations now in force on those subjects and enacting a Special limitation as to acknowledgments in writing, granted under former Governments by Cultivators
1824	1	March 31st	311	Executions of Judgments	authorizing the Zillah Civil Courts under the Presidency of Bombay to execute judgments passed by any other Civil authority under the said Presidency
"	2	April 7th	313	Limitations in regard to Actions of Certain descriptions	for removing doubts as to the Construction of Section XXVIII Regn. I A.D. 1823 touching a Regn. fixing
"	3	April 7th	315	Actions for Debts Calculation of periods of limitation mode of	A Regulation fixing the period from which Section XXIX Regn. I A.D. 1823 is to take effect; and further prescribing a peculiar mode for the Calculation of the periods of limitation specified in Section XXIX and XXX of the above Cited Regn. in Certain Cases in the Zillah of Broach Rescinding Secn. IX Regn. VI A.D. 1820 & Sectn. VI Regn. V A.D. 1820 & appointing a 2nd Regn. to the Courts of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut
"	4th	May 19th	317	2nd Register Appointing to Sudder Adt.	

Year	No.	When passed	Prominent Subjects	Subjects
1824	—	1824 June 22d Page 319.	Civil Absentee Regulation. —	Regn. regarding Civil Servants obtaining leave of Absence from their Station whether on account of bad health or on their private affairs also in respect to the scale of allowance to be granted to Civil Servants when employed in officiating or temporary appointments, on deputation or in travelling from one Station to another on the public service in modification of those passed by Govt. on the 23rd Octr. 1820. - Passed by the Governor in Council on the 22nd of June 1824

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A. D. 1819. REGULATION I.

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A REGULATION *for the support of the* POLICE *in the Cantonments and Military Bazars subject to the Presidency of Bombay; for defining the powers of the Civil and Military Officers in the performance of that duty, and for fixing the local limits of the said Cantonments and Bazars.* PASSED *by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, on the 25th of February,* 1819; *corresponding with the 1st of Falgoon sood, Sumbut, Vikramjit Era,* 1875; *Salbahan* 1740; *and 29th of Rubeeoolakhir* 1234 *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

THE following rules have been passed for the more effectual support of the Police in Cantonments and Military Bazars subject to the Presidency of Bombay; for defining the Powers of the Civil and Military Officers in the performance of that duty, and for fixing the local limits of the Cantonments and Bazars.

The support of the police and the maintenance of the peace within the limits of cantonments, vested in officers commanding the troops.

II. *First.*—The support of the police, and the maintenance of the peace within the limits of the cantonments and military bazars (which are to be fixed in the manner hereafter stated), are hereby vested in officers commanding the troops quartered at such places. The commanding officers will accordingly adopt

Commanding officers to adopt measures for preventing the commission of the thefts or other public crimes within the limits of cantonments and military bazars.

adopt the necessary measures, by means of the troops under their command, for preventing, as far as possible, the commission of thefts, robberies, murders, and other public crimes, within the limits of the said cantonments and military bazars, and for the discovery and apprehension of persons, who may at any time be guilty of any such acts.

Commanding officers, or others acting under their authorities, are not to interfere with respect to assaults and petty affrays.

Second.—Nothing contained in the preceding rule shall, however, be construed to authorize the commanding officers of cantonments, or the persons acting under their authority in the support of the police, to interfere, with respect to assaults and petty affrays, or other offences of inferior magnitude, unless the persons guilty of those offences, shall be apprehended in the actual commission of such acts.

Persons apprehended under the above rules, to be delivered over to the criminal Judge or Magistrate of the district; & to be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by the General Regulations.

Third.—Any person apprehended under the preceding rules in any of the cantonments or military bazars, on account of the commission of any public crime or offence, shall be delivered over with all practicable expedition to the criminal Judge or Zillah Magistrate of the jurisdiction in which such cantonments or bazars are situated; and the criminal Judge or Zillah Magistrate, if within his jurisdiction, shall proceed against the accused in the manner prescribed by the General Regulations.

Party aggrieved shall be at liberty to prefer his complaint against any individual resident in the cantonment or military bazars, to the Magistrate of the district.

III. *First.*—If any person shall have a charge or complaint to prefer against any individual resident in any of the cantonments or military bazars, who may not have been already apprehended by the persons entrusted therein with the support of the police, or if the charge or complaint be of a nature not to authorize those officers under clause second of the preceding section, to interfere in it; the party deeming himself aggrieved, is at liberty to prefer his charge or complaint directly to the criminal Judge or Zillah Magistrate, agreeably to the juris-

Criminal Judges and Magistrates to proceed against such individuals

diction

diction in which the cantonments or military bazar may be situated, who is hereby authorized and required to proceed with respect to it under the general regulations, in the same manner, as if the alleged crime or offence had been committed in any other part of his jurisdiction.

under the General Regulations.

Second.—Under the foregoing clause the criminal Judges and Zillah Magistrate are of course empowered to issue their warrants and summonses against any persons residing in the cantonments and military Bazars, in the same manner as if such persons resided in any other part of their jurisdiction; and the commanding officers of stations are hereby required to afford every protection to the officers of the Judges, criminal Judges, Zillah Magistrates, and Justices of the peace, in the discharge of the duty entrusted to them, whether any special application shall have been made to them for such aid or support, or otherwise.

Criminal Judges or Magistrates may issue warrants and summonses against any person residing in the cantonment.

Commanding officers on special application, or otherwise, required to afford protection to the officers of the Civil authority, in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them.

IV.—On receipt of this Regulation, the limits of the cantonments, including the military bazar attached thereto, at which any division or corps of the army, or any considerable detachment, not being less than half a battalion, may be quartered, shall be fixed by the Commanding Officer in concert with the criminal Judge or Zillah Magistrate. The commanding officer at each of those stations will accordingly submit to Government, through the usual channel, as soon as circumstances may conveniently admit, a report, framed in concert with the criminal Judge or Zillah Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the cantonments may be situated, upon the local limits of the cantonments; forwarding at the same time any separate remarks which the criminal Judge or Zillah Magistrate may wish to make on the subject, for the final orders of the Governor in Council.

Limits of cantonments and military bazars, to be fixed by commanding officers in concert with the criminal Judge or Magistrate of the district.

Commamding officer to submit a report upon the local limits of the cantonments with any remarks from the criminal Judge or Magistrate of the station, for the final orders of Government.

V.

The above rules to be considered applicable to all cantonments.

V. The above rules shall be considered applicable to all cantonments in which any considerable body of the troops, not being less than half a battalion, is quartered, whether the cantonments be situated at the place of residence of the Judge, criminal Judge and Zillah Magistrate, or in any other part of the district.

A. D. 1819 REGULATION II.

A REGULATION *for amending part of Section IX. Regulation XIV. A. D.* 1802 *entitled a Regulation for the appointment of Vakeels or Native pleaders in the Civil Courts:--Passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay on the* 10*th March* 1819, *corresponding with the* 14*th of Falgoon Sood Sumbut or Vekramajit Era* 1875 *Salbahan* 1740, *and* 13*th of Jumâdyool-awul* 1234 *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the fees levied upon the institution of Suits in the Civil Courts under Sec. III. Regulation VIII. A. D. 1802, as well as those receivable by the Registers of the said Courts under Sec. V. Regulation II. 1808, were calculated upon the principle of a gradual increase in proportion to the amount of Suit, and WHEREAS doubts have arisen upon the application of this principle in estimating the fees of Vakeels or Native pleaders according to the table thereof exhibited in Section IX. Regulation XIV. A. D. 1802: in order therefore to remove such doubts in future, the following rules have been enacted.

Fees to be allowed to Vakeels or native pleaders in the Civil Courts.

II. The Vakeels of parties in the several Courts of Judicature are to be allowed as fees for pleading the causes of their clients, the following per centage on the sum of money or the value of any personal property which may constitute the subject of the Suit, viz.

On

On amount or value not exceeding five thouſand rupees, five per cent on the firſt thouſand, and four per cent on the remainder.

On amount or value exceeding five thouſand and not exceeding ten thouſand rupees—on five thouſand as above, and on the remainder three per cent.

On amount or value exceeding five thouſand and not exceeding twenty five thouſand rupees—on ten thouſand as above, and on the remainder two per cent.

On amount or value exceeding twenty five thouſand, and not exceeding fifty thouſand rupees—on twenty five thouſand as above, and on the remainder one per cent.

On amount or value exceeding fifty thouſand and not exceeding one hundred thouſand rupees—on fifty thouſand as above, and on the remainder three quarters per cent.

On amount or value exceeding one hundred thouſand rupees—on one hundred thouſand as above, and on the remainder one half per cent.

A. D. 1819 REGULATION III.

A REGULATION *for defining the Jurisdiction to which the ceded and conquered Territories, recently annexed to the Bombay Presidency, shall be subject; for introducing the Laws and Regulations for the administration of Justice and collection of the Revenues into those territories; and for modifing such parts of the existing Regulations, as relate to the periodical Jail Deliveries*:—PASSED *by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the* 14*th April* 1819, *corresponding with the* 4*th of Chyter Vud, Sumbut or Vikramajet Era* 1875; *Salbahan* 1741, *and* 18 *of Jumadyoolakher* 1234 *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS by a supplemental Treaty concluded at Baroda, on the 6th of November 1817, with His Highness the Guycawar, and ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Camp at Masowly, on the 12th of March 1818, the Districts composing the perpetual farm of Ahmedabad by the XV article of the Treaty of Poona, namely, the late Paiswa's share in the city of Ahmedabad, the Duscooraee Pergunnah, the Districts of Beerumgaum and Perantej; his share in Hursolee and Morassa, the Punch Mahals, viz. Mahmoodabad, Aleena, or otherwise called Thanna, Sasra

Sasra and Antroolee, Balasenore and Veerpoor, and half of the Town and Pergunnah of Petlaud, were ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Honorable East India Company, in order to provide for the regular payment of the additional troops subsidised by that Treaty; and WHEREAS by the additional articles to the supplemental Treaty aforesaid, negotiated with the Guycawar state, and ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council at Fort William on the 28th of November 1818, the Guycawar's share of the city, and of his rights in Ahmedabad, the Duscooraee (inclusive of Doomalla and Enam assignments), the Pergunnahs of Turkeyser and Cusba of Mota in Surat Attaveesy, were ceded to the East India Company in exchange for the Districts of Dubhoy, Bahadurpoora and Saowlee, and of the Moghallaie duties in the Districts belonging to the Guycawar in the Surat Attaveesy; and WHEREAS it was considered mutually desirable for the interests and convenience of both Governments, and to promote more effectually the consolidation of their power and authority, that the rights of the Cusba Town of Petlaud, should be transferred to one or other of the contracting parties, His Highness the Guycawar agreed by the additional articles aforesaid, to cede in exchange for the Company's rights in the Cusba of Petlaud only, his rights in the Cusba or Township of Omrut; and WHEREAS all the territory situated to the southward of the Districts of Bailapoor, Autgong and Cullian, and lying between the ghauts of the Syadree mountains & the sea, denominated the Southern Concan and the Pergunnah of Oolpar in Guzerat belonging to the late Paishwa, have been obtained by conquest, and annexed to this Presidency by the authority of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council; and WHEREAS it has been judged advisable to annex such of the territories to those Zillahs which from their vicinity can most conveniently

conveniently exercise a jurisdiction over them, and also to create a new Zillah in the Southern Concan; and WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to extend the Regulations for the administration of Justice, and the collection of the Revenue, with the amendments and alterations hereafter specified, to the territories aforesaid, as well as to modify such parts of Section VIII. Regulation VIII.1812, as relate to the number of Jail deliveries annually, the following enactment has been passed.

Certain parts of Section III. Regulation VI. 1817 rescinded.

II. Such parts of Section III. Regulation VI.1817, as relate to the annexation of the Pergunnahs of Dubhoy, and Bahadurpoora to the Zillah of Broach, and the Pergunnah of Saowlee to the Zillah of Kaira are hereby rescinded.

Section V. Regulation II. 1805 rescinded.

British territory north of the Myhee, divided into two Zillahs; one designated the Ahmedabad or Western Zillah, the other the Eastern Zillah north of the Myhee.

III *First.* Section V. Regulation II. 1805, constituting the Zillah and Collectorship of Kaira is hereby rescinded, and the territories situated to the northward of the Myhee river, which were divided into two Zillahs and Collectorships from the 1st day of January 1818, shall be designated, one the Ahmedabad or Western Zillah, and the other the Eastern Zillah North of the Myhee.

What shall constitute the Admedabad or Western Zillah.

Second. The districts situated to the west of the Sabumatty river, inclusive of such part of the Dholka Pergunnah as may be situated to the east thereof, with the City of Ahmedabad, including such Villages in the Duskoraee as are to the west of the Kharee river and the Pergunnah of Perantej, shall form the Ahmedabad or the Western Zillah; and the Districts situated to the eastward of the Saburmatty with the exception of the City of Ahmedabad, such part of the Dholka Pergunnah as may be situated within this boundary, the Pergunnah of Perantej, and the Villages before stated, shall form the Eastern Zillah North of the Myhee.

What shall constitute the Eastern Zillah.

Such records to be transferred to the Ahmedabad or Western Zillah Court as may belong thereto.

Zillah Court to proceed in suits transferred in same manner as if instituted therein in the first instance.

IV. *First.* All suits which may have arisen within the limits of such parts of the late Zillah of Kaira, as are now incorporated into the new created Zillah of Ahmedabad, and which may be depending, shall be received by, and the papers and documents connected with such suits, transmitted to the Zillah Court of Ahmedabad, and the Judge thereof is hereby empowered to proceed in the trial of the said cases, in like manner as if the suits had been instituted in the first instance in the Court under his authority.

The same principle to apply within the Eastern Zillah.

Second. The principles of the above clause shall apply to such parts of the territory comprized in the late Kaira Zillah, as may be incorporated with the Eastern Zillah North of the Myhee.

Civil and Criminal Prisoners in the Jail at Kaira to be transferred to the Zillah to which they may belong.

Third. The Civil and Criminal Prisoners in the Jail of Kaira, shall also be transferred under this division, to the Zillah to which they may respectively belong.

All acts of the Judicial and Revenue Officers from the date of the introduction of the constitution within the late Cessions north of the Myhee & in the conquered territories to the date of this enactment, are legalized.

V. All acts done or decisions passed by the Revenue or Judicial authorities within the recently acquired Territories situated to the North of the Myhee, since the date of the Government order partitioning the Country into two Zillahs, viz. the 10th December 1817, as well as within all the conquered Territories alluded to in this Regulation, are hereby considered to have the same force and effect, as if passed subsequent to the promulgation of this Regulation.

The Pergunnahs of Oolpar and Turkeyser and Cusba of Mota and the Pergunnah of Bhugwara annexed to the Surat Zillah.

VI. The Pergunnahs of Oolpar and Turkeyser and Cusba of Mota in Surat Attaveesy, are annexed to the Zillah of Surat, as was the Pergunnah of Bugwara, or that portion of the Territory ceded by the Treaty of Poona and lying between the Damaun river and the Attaveesy by an Order in Council bearing date the 17th November 1817.

The Village of Mugdula and lands in the Village of Peeplod are annexed to

VII. The Village of Mugdula together with some adjoining lands in the Village of Peeplod, situated in the Pergunnah

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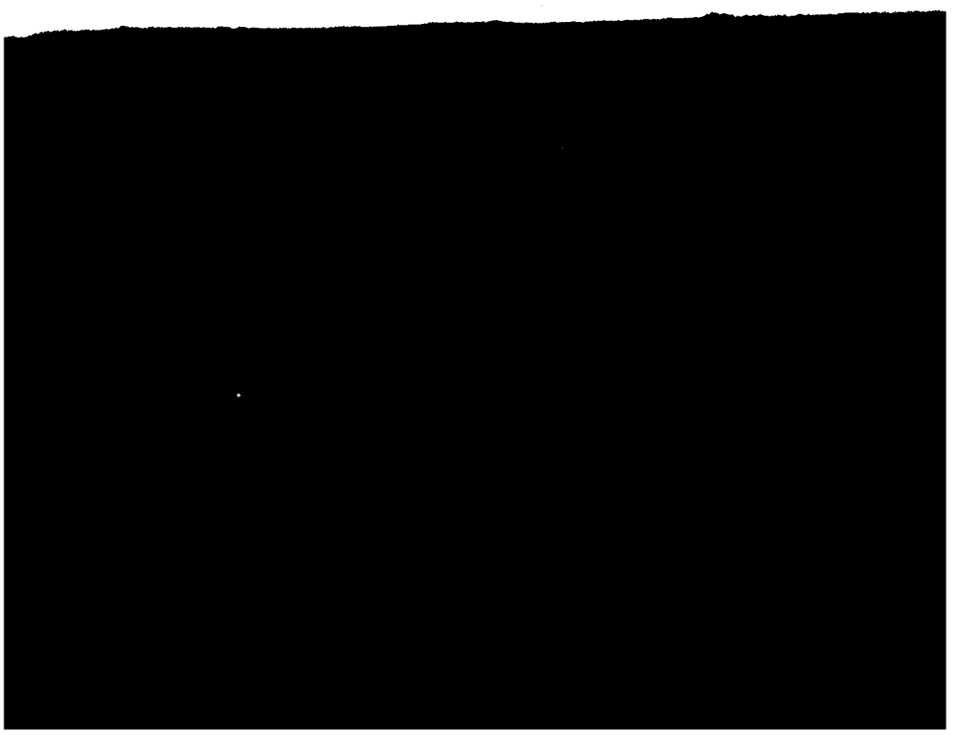
ERRATUM

In Section VIII instead of Regulations "*VI and XII* of 1815 are hereby rescinded", *read*, "*IV & XII.* &c. &c.

Recd 21st May 1819

[redacted]



nah of Chourasee, being Cessions under the last Treaty of Poona, are hereby annexed to the Zillah of Surat.

the Zillah of Surat.

VIII. Regulations I. of 1811; XI. of 1814, and VI. and XII. of 1815, are hereby rescinded.

Regulations I. of 1811. XI. of 1814 and VI. and XII. of 1815 rescinded.

IX. *First.* The tract of the territory situated to the south of the Districts of Bailapoor, Autgong and Callian, as far as the river Apta, shall be annexed to the Zillah of the Northern Concan.

Annexation of territory to the Zillah of Northern Concan.

Second. The conquered territory bounded on the north by the Apta river and on the south by the Carlee or Malwan river and lying between the ghauts of the Syadree Mountains and the sea, known under the appellation of the Southern Concan shall be formed into a separate Zillah and Collectorship, to be denominated the Zillah of the Southern Concan, including within its Jurisdiction the territories dependent on Fort Victoria and Malwan.

Conquered terrritory in the Southern Concan created into a Zillah.

To be designated the Zillah of the Southern Concan.

And to include the stations of Fort Victoria and Malwan.

X. *First.* All suits which may have arisen within the limit of the Districts of Malwan and Fort Victoria, now incorporated in the new created Zillah of the Southern Concan and and which may be depending, shall be received by, and the papers and documents connected with such suits transmitted to, the Zillah Court under which these stations are now placed; and the Judge thereof is hereby empowered to proceed on the trial of the said cases, in like manner as if the suits had been instituted, in the first instance, in the Courts under his authority.

The Judicial Records from Malwan and Fort Victoria to be transferred to the Zillah Court of the Southern Concan.

Zillah Court to proceed in suits transferred in same manner as if instituted therein in the first instance.

Second. The Civil and Criminal Prisoners in the Jails of Malwan and Fort Victoria shall be transferred to such place as shall hereafter be fixed on for the seat of the Zillah of the Southern Concan.

The Civil and Criminal Prisoners in the Jails of Malwan and Fort Victoria to be transferred to the Sudder Station.

Third. All papers and documents in causes appealed from the decisions of the Judges at Fort Victoria and Malwan, and which

Sudder Adawlut to transfer to the Provincial Court of Appeal, appeals

pending from Fort Victoria and Malwan.

which may be depending in the Court of Sudder Adawlut, shall be transmitted to the Provincial Court of Appeal; and the Judges of the Court of Appeal are hereby empowered to proceed in the trial of the said cases, in like manner as if the suits had been instituted in the first instance in the Provincial Court.

And that Court is empowered to proceed therewith as if instituted in the first instance in the Provincial Court.

The Laws and Regulations to have effect in the Cessions and conquests from the dates specified in this Section.

XI. The Laws and Regulations established for the internal administration of the territories under the Presidency of Bombay, and for the Collection of the Revenues, are hereby declared to be in full force and effect within such parts of the late Cessions, as are situated North of the Myhee, and lying within or annexed to Surat Attaveesy, *from the 6th of June* 1817.

In the Pergunnah of Colpar from the 28th of November 1817.

And in the conquered territorries annexed to the Northern and Southern Concan respectively from the 2d September 1818.

Civil Claims originating twelve years antecedent to the dates of cession or conquest, not cognizable by the Civil Courts.

XII. The Courts of Civil Judicature shall not be deemed competent to take cognizance of civil claims in any part of the ceded and conquered territories aforesaid, the cause of action in which may have originated previously to a period of twelve years antecedent to the dates of such cessions and conquests respectively.

Limitation of the operation of Regulation III. 1814 prescribed.

XIII. The operation of Regulation III. 1814 is limited to the 6th June 1816 in respect to the territories aforesaid; to the 28th of November 1816 in respect to Oolpar; and to the 2d of September 1817, in respect to the conquered territories in the Concan: and operation of Section XIII. Regulation XIV. 1815, in respect to all the territories and places named in the preamble of this Regulation, is limited to the 1st day of September 1819, of which due notice shall be given by the proper local authorities.

Operation of Section XIII. Regulation XIV 1815 limited to 1st September 1819. Of which due notice to be publicly given.

XIV.

Crimes committed previous to the date of Cession or conquest not cognizable by the Criminal Courts.

XIV. The Courts of Criminal Judicature are hereby prohibited from taking cognizance of any crime or offence which may have been committed in any part of the aforesaid territories previously to the dates of cession or conquest, as specified in Section XI.

Collectorship of the Northern Concan declared to be coextensive with the jurisdiction of the Zillah Court

XV. Such part of clause first Section II, of Regulation VI. 1817, as provides for the establishment of a separate collectorship in the Northern Concan, independent of Salsette, is hereby modified; and the Collectorship in the Northern Concan is declared to be co-extensive with the jurisdiction of the Zillah Court, in all matters of revenue, as well as magisterial, under the Regulations now in force.

Certain parts of Section VIII. Regulation VIII. 1812 as provide for three Circuits in each year rescinded.

XVI. *First.* Such part of Section VIII. Regulation VIII. 1812, as provides for the General Jail deliveries annually in each Zillah, is hereby rescinded.

Two Circuits established in each year.

Exception.

Second. There shall be two General Jail deliveries annually in each Zillah, with the exception provided in the following Section: for which purpose the Junior Judges shall make two Circuits; setting out on the first Circuit upon the first day of April, and on the second Circuit upon the first day of October, in each year respectively.

Jail deliveries to be held quarterly in the Zillah of Surat.

XVII. The Jail deliveries of the Zillah of Surat, the Seat of the Court of Circuit, shall hereafter be held quarterly before one of the Judges.

In what manner and at what periods the Jail deliveries are to take place.

XVIII. The Courts of Quarterly Jail delivery established by the preceding Section, shall commence on the first of the months of January, April, July, and October respectively in each year, and shall be superintended by the Judges of the Provincial Court in rotation as follows, viz.—

The Chief Judge shall preside at the April and October, or second and fourth Quarter Sessions of the year; and the January and July, or first and third Quarter Sessions, shall be held by the Second and Third Judges alternately.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION *to amend the existing rules for receiving complaints in the Zillah Courts, against Collectors of the Land Revenue and Customs, Commercial Residents, and others, European Public Officers, amenable to those Courts, for Acts done in their official capacity in opposition to any published Regulation; and to make provision for a special enquiry, in certain cases of charge or information against any such officers.* —**PASSED** *by the Governor in Council of Bombay, on the* 14*th of July* 1819, *corresponding with the* 7*th Assad Vud, Sumbut or Vekramajit Era* 1875*; Salbahan* 1741*; and* 20*th Ramzan* 1234 *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

BY Section VII. Regulation I. A. D. 1800, Collectors of Revenue and Customs and their assistants (and Native officers), and all persons on the part of Government in the manufacture of Salt, or in the provision of the investment, are declared amenable to the Zillah Court for any Acts done in their official capacity in opposition to any Regulation print-

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ed and published in the prescribed form; it is further provided by the Regulation referred to, that if the complainant consider himself aggrieved under any published Regulation, by an Act done by any of the officers described, in pursuance to a special order originating with the Governor in Council, or with respect to demands of Revenue, if he admit the demand to be conformable to the engagements or stipulations under which the Collector may have made the demand, but deny their validity, or have any objections to them, either wholly or in part, under any Regulation passed by the Governor in Council, the Collector, or other public officer, is not to be liable to personal prosecution on account of such authorized demand, or on account of demands made in conformity to such engagements, or stipulations, which are to be held valid until they are set aside, or altered by a final judicial decision. In such cases Government is to be considered the defendant, and the person deeming himself aggrieved is directed to present a petition to the Judge of the Zillah Court having jurisdiction over the officer by whom the Act complained of may have been done, stating wherein he considers himself injured under the Regulations, and praying that the Governor in Council will order the Court, in which the cause may be cognizable, to try the points or matters contested agreeably to the Regulations. The Judge to whom any such petition may be presented is required to forward it immediately to the Governor in Council, who has declared that, if he shall not think it proper to afford the redress solicited by the petitioner, and the established Court of Justice shall be competent to try the cause, he will direct the Court in which it may be cognizable to proceed to the trial of it, under the same Rules and Regulations as are prescribed for the trial of suits between individuals. The officer, by whom the Act complained a-

gainst may have been done, is in such cases to defend the suit on the part of Government, under the directions of the Governor in Council, and he is to employ for this purpose the Vakeel of Government attached to the Court in which the suit may be tried, but in all other cases, vizt. excepting such as are specially declared to be suits against Government, the officer complained against is left to defend the suit by any Vakeel he may think proper to employ, and at his own ultimate risk and expense, if his conduct shall appear on judicial investigation, to have been repugnant to, or unwarranted by the Regulations; though in suits involving any claim to money received or demanded on behalf of Government, all costs of suit are allowed to be disbursed in the first instance, from the public treasury, and the officer complained against is secured from personal loss, if his conduct shall be adjudged by a final decree to have been conformable to the Regulations. A principal object of the provisions was to distinguish suits, in which the Collectors and other public officers might become personally answerable for any unauthorized deviation from the rules prescribed for their guidance in the performance of their respective duties, and suits for acts done by them under special orders in the regular discharge of their official functions, in which no personal responsibility could attach to them. A further object was to furnish the Governor in Council with the earliest information of all cases in which individuals might deem themselves aggrieved by acts done in pursuance of special orders from the Governor in Council, that redress might be granted without a judicial process, if it should appear that any real injury had been sustained, or that the rights of Government might be defended with full information and advice from the proper departments, if the complaint preferred should on enquiry, be deemed not to have any just foundation, with

a view to simplify the process. It is therefore advisable that every complaint preferred in the Courts of Civil Justice against any European public officer amenable thereto, should be reported in the first instance, for the information and orders of the Governor in Council. It is also expedient and requisite, that provision should be made for a special enquiry when charges of a serious nature are preferred to any of the established Courts of Judicature authorized to receive such charges, against any of the covenanted servants of the Company employed in situations of trust and responsibility in the Judicial, Revenue or Commercial departments, as well as when any charge or public information of this description may be communicated directly, or through any official channel of communication, to the Governor in Council. By the statute 13 Geo. III. Cap. LXIII. Section XXXIII. it is enacted, that " if any of His Majesty's subjects in India, employed by, or in the actual service of the United Company, shall be charged with and prosecuted for any breach of public trust, or for embezzlement of public money or stores, or for defrauding the United Company, every such offender being convicted thereof in the Supreme Court of Judicature, may be fined and imprisoned and judged to be for ever after incapable of serving the United Company." It is further enacted by the statute 33 Geo. III. Cap. LII. Section LXII., " that the demanding or receiving any sum of money, or other valuable thing as a gift or present, or under colour thereof, whether it be for the use of the party receiving the same, or for, or pretended to be for, the use of the Company or of any other person whatsoever, by any British subject holding or exercising any office or employment under His Majesty or the United Company, in the East Indies, shall be deemed and taken to be extortion, and a misdemeanor at law, and shall be proceeded against and punished as such, under

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and by virtue of this Act, and the offender shall also forfeit to the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, the whole gift or present so received, or the full value thereof." These provisions of the British legislature are open to the direct prosecution of the charges therein mentioned before the King's Court at Bombay by any individual who may be desirous of prosecuting such charges in that Court, without the interposition of Government. But individuals cannot be expected, in all cases to prosecute charges of the nature specified (at their own risk & expense) in the King's Court at the Presidency, and when an accusation is preferred to any of the Courts of Judicature authorized to receive the same, or public information is given to the Governor in Council of corruption, embezzlement, or other gross malversation, breach of trust, or high misdemeanor, by a public officer, it is requisite for the ends of justice, that an immediate enquiry should be instituted for the purpose of ascertaining whether such accusation, or information, be founded or otherwise, in order that in the former case, Government may be enabled to judge, whether such officer deserve any longer to be continued in the employment of the Company, and that (in cases which may appear to require it) the provisions of the law may be carried into effect by a public prosecution in the Recorder's Court, or if the charge shall appear to be unfounded, that justice may be done to the character of the accused. The following rules are accordingly enacted and are to be considered in force, as soon as promulgated, in the whole of the provinces subject to the immediate authority of the Presidency of Bombay.

First process to be observed on the institution of a complaint in a Zillah Court against a Collector, Commercial Resident, or other European public officer and

II. Whenever a complaint may be instituted in the manner prescribed by the Regulations in any Zillah Court against a Collector of the Revenue, or a Commercial Resident, or a Collector of the Customs or other duties, or against any assistant

nable thereto, when the act complained of may not come within the special provisions of Section VI. of this Regulation.

sistant to such officers, respectively or generally against any European public officer amenable to the Zillah Court, for any Act which, under the Regulations in force, may be cognizable by such Court, and may not be of the nature described in Section VI. of this Regulation; the Judge, previously to calling upon the officer complained against for his answer, shall transmit a copy and English translation of the complainant's petition to the Governor in Council for his information and orders.

What proceedings will be held, and orders passed by Government on references made to the Governor in Council under the preceding section.

III. On receipt of the reference directed in the preceding Section the Governor in Council, after making such enquiry as he may judge necessary in whatever mode the circumstances of the case may suggest, will determine, in the event of the redress sued for by the complainant not being granted, whether the suit instituted shall be defended as a public suit by Government, or whether it shall be considered a private suit, and left to the defence of the person against whom it is brought, or generally, what mode of proceeding shall be adopted with respect to the suit in question. The orders of Government in consequence shall be immediately communicated to the Judge of the Court in which the suit may have been instituted, or in which it may be cognizable, and he shall be guided thereby as far as they may respect the general mode of proceeding to be observed by him under the Regulations in force, provided that if the Governor in Council shall order the complaint so referred to be tried in a Zillah Court, either as a public suit against Government or as a private suit against the party whose Acts are complained of, the whole of the rules in force relative to the trial and decision of such suits respectively, shall be considered applicable to the trial and decision of the suit in question, in like manner as if no special orders from Government had been received.

In what respect the Judges of the Civil Courts to be guided by the orders of Government upon such reference.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION IV.

IV. Such parts of Section X. Regulation VI. 1812, as relate to charges of corruption against a Judge of a Zillah Court preferred to a Provincial Court of Appeal, as well as Section VIII. Regulation VII. 1812, relative to charges of corruption against the Judge of a Zillah Court or of the Provincial Court preferred to the Court of Sudder Adawlut, are hereby rescinded.

Parts of Section X. Regulation VI. 1812 rescinded.

Also Section VIII. Regulation VII. 1812.

V. Such parts of Section IX. Regulation IV. 1800, as relate to charges of corruption and extortion against the Registers or assistants to the Civil and Criminal Courts, or against any other officers of those Courts, being covenanted servants of the Company, are also rescinded.

Parts of Section IX. Regulation IV. 1800 likewise rescinded.

VI. Whenever a complaint or charge of corruption, vizt. of the corrupt demand or receipt of money or other valuable thing as a gift or present, or of the embezzlement of public stores, or of any fraud or breach of public trust, or other gross misdemeanor, shall be preferred against any European officer attached, or who had been attached, to the Judicial, Revenue, or Commercial Departments, or when any matter of the nature in question, implicating the conduct of a public officer, shall appear in the course of any proceeding which may come before any superior authority, or be specially reported by a Subordinate Court or Authority, the enquiry into such charge or complaint shall be conducted according to the following provisions.

Enquiry into complaints or charges of corruption, embezzlement, or other gross fraud, breach of trust, or high misdemeanor, against a judicial officer how to be conducted.

VII. *First.*—With a view to the protection of the characters of the public officers it is hereby declared, that no accusation or information of the nature above described shall be acted upon, unless the truth of the charge be averred on oath, or under a solemn declaration (if the deponent be of a rank or cast, which would render it improper to require his oath), from

Accusations or informations against public officers not to be acted upon, unless averred on oath or under a solemn declaration.

from the deponent's personal knowledge of the facts and circumstances on which the charge is grounded.

Persons preferring charges to be required to furnish security to prosecute them to a conclusion.

Second.—With a view likewise to the more effectual accomplishment of the purpose stated in the preceding clause, that is—the protection of the characters of the public officers from malicious and calumnious aspersions, it is hereby declared that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council and Sudder Adawlut, should it be deemed advisable, to require the person by whom any public accusation or information may be preferred, to furnish such security as may be deemed reasonable, to attend and prosecute the charge to a conclusion, and supposing such security not to have been taken in the first instance, to require it in any subsequent stage of the business, should circumstances appear to render that precaution at any time necessary or proper.

In cases of charges being preferred direct to the superintending authorities, previous examination & investigation to be made whether grounds exist for a regular and formal enquiry.

VIII. *First.*—Whenever any charge or information of the nature above described, shall be preferred direct to the Sudder Adawlut, it shall be the duty of that Court to examine the complainant or informant circumstantially on oath, or under a solemn declaration, if he be entitled to be exempted from taking an oath, and likewise to make such further general enquiries on the subject, either by a reference to the public records, or by calling on the party accused, for an explanation of the alleged Acts of misconduct, or in any other mode which the nature of the case may suggest, as may be sufficient to satisfy the Court whether grounds exist for a regular and formal enquiry into the said charge or information, or otherwise.

Every Court of Civil judicature receiving such charges to examine the complaint on oath and transmit such deposition to the proper superintending authority.

Second.—In order at the same time to afford sufficient facilities to persons, who may have substantial grounds for complaint against any of the public European officers employed in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial departments, to obtain redress

dress of any real grievances, it shall be the duty of every Court of Civil Judicature, by which any public charge or information of the nature above described may be received, to examine the complainant, or informant, circumstantially on oath, or under a solemn declaration, if he be entitled to be exempted from taking an oath, and transmit the deposition so taken to the Sudder Adawlut, for their further consideration, and for such further general enquiries as may be judged necessary for the purpose stated in the preceding clause.

Superintending authorities may dismiss frivolous or vexatious charges.

Third.—Should the Sudder Adawlut be of opinion that the charge or information is frivolous and vexatious, they shall merely inform the party that they do not see any substantial reason for entering further into the enquiry.

Superintending authorities to report to Government every case in which substantial grounds appear to exist for a regular enquiry.

Fourth.—Should the Sudder Adawlut be of opinion, after the general enquiries above noticed, that substantial grounds exist for making a regular formal enquiry into the truth of any public charge or information which may be preferred against any European officer subject to their control, they shall submit the documents on which their opinion may be grounded, together with a clear statement of the charges, reduced to distinct heads or articles, which they would propose to be made the subject of a regular investigation, to the Governor in Council for his consideration and orders.

Should the Governor in Council concur in such opinion, he will appoint commissioners for making a regular enquiry.

IX. *First.*—Should the Governor in Council, on receipt of the report above described, concur thereto that a regular investigation should be made into the truth of the charge or information preferred against the person accused, he will appoint a commissioner or commissioners for the performance of that duty, who, previously to entering on the discharge of it, shall take the following oath before the Governor in Council, or any person commissioned to administer the same.

"I,

Oath of commissioner.

"I, A. B. appointed a commissioner under the provisions of Regulation A. D. do hereby solemnly swear, that I will faithfully and impartially perform the duty committed to me, without fear, favor, or bias, to the best of my ability, knowledge, and judgment."

So help me God.

The commission to be holden at the most convenient place.

Second.—The Governor in Council will at the same time order the commission so appointed, to be holden at such place as may be most convenient, and best adapted to the ends of justice.

General control over all commissions under this Regulation to be vested in the Court of Sudder Adawlut or Governor in Council, as the latter shall determine.

X. *First.*—Whenever a special commission shall be appointed under the provisions of this Regulation, the Governor in Council will determine whether the commission shall be placed under the control of the Sudder Adawlut, or shall act immediately under the authority of Government: in the former case the commissioners are to apply to the Court of Sudder Adawlut for any instructions which they may require in the execution of the duty entrusted to them, for which provision may not have been expressly made by the present, or any other Regulation, and the Court abovementioned is empowered to pass such orders on the subject, as may appear to be most consonant to the general principles of equity, and most conducive to the purposes of substantial justice; provided, however, that if any doubt or difficulty should arise in the conduct of such investigations, for which it may appear to be advisable to make provision by a general Regulation, the said Court shall prepare the necessary draft of a Regulation for the purpose, and submit it to the Governor in Council, for his consideration.

Sudder Adawlut empowered to instruct the commissioners on points not provided for when the control is vested in that Court.

Provision for submitting to Government any new Regulation which may appear adviseable in such cases.

Governor in Council to issue instructions to commissioners under his control.

Second.—All commissioners appointed to act immediately under the authority of Government shall be guided by the instructions which they may receive in this behalf from the Governor in Council, and in cases where it may appear advisable to

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make provision by a general Regulation for the removal of all doubts and difficulties which may arise in the conduct of the investigation, the commissioners shall be competent to propose the draft of a Regulation for the purpose, and to submit it to the Governor in Council for his consideration and orders.

And commissioners in such cases to submit any new Regulation which may appear adviseable.

Third.—Provided, however, that in any case wherein the commissioners shall entertain doubts of the intent or meaning of any provisions of this Regulation, they shall submit the point for the consideration of the Sudder Adawlut, and shall be guided by the determination passed by that Court.

Sudder Adawlut in all cases alone empowered to explain to commissioners the true meaning and intent of the Regulation, when doubts occur with respect to the construction to be put upon them.

Fourth.—Provided further, that whenever Government shall determine that the commission to be appointed under the provisions of this Regulation shall not be placed under the control of the Sudder Adawlut, such commission shall in no case consist of less than two persons, one of whom at least shall be selected from among the officers in the Judicial Department of the service.

Whenever commissioners are placed under control of the Governor in Council & not of the Sudder Adawlut, two shall be appointed, one of whom at least to be selected from the Judicial Department.

XI. Whenever a special commission may be appointed under the provisions of this Regulation for the investigation of charges exhibited against a public officer, the Governor in Council will determine, on a view of the nature & circumstances of the case, whether the accused shall be suspended from the discharge of the functions of his office; and if so, whether he should be permitted to draw the established allowances of his office, or otherwise.

Government will determine whether the accused shall be suspended or permitted to draw his established allowances.

XII. Whenever a charge shall be referred for investigation to a special commission, the Governor in Council will determine whether the conduct of the prosecution shall be left to the accuser, or be undertaken on the part of Government. In the latter case, the Governor in Council will nominate such person or persons as may be deemed proper, to bring the evidence in due order before the commission, to attend the proceedings, and conduct the prosecution on the behalf of Government.

Government will determine whether the prosecution shall be conducted by the accuser or otherwise.

XIII.

General duty of the commissioners on such investigation.

XIII. *First.*—It shall be the general duty of Commissioners appointed under this Regulation, after receiving the plaint, or charge, and this document from which the same may have been prepared, to call upon the person accused for his reply to the accusation; to examine upon oath, or under a solemn declaration, the witnesses named by the accuser, or the accused, as having knowledge of any facts relative to the charges or defence; to receive any further written documents offered in support of, or against the accusation, and to call for and take any further requisite evidence which may be indicated by the witnesses adduced, or documents exhibited by either party, and may appear to be necessary for the ascertainment of facts, or the discovery of the truth or falsehood of the charges, or of any part thereof.

Breach of oath liable to the penalties of perjury.

Second.—The wilful and corrupt breach of the oath taken before any commission in virtue of the above clause, shall subject the offender to the same penalties to which the crime of perjury, as defined in Sections XIII. XIV. and XV. of Regulation III. A. D. 1802, is liable, of which the commissioners before whom the oath is administered shall previously apprize the witness.

Powers vested in the commission.

XIV. For the discharge of the duties specified in the preceding Section, or any other functions which may be delegated to a commission constituted under this Regulation, it shall be vested with the same powers as are exercised by the Zillah and City-Courts, and if a witness duly summoned shall not attend, or shall refuse to be sworn, or to give evidence, or to subscribe his deposition, provided in all cases that such evidence shall not tend to criminate himself, he shall be sent to the Judge of the Zillah Court to be confined as prescribed by the Regulations in similar cases in the several Courts of Judicature.

Accused & accusor to be at liberty to record observa-

XV. On the close of the evidence in support of the prosecution,

tion, and in defence of the Accused, he shall be at liberty to record any observations upon the result of the enquiry which he may think necessary for the vindication of his conduct and character; the Accuser, or person appointed to conduct the prosecution on the part of Government, shall also be at liberty to record any remarks on the subject of the prosecution which he may deem requisite.

tions at the close of the evidence.

XVI. When the proceedings of the commission shall have been concluded, as soon afterwards as circumstances may admit, the commissioner or commissioners shall transmit to the Governor *in Council*, or Sudder Adawlut, as the case may be, the whole of the proceedings held, and documents received (accompanied with translations of papers not in the English language), together with a summary of pleadings and evidence, and his or their opinion on the merits of the case.

Commissioners to transmit proceedings, and report to the Superintending authorities on the merits of the case.

XVII. The Sudder Adawlut, when the commission shall be placed under that Court, after duly considering the proceedings and the report transmitted to it under the preceding section, and after calling for any further evidence which may appear obtainable and requisite, shall submit the whole of the proceedings and documents received, to the Governor in Council, with the opinion of the Court whether any and what facts charged against the party accused appear to have been established.

Proceedings and report to be submitted to Government by the superintending authorities as they may deem requisite, with their opinion thereon.

XVIII. The Governor in Council, on consideration of the report and proceedings submitted to him in pursuance of the foregoing Sections XVI. and XVII., will pass such decision on the case, as may appear to him most consonant to the principles of justice and to the constitutional powers possessed by Government in matters of this description; provided, however, that if in any case it shall appear to the Governor in Council

Government will decide on the case, but such decision not to preclude persons deeming themselves aggrieved from seeking redress in the King's Courts.

cil necessary that further evidence shall be taken, or that a further explanation be given by the commissioners of their sentiments on any point connected with the case investigated by them, it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to direct the commissioners accordingly; and the commissioners shall be authorized and required to take such further evidence, as far as the same may be attainable, and to furnish such further explanation as may be required; and in the event of the Governor in Council deeming it necessary that the party accused should be brought to trial by a public prosecution in the King's Court, he will issue the necessary instructions for that purpose to the Law officers of Government. But whatever proceedings may be held, or whatever decision or order may be passed by Government, individuals deeming themselves aggrieved by any of the public officers will be at all times at liberty to seek redress in the King's Court in the mode prescribed by Law.

How applications for reimbursement of expenses incurred in such cases, are to be preferred and decided upon.

XIX. In cases in which it shall appear on a full investigation of the merits of the case, that the charges on complaints preferred against any of the European officers abovementioned, are well founded, the person by whom they may have been preferred, shall be at liberty to submit an application to the Governor in Council, or the Sudder Adawlut, praying a reimbursement of the expense which may have been incurred by him in the conduct of the prosecution; and when such petition may be presented to the latter, it shall be forwarded to Government, with their opinion as to the propriety of indemnifying the party for the expense so incurred, or otherwise. The Governor in Council will of course on receipt of any such reference, as well as on direct applications being made, consider and determine whether it be advisable to comply with the application in question; but it is to be clearly understood, that Government does not pledge itself to indemnify any person for the expense which

may be incurred on occasions of the above nature, whatever may be result of the investigation, except in cases in which the Governor in Council, in the exercise of a sound discretion, may deem it proper and expedient to do so.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION V.

A REGULATION *to modify and extend the rules in force which prescribe an oath of office to be taken by certain Native officers; to explain and amend other provisions relative to the Native Ministerial officers and Law officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts; and for extending the principles of Regulation IV.* 1819, *to the Native servants of every denomination.*—PASSED *by the Governor in Council of Bombay, on the* 14*th of July* 1819, *corresponding with the* 7*th Assad Vud, Sumbut or Vekramajit Era* 1875; *Salbahan* 1741; *and* 20*th Ramzan* 1234 *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS with a view to maintain the sanctity and obligation of an oath by confining the requisitions of it to cases in which an oath may be necessary for the validity of evidence and due administration of justice, it appears expedient to modify the rules in force which prescribe an oath of office to be taken by certain Native officers of Government, and to extend it to others; at the same time explaining and amending the existing provisions for civil actions against the law officers and ministerial Native officers of the Courts of Judicature in

in cases of alledged corruption and extortion: and WHEREAS it is proper that the same provisions should extend to all enquiries ordered by Government into the conduct of any of it's Native servants, which are enacted by Regulation IV. A. D. 1819, for enquiries into the conduct of European servants, the following rules have been enacted, to be in force as soon as promulgated throughout the territories dependent on the presidency of Bombay.

Rules in force respecting a prescribed oath to be taken by certain Native officers, declared subject to modification.

II. *First.*—Such parts of the Regulations in force as direct that the law officers, or ministerial officers of the Courts of Judicature, civil or criminal, shall take and subscribe an oath previously to their entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office to which they may be respectively appointed; or which, in like manner prescribe an oath of office to be taken by the Moonsiffs and Sudder Aumeens, and by the Native pleaders attached to the civil Courts, are hereby declared subject to the following modification.

A solemn declaration substituted for the prescribed oath in such cases.

Second.—Instead of the prescribed oath, which is required by the Regulations in force, the several Native officers referred to in the above clause, shall hereafter make and subscribe, in open Court before the Judges, a solemn declaration to the same effect with the form of oath heretofore prescribed, except, that the word "declare" shall be substituted for "swear" and that the declarer shall not be sworn thereto.

By whom such declarations to be attested, and the above rule to be enforced.

Third.—The Judges before whom such declarations are required to be made and subscribed, shall attest the same as publickly read and subscribed before them, in pursuance of the above clause, and shall be careful to enforce a due observance of the rules therein contained by the Native officers appointed to act under them respectively.

To what Native officers the rules so modified are meant to extend.

III. With the modification contained in the preceding Section,

tion, the rules in force, which require that certain Native officers attached to the civil and criminal Courts of Judicature shall take and subscribe an oath solemnly engaging to perform the duties of the Office committed to them faithfully and uprightly according to the Regulations, are hereby declared to extend to the Native record keepers and tehouldars, or Native treasurers of the civil and criminal Courts, though not specifically named in Section IV. Regulation IV. 1800, as well as to all the other Native officers of Government employed in the Judicial, Revenue, or Commercial departments, or in any public office whatever, holding any situation of trust and responsibility in the public service.

Provisions for an oath be taken half yearly by the Mohommedan Law officers of the civil & criminal Courts rescinded.

IV. The second clause of Section V. Regulation V. 1800 and Section VI. Regulation VIII. 1812, with any other provisions in the existing Regulations which require Mohommedan and Hindoo Law officers of the civil or criminal Courts to take and subscribe an oath on the 1st of January and 1st July of each year, are hereby rescinded.

Explanation of provisions in force for a civil action against the Law officers and ministerial Native officers of the Courts of Judicature in cases of alledged corruption, or extortion.

V. *First.*—In explanation of the provisions for civil action against the law officers and ministerial Native officers of the Courts of Judicature, contained in Regulations IV. and V. 1800, it is hereby declared that those provisions, the principal object of which is to enable individuals who may be aggrieved by any of the Native officers in question, to obtain redress by an action in the civil Courts, are not meant to preclude a criminal prosecution in cases of corruption, extortion or embezzlement, which may appear to call for exemplary punishment.

In what cases a Law officer or ministerial Native officer may be prosecuted in the criminal Courts on a charge of corruption, extortion, or embezzlement.

Second.—Whenever a law officer, or ministerial Native officer may not by the result of a civil action, have been subjected to the penalties for corruption or extortion provided for in the above Regulations, and there may appear to be sufficient grounds

grounds for a criminal prosecution against any such officer, on a charge of corruption, extortion, or embezzlement, he is hereby declared liable to a criminal prosecution before the criminal Judge and Court of Circuit, as provided for in other cases of misdemeanor by the Regulations, and on conviction before a Court of Circuit, or the Court of Superior Tribunal, he shall be subject to discretionary punishment to the extent, and under the provisions stated in Section III. Regulation VIII. 1813, with respect to Native officers convicted of making use of the public money intrusted to their care.

And to what penalties liable on conviction.

Third.—Section VIII. of the Regulation above mentioned, directing a report of convictions and sentences to be made to the Governor in Council for the purpose of enabling him to determine whether the guilty persons should be declared incapable of again serving Government, shall also be considered applicable to any convictions and sentences under the present section.

Report to be made to Government in such cases.

VI. *First.*—The Regulations in force not containing any provision for a summary proceeding to inquire into and recover embezzlements of money, or other property paid into or deposited in the civil or criminal Courts of Judicature, or received by the Nazir, Khazanchy or other Native officers of those Courts, in execution of decrees, or on account of deposits, or on any other account in their official capacity; and it appearing expedient that provision should be made for this purpose, as well as for compelling the Native officers of the civil or criminal Courts to deliver up any public accounts which may have been kept and withheld by them; the following rules are enacted for this purpose.

Proceeding to be adopted for the recovery of money or property deposited in the civil and criminal Courts and embezzled by the Native officers.

Second.—Whenever any Native officer attached to a civil or criminal Court may be charged with having embezzled any money

A summary enquiry to be instituted in such cases by the Judge or Judges of the Court.

money or other property paid into, or deposited in the Court to which he is attached, or received by him in his official capacity in execution of a decree, or on account of a deposit, or any other account whatever, or whenever the Judge or Judges of a civil or criminal Court may have reason to suspect any such embezzlement on the part of a Native officer attached to the Court, they shall immediately institute a summary enquiry to ascertain the truth of such charge or suspicion, and shall at the same time, require the Native officer accused or suspected, to give sufficient security for his attendance during the enquiry. In the event of such security not being given, and of it's appearing necessary to keep the officer in custody pending the enquiry, it shall be competent to the Judge or Judges to order the same, and to keep the party in custody of peons or to confine him in the Jail of the Zillah until he shall give the required security, or his detention appear no longer necessary.

Security to be required for the attendance of the Native officers.

Or the officer to be kept in custody.

Third.—When the summary enquiry has been completed, if it be established thereby that any money or other property has been embezzled by the person accused, or suspected, in his official capacity, he shall be required to pay the same into Court, within such time as may be limited for that purpose; and on his failure to comply with such requisition, it shall be recoverable from him as well as from his surety if he shall have given security on account of the office held by him, by the usual process of recovery, in execution of judgments of the Civil Courts.

On proof of embezzlement the amount how to be recovered.

Fourth.—A similar mode of proceeding shall be observed when a Native Officer attached to any civil or criminal Court of Judicature, may withhold any public accounts which it is his duty to prepare and furnish; and the summary judgment in such cases shall not only order the immediate delivery of the accounts withheld, but shall also impose such fine to Govern-

The same course to be pursued when public accounts may be withheld by Native officers.

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ment as may appear just and proper, on consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and the situation of the party.

A summary appeal may be admitted by the provincial Court from decisions passed in such cases by the Zillah & City Judges.

Fifth.—Any person dissatisfied with the judgment of the Zillah Court given under the provisions of this section, shall be at liberty to prefer a summary Appeal thereupon to the Provincial Court; and provided sufficient security be given for performing the decree of the Provincial Court on the Appeal, the decision of the Zillah Court shall not be carried into execution till confirmed by the Provincial Court.

And by the Sudder Adawlut from the decisions of provincial Courts.

Sixth.—In like manner, if the original summary judgment be passed by the Provincial Court, a summary Appeal shall lie to the Court of Sudder Adawlut; and the decree of the Provincial Court shall not be executed till it is affirmed by the Sudder Adawlut, if sufficient security be given to perform the judgment of the latter Court on the Appeal.

Proviso

Seventh.—Provided, however, no final summary judgments, given under the provisions of this section, shall be open to a further regular suit; but shall be held conclusive, upon the merits of all cases so adjudged.

Commissioners to be appointed, and to enquire into the conduct of all Natives in the same manner as is provided for by Regulation IV. A. D. 1819, in respect to European servants.

VII. *First*—Whenever it shall be expedient or necessary that a general previous enquiry into the conduct of any Native servants of Government shall be entered upon, it shall be competent (under the special authority of Government for that purpose) to any Commissioner or Commissioners appointed by Government, to conduct the same under the rules prescribed by Regulation IV. A. D. 1819, for enquiring into the conduct of European servants, which are hereby declared applicable to them.

Native officers of Government to be prosecuted in the Courts of

Second.—Provided, however, that the prosecutions which may ultimately take place against Native public officers of Government,

ment, shall be laid in the established Courts of Judicature within the jurisdiction in which they may reside, or have been employed.

the jurisdiction wherein they reside or have been employed.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION *for rescinding such part of Section* XL. *Regulation* IV. *of* 1818, *as may be construed to restrict the authority of Assistant Magistrates to the towns in which they may be deputed to reside.*—PASSED *by the Governor in Council of Bombay on the* 14*th July* 1819, *corresponding with the* 7*th Assad Vud, Sumbut or Vekramajit Era* 1875; *Salbahan* 1741; *and* 20*th Ramzan* 1234 *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS inconvenience has arisen from the restriction, which by Section XL. Regulation IV. 1818 is imposed on the discretion to be exercised by Magistrates in delegating authority to their Assistants, such authority being expressly limited to the Jurisdiction of the town in which the said Assistants may be deputed to reside; and WHEREAS it has been judged expedient to remove this restriction, and to authorize Magistrates to make over the whole, or any part of their duty as Magistrates to their Assistants and to depute them to hold their Offices in any part of their Zillas which may be deemed proper; the following rules have been enacted.

Part of Section XL. Regulation IV. of 1818 rescinded, and Magis-

II. Such part of Section XL. Regulation IV. 1818, as may be construed to restrict the authority of Assistant Magistrates to

trates authorized to delegate to their Assistants the whole or any part of their duty.

to the town in which they may be respectively deputed to reside, is hereby rescinded; and Zillah Magistrates are hereby declared to be authorized to delegate to their Assistants the whole, or any part of their duty as Magistrates, and to depute them to hold their Offices in any of the districts within their several jurisdictions which may be deemed proper.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION VII.

A REGULATION *to amend a part of Section* III. *Regulation* III. 1819, *defining the Jurisdiction to which the ceded and conquered territories recently annexed to the Bombay Presidency shall be subject.*—PASSED *by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council on the 4th day of August* 1819, *corresponding with the* 13*th Shràvan Sood, Sumbut or Vekramajit Era* 1875; *Salbahan* 1741; *and* 12*th Shaval* 1234 *of Hyree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS by Clause II. Section III. Regulation III. 1819, sixteen villages dependent on the Purgunna of Dholka, and situated East of the Saburmatty river, have been annexed to the Western Zillah North of the Myhee; and WHEREAS it will be conducive to the better administration of these villages to annex them to the Eastern Zillah and thereby preserve the line of boundary between the two Zillahs as formed by the Saburmatty river; the following enactment has been passed, to have effect from the same date as Regulation III. 1819.

Part of clause 2 Section III. Regulation III 1819 rescinded, and the sixteen villages in the Dholka Purgunnah thereby annexed to Western, made a part of the Eastern Zillah North of the Myhee.

II. So much of Clause II. Section III. Regulation III. 1819, which directs that the portion of the Dholka Purgunna, being sixteen villages, situated to the East of the Saburmatty river shall form a part of the Western, or Ahmedabad Zillah, is hereby rescinded; and the said sixteen villages are hereby annexed to the Eastern Zillah North of the Myhee.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION VIII

A REGULATION *for modifying some of the existing rules relative to the requisition of security for good behaviour, and for prescribing rules for the guidance of the Courts of criminal Judicature, in cases when persons held to bail may not attend, and when sureties for the good behaviour of individuals have failed in their engagements.* —PASSED *by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay on the* 1*st of September* 1819, *corresponding with the* 12*th Bhadrapud Sood, Sumbut or Vekramjit Era* 1875; *Salbaham* 1741; *and* 10*th Zilkaad* 1234 *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to define the powers to be exercised in future by the Criminal Courts, in requiring security for the good behaviour of persons of a suspicious livelihood, or of notoriously bad and dangerous character: and WHEREAS it is necessary to prescribe rules for the guidance of the Criminal Courts in respect to the manner in which they are to proceed, when persons held to bail may not attend before the Court of Circuit; and also to render them applicable

plicable to cases wherein the sureties of persons for good behaviour may be liable to the forfeiture of their recognizance—The following rules have been passed, to take effect from the date of their promulgation throughout the Provinces subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

Nature of the order to be passed by the Criminal Courts on requiring security for good behaviour, from persons of notoriously bad character.

II. In every instance in which security for good behaviour may be hereafter required, whether by the Zilla Magistrates, Criminal Judges, the Court of Circuit; or the Superior Tribunal, the amount of the security, the number of sureties (to be fixed at the discretion of the Magistrate or of the Court requiring the security), and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of the prisoner, shall be fixed and determined.

Period of time for the eventual detention of such prisoners, to be fixed.

III. The period of time during which such prisoners may be made liable to detention in custody, on failure to furnish the security required from them, shall hereafter be specifically fixed in every instance, except in those cases in which the prisoner may appear to be a notorious robber of a character so dangerous as to render his release without security, evidently unsafe and objectionable.

Exception.

Criminal Judge empowered to release prisoners although the security be not furnished, if the order of detention shall have been passed by persons exercising the functions of Magistrate.

IV. *First.*—The Criminal Judges are hereby empowered, at all times, to exercise their discretion in releasing without reference to any other authority, prisoners confined under requisition of security for their good behaviour, whether by their own orders or by those of any other person discharging the functions of a Magistrate; provided the Criminal Judges shall, from whatever cause, be of opinion that such prisoners can be released without hazard to the community.

But not to exercise that authority if the order shall have been passed by the Courts of Circuit or by the Superior Tribunal.

Second.—In cases in which a Criminal Judge may, for whatever reason, be of opinion that any prisoner confined under requisition of security, for good behaviour, by order of a Court of Circuit, or of the Superior Tribunal, can be safely released without

without such security, the Criminal Judge shall either bring the case before the Court of Circuit at the next ensuing Jail delivery, as prescribed in Section XVII. Regulation IX. 1812, or shall make an immediate report of the case with his sentiments, for the orders of the Court which may have required the prisoner to furnish security previously to his release.

Limitation with regard to the removal of prisoners confined for security, from one district to another.

V. *First.*—No prisoner detained under requisition of security in the Zillah in which he has been accustomed to reside, or in which he may have been apprehended, shall be removed to the Jail of a different Zillah, unless the Superior Tribunal shall sanction the removal in compliance with the prisoner's own request, and with a view to enable him the more easily to furnish the security required.

Exception to the foregoing rule.

Second.—The foregoing rule, however, shall not be construed to preclude the removal of such prisoners from one station to another, in cases in which a due regard to the health of the prisoners or to their safe custody, or other emergent circumstances, may, in the judgment of the Superior Tribunal, render that measure necessary or advisable.

On what conditions sureties may be discharged from their responsibility.

VI. It is hereby declared, that individuals who may become sureties for the good behaviour of prisoners, may at all times obtain a discharge from their future responsibility by delivering up, or causing to be delivered up, the persons for whom they may have become resposible, to the proper authority or police officer; & that they will not be made responsible for the amount of the security bond in cases in which they may give timely information to the Magistrate or Criminal Judge of the Zillah, that the individuals for whom they may have become sureties, have taken to bad courses, and may use every exertion in their power, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, for the apprehension and surrender of such individuals.

The period of detention for security in ordinary cases, decided by the Magistrate not to exceed one year.

VII. *First.*—Whenever the Criminal Judges under the authority vested in them, by the existing Regulations, may require security for the good behaviour of a prisoner, they shall (in all cases in which they may judge it safe to do so) provide in their order, for the release of the prisoner at the end of a definite period not exceeding twelve months.

The Judge of Circuit holding the Sessions may examine the proceedings of the Magistrate in such cases, on petitions presented to him by the prisoners.

And may annul, modify, or confirm the orders of the Criminal Judge.

Second.—It shall not be necessary for the Judge of Circuit holding the Sessions, to revise the proceedings of the Criminal Judge in such cases, except on petitions presented by the prisoners, when the Judge of Circuit holding the Sessions is directed and empowered to call for the proceedings, and on his own authority to annul, modify, or confirm the orders of the Criminal Judge.

Criminal Judge, how to proceed in cases in which it may appear unsafe to release, without security, prisoners of highly dangerous character, at the expiration of the period above limited.

VIII. *First.*—In all other cases in which the Criminal Judge may be of opinion, from the evidence to general character adduced before him, that the prisoner is by habit a robber, burglar or thief, or a vender or receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, of a character so desperate, dangerous, or irreclaimable, as to render his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of twelve months above specified, hazardous to the community; the Criminal Judges shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order, specifying the amount of security which should in his judgment be required from the prisoner, as well as the number of sureties, and the period for which the sureties should be responsible for the prisoner's good behaviour.

If due security be not furnished by the prisoner before the next Sessions, the proceedings in the case to be laid before the Judge of Circuit.

Second.—If the prisoner shall not furnish the security so required, before the next Sessions of the Court of Circuit, the whole of the proceedings shall be laid before the Judge of that Court, who, after examining them and requiring any further evidence which he may judge necessary, shall be competent from his own authority to pass orders on the case, either confirming,

confirming, modifying, or annulling, the orders of the Criminal Judge, as he may deem proper and equitable.

Orders to be passed by the Court of Circuit if it shall not appear safe to direct the immediate discharge of such prisoners.

Third.—In all such cases, if the Judge of Circuit shall not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of the prisoner, he shall fix a limited period for his provisional detention (in the event of the prisoner not giving the security required from him), which period shall never exceed three years, except in the cases hereafter specified.

Orders to be passed by the Court of Circuit, if the prisoner shall appear to be a notorious robber.

IX. *First.*—In cases in which the Judge of Circuit shall, from the proceedings before him, consider the prisoner to be a notorious robber of desperate or dangerous character, whom it would be unsafe to set at liberty without a substantial security for his future good behaviour, and who, therefore, in default of giving such security, should be confined indefinitely, he shall declare and order the same accordingly.

Further provisions for such cases.

Second.—In these cases, however, the Judge of Circuit shall nevertheless fix the amount of the security to be required from the prisoner, and shall provide in his order that if the prisoner shall not be able to furnish the security required within the period of three years from the date of such order, the prisoner in question shall be again brought up before the Judge of Circuit who may hold the Sessions of jail delivery immediately following the expiration of the period of three years above specified, whose duty it will be, after examining the proceedings and making any further enquiries he may judge necessary, to determine whether the prisoner shall then be released, or whether he shall be again remanded, either on the same terms as before, or on any modified terms favourable to the prisoner.

Rule to encourage respectable individuals to become sureties for such prisoners.

Third.—With a view to encourage respectable individuals to become sureties for prisoners of the description alluded to in the foregoing clauses of this section, the period for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good behaviour of individuals

dividuals, shall be, in all cases, limited to three years, subject however to the condition, that the sureties, at the expiration of that period, shall be bound to deliver up the individuals to the Criminal Judge.

Rules to encourage respectable individuals, to become sureties for such prisoners.

Fourth.—When individuals shall be surrendered by their sureties under the foregoing rule, the Criminal Judge shall ascertain whether the former surety is willing again to become responsible for the future good behaviour of the prisoner, for a further period not exceeding three years; and in the event of the surety being willing to become again responsible for the conduct of the prisoner, the Criminal Judge shall accept the security, and release the prisoner on the same terms as before.

Ditto, Ditto.

Fifth.—If the former surety shall decline to become again responsible for the prisoner, and the prisoner shall be unable to furnish any other sufficient security, the Criminal Judge shall detain him in custody until the ensuing sessions, when the prisoner is again to be brought before the Judge of Circuit for such further orders, as he may consider it proper to pass in the case.

Criminal Courts, how to proceed when persons held to bail may not attend before the Court of Circuit.

X. *First.*—Whenever a person held to bail for his appearance before a Court of Circuit shall neglect to attend at the appointed time, the Criminal Judge shall call upon his surety or sureties to produce him, & on their failure, shall report the case, with reasons assigned by the surety or sureties for the non-fulfilment of their engagement, to the Judge of the Court of Circuit holding the session of jail delivery, who will determine, and instruct the Criminal Judge whether the penalty of the security bond shall be immediately enforced, or whether a further time shall be allowed to the surety or sureties to produce the person for whom they are responsible.

Rules for recovery of the penalty from the surety or sureties.

Second.—When the Judge of Circuit, on consideration of the report of the Criminal Judge, shall direct the enforcement

of

of the security bond, the Criminal Judge shall proceed to recover the amount of the penalty from the surety or sureties by the attachment and sale of any property belonging to them, in the mode prescribed for the satisfaction of the decrees of the Civil Court; or if the amount demandable from the surety or sureties, be not paid, and cannot be realized from any property belonging to them, they shall be liable to confinement by order of the Criminal Judge, in the Civil Jail of the station, during a period not exceeding six months.

Courts to proceed in same manner, when sureties for good behaviour have forfeited their recognizance.

XI. The rules contained in the foregoing section are hereby also declared applicable to cases wherein the surety or sureties for the good behaviour of a person, may have failed in their engagement, so as to make them liable to the forfeiture of their recognizance.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION IX.

A REGULATION *for amending and modifying certain provisions of the Regulations in force relating to the administration of Criminal Justice.* —PASSED *by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay on the* 17*th of November* 1819, *corresponding with the* 15*th of Kartick Vud, Sumbut or Vekramajet Era* 1876; *Salbahan* 1741; *and the* 28*th of Mohurrum* 1235 *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS serious inconvenience has been found to arise under the operation of the rule which disqualifies Servants of the Government from attesting confessions, or confirmations of former confessions made before the officers of justice, by persons charged with the commission of criminal acts; it has therefore been deemed expedient, in order to facilitate the administration of public justice, that such disqualifications should be removed: and whereas other modifications and additions have been judged necessary to be made to the existing Regulations relating to the administration of Criminal Justice; the following rules have therefore been passed, to be in force from the date of promulgation.

Certain provisions of Regulation III.

II. Such parts of Section XXIV. Regulation III. of 1818, and

and IV. of 1818 rescinded.

and Clause third Section XXVI. Regulation IV. of 1818, as prohibit persons being Servants of the Government from attesting confessions made by prisoners before Magistrates of Zillas or Koomasdars; and such parts of Section L. Regulation III. 1818, as prohibit persons being Servants of the Government from attesting confessions or confirmations of former confessions made by prisoners before the Criminal Judges of Zillas, are hereby rescinded.

Modification of part of Section XX. Regulation III. of 1818.

III. In modification of the provisions contained in Section XX. Regulation III. of 1818 regarding the payment of specific rewards, it is hereby enacted, that all specific rewards offered for the apprehension of persons proclaimed by name, shall be payable on the delivery of the persons so proclained to the Zilla Magistrate or Criminal Judge by whom the proclamation may have been issued, or the Zilla Magistrate or Criminal Judge in whose jurisdiction they may have been apprehended.

Sec. XLIII. and XLIV. of Regulation IV. of 1818 rescinded.

IV. Section XLIII. and XLIV. Regulation IV. of 1818 are hereby rescinded.

Police officers liable to a civil action or criminal prosecution for abuse of authority.

V. *First.*—For extortion, oppression or other abuse of authority, all native officers of Police shall be liable to be sued in the Civil Court or to be prosecuted in a Court of Criminal Judicature.

Extent to which Police officers may be punished by a Zilla Magistrate for abuse of authority.

Second.—Whenever a charge of this nature may be preferred before a Zilla Magistrate, and be proved by sufficient evidence to his satisfaction, he is hereby empowered to punish the offender by a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

Cases in which they are to be forwarded to the Criminal Judges.

Third.—In all cases wherein the measure of punishment specified in the preceding clause shall appear to be insufficient, the party accused shall be forwarded to the Criminal Judge to

be

be by him dealt with according to the general Regulations.

Criminal Judges empowered in Cases of theft to adjudge to hard labor for the prescribed term of imprisonment.

VI. *First.*—In addition to the powers of punishment vested in the Criminal Judges by Clause First Section XLVII. Regulation III. of 1818, it shall be competent to them, in cases of theft, to adjudge hard labour during the prescribed term of imprisonment, whenever it may be deemed necessary.

Powers of Junior Assistants to the Criminal Judges explained.

Second.—The Senior Assistants to the Criminal Judges having co-extensive judicial powers with the Criminal Judges, it is hereby explained that the second and third clauses of the Section quoted in the above clause are solely applicable to the Junior Assistants to the Criminal Judges.

Sec. II. VI. Reg. III. of 1818 rescinded.

VII. *First.*—Section LVI. Regulation III. of 1818 is hereby rescinded.

Depositions to be taken & written in the language of the Zilla or in that with which the party is most conversant. Papers to be accompanied with translations in English in cases of commitment only.

Second.—All examinations and depositions are to be taken and written in the language usually spoken in the country or in that with which the party may be most conversant; and the Criminal Judges shall, in all cases of commitment and in such cases only, accompany all papers written in the native languages with translations in the English language attested by themselves, and for the accuracy of which they are declared to be responsible.

FINIS.

A. D. 1819. REGULATION X.

A REGULATION *for amending Regulation I. 1812, for the trial of persons charged with crimes against the State.*—PASSED *by the Governor in Council on the 24th of November* 1819, *corresponding with the 7th Magseer Sood Sumbut, or Vekramajet Era* 1876; *Salbahan* 1741; *and the 5th Suffer* 1235 *of the Hijree.*

WHEREAS in the enactment at this Presidency of Regulation I. 1812, the provisions of Regulation IV. 1799 of the Bengal Code were adopted, without adverting to the principles which distinguish the Bombay system of judicature in the trial of prisoners, according to the law of their religion, by declaring that a special Court for the trial of persons charged with crimes against the State, shall be formed of three Judges " and two Mahomedan Law Officers," thereby excluding the Hindoo Law Officers in the trial of prisoners of that religion; and WHEREAS it is expedient to render the provisions of Regulation I. 1812 conformably to the principles which govern the administration of Criminal law by the Bombay Code, the following enactment has been passed.

Such parts of Regulation I. 1812 which provide for a special Court for the trial of crimes against the State being composed of

II. Such parts of Regulation I. 1812 which provide for a special Court for the trial of crimes against the State, being composed

two Mahomedan or other Native Law Officers as Judges of that Court, rescinded.

composed of two Mahomedan or any Native Law Officers whatever as Judges of such special Courts, are hereby rescinded.

To consist in future of three Judges, or such other number as may be thought proper, assisted by two Mahomedan, or two Hindoo Law Officers, according to the persuasion of the persons to be tried, as expounders of the law, previously taking an Oath.

III. Whenever the Governor in Council shall think proper to appoint a special Court, not being the Court of Circuit, for the trial of persons charged with crimes against the State, such special Court shall consist of three Judges, or such other number as may be thought proper, to be assisted by two Mahomedan or two Hindoo Law Officers, according to the persuasion of the person or persons to be tried, to expound their respective Laws to the Court, or by such other number of Law Officers as may be thought proper. Such Law Officers shall be specially appointed by Government; and previously to entering upon the duties of their Office, they shall take and subscribe before the Court, an Oath similar to that prescribed for the Law Officers of the Court of Circuit in Section V. Regulation VIII. 1812.

A. D. 1820. REGULATION I.

A REGULATION *for declaring the powers of the Governor in Council to provide for the immediate punishment of certain offences against the State, by the sentence of Courts Martial.*—PASSED *by the Governor in Council on the* 16*th February* 1820, *corresponding with the* 3*d Falgoon Sood Sumbut or Vekramajet Era* 1876; *Salbahan* 1741; *and* 1*st of Jumadyoolavul* 1235, *of the Hijree.*

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Preamble.

WHEREAS during wars in which the British government has been engaged against certain of the Native Powers in India, certain persons owing allegiance to the British government have borne arms, in open hostility to the authority of the same, and have abetted and aided the enemy, and have committed acts of violence and outrage against the lives and properties of the subjects of the said government; AND WHEREAS it may be expedient, that, during the existence of any war in which the British government in India may be engaged with any power whatever, as well as during the existence of open rebellion against the authority of the government, in any part of the British territories, subject to the government of the Presidency

Presidency of Bombay, the Governor in Council should declare and establish Martial law, within any part of the territories aforesaid, for the safety of the British possessions, and for the security of the lives and property of the inhabitants thereof, by the immediate punishment of the persons owing allegiance to the British government, who may be taken in arms, in open hostility to the said government, or in actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the authority of the same, or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British government, within any part of the territories above specified—the following Regulation has been enacted by the Governor in Council, to be in force throughout the British territories immediately subject to the government of the Presidency of Bombay from the date of its promulgation.

The Governor in Council, in time of war, or during the existence of rebellion, empowered to suspend, or to direct any public authority or officer to suspend, the functions of the ordinary criminal Courts of judicature in any District, City, or other place within the British territories, and to establish Martial law therein.

II. The Governor in Council is hereby declared to be empowered to suspend, or to direct any public authority, or officer, to order the suspension of, wholly or partially, the functions of the ordinary criminal Courts of judicature, within any Zillah, District, City, or other place, within any part of the British territories, subject to the government of the Presidency of Bombay, and to establish Martial law therein, for any period of time while the British government in India shall be engaged in war with any Native or other power; as well as during the existence of open rebellion against the authority of government, in any part of the territories aforesaid, and also to direct the immediate trial, by Courts Martial, of all persons owing allegiance to the British government, either in consequence of their having been born, or of their being resident, within it's territories, and under it's protection, who shall be taken in arms, in open hostility to the British government, or in the act of opposing by force of arms the authority of the same, or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the state,

And to direct the immediate trial, by Courts Martial, of all persons owing allegiance to the British Government, who shall offend against this Regulation.

or

or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British government, within any part of the said territories.

III. It is hereby further declared, that any person born, or residing, under the protection of the British government, within the territories aforesaid, and consequently owing allegiance to the said government, who, in violation of the obligations of of such allegiance, shall be guilty of any of the crimes specified in the preceding section, and who shall be convicted thereof, by the sentence of a Court Martial, during the suspension of the functions of the ordinary criminal Courts of judicature and the establishment of Martial law, shall be liable to the immediate punishment of death, and shall suffer the same accordingly, by being hanged by the neck till he is dead. All persons who shall, in such cases, be adjudged by a Court Martial, to be guilty of any of the crimes specified in this Regulation, shall also forfeit to the British government all property and effects, real and personal, which they shall have possessed within it's territories, at the time when the crime of which they may be convicted shall have been committed.

Persons owing allegiance to the British government, who shall be convicted, by the sentence of a Court Martial, of any of the crimes specified in the foregoing section, shall be liable to the immediate punishment of death.

And to the forfeiture of their property and effects.

IV. The Governor in Council shall not be precluded, by this Regulation, from causing persons charged with any of the offences, described in the present Regulation, to brought to trial, at any time, before the ordinary Courts of judicature, or before any special Court appointed for the trial of such offences, under Regulation X. 1819, instead of causing such persons to be tried by Courts Martial, in any cases wherein the latter mode of trial shall not appear to be indispensably necessary.

The Governor in Council not precluded by this Regulation from causing persons charged with any of the offences described in it, to be brought to trial before the ordinary Courts of justice, or before any special Courts.

FINIS

A. D. 1820. REGULATION II.

A REGULATION *for explaining Regulation I. A. D.* 1818, *entitled "A Regulation for imposing a duty on all Opium made out of the limits of the territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William, imported or brought into any port or place within the limits of the territories dependent on the Presidency of Bombay."; and for the more effectually preventing the clandestine importation of Opium into the town and island of Bombay and into any port or place whatsoever within the authority of the Governor in Council of Bombay or within the limits of any of the territories dependent on the Presidency of Bombay.*—PASSED *by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay, on the* 10*th of May* 1820, *corresponding with the* 13*th of Vaisack Vud Sumbut or Vickramajet Era* 1876; *Salbahan* 1742; *and* 26*th Rujub of the Hejree.*

WHEREAS

A. D. 1820. REGULATION II.

Preamble.

WHEREAS in and by the said Regulation I. 1818 a duty at the rate of twelve Rupees per Surat seer was imposed on all Opium, excepting Opium made within the limits of the territories immediately dependent on the presidency of Fort William, imported or brought into any port or place within the limits of the territories dependent on the presidency of Bombay; and WHEREAS doubts have arisen whether the provisions of the said Regulation extended to such Opium imported or brought into the town or island of Bombay; and WHEREAS also, it is expedient to make further Regulations respecting such duty, and to impose further fines, penalties, and forfeitures for the non-payment of such duty and for the breach of the above recited Regulation; the Honorable the Governor in Council accordingly hereby enacts, and declares as follows.

Regulation I. of 1818. in force in Bombay and in all places within the authority of the Government of Bombay.

II. That the said Regulation I. 1818, and the provisions contained therein were, and are in force, in respect of, and do extend to and shall be applied, practised and put in execution, for and in respect of, all Opium, except as therein excepted, imported or brought, as well into the said town and island of Bombay, and into any port or place whatsoever within the authority of the said Governor in Council in Bombay as into any other port or place within the limits of any of the territories dependent on the presidency of Bombay.

All Opium imported therein Contrary to this Regulation and I. 1818 shall be deemed smuggled & forfeited to the East India Company,

III. That all Opium which shall be imported or brought into the said town or island of Bombay, or into any other port or place whatsoever within the authority of the said Governor in Council, or within the limits of any of the territories dependent on the said presidency of Bombay, in any manner contrary to the provisions of this and the said recited Regulation, shall be taken and deemed to be clandestinely imported and smuggled, and shall be forfeited to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, together with

with the packages, in which the same is packed and contained, and also all the ships, vessels, boats, camels, horses, bullocks, or other cattle or carriages used in the importing, removing, or carrying the said Opium; and such Opium, and the packages containing the same, if found by any officer or officers of the Custom House, or of the Collector, or of the Magistrates of Police, in the custody of any person or persons being in any ship, vessel, or boat, or carrying and conveying the same on land, together with the ships, vessels, boats, camels, horses, bullocks, and other cattle, or carriages, shall & may be stopped and seized by any such officer or officers, who are hereby authorized and required to put and secure such Opium and the packages containing the same, in some house, warehouse, or godown belonging to the said Company, in the port or place next to the place where such stoppage and seizure shall be made, there to remain until the claimer of the same shall make proof before the Court of Petty Sessions for the Town and Island of Bombay, if such stop or siezure shall be made at a place within the limits of the Jurisdiction of the said Court of Petty Session, that the said Opium has been duly imported according to the provisions of the said recited Regulation, and that the duties on the said Opium have been paid or secured; and in case such stoppage and seizure shall be made at any other place beyond the limits of the said Jurisdiction, until the claimer shall make like proof before any Magistrate of the district within which such stoppage and seizure shall be made; provided such proof be made within ten days after the said stoppage and seizure shall have been made; in failure whereof, the said Opium and the packages containing the same, and the ships, vessels, boats, camels, horses, bullocks, cattle and carriage used in removing, carrying, or conveying the same, shall be forfeited, one third thereof to the informer, the other two thirds to the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies.

together with the packages containing or vessels or animals conveying the same.

Officers of the Customs & others authorised to seize,

and secure the same in Government Warehouses next to the place of seizure,

till the claimer make proof of the legal transit of the Opium: if in Bombay, before the Petty Sessions;

if in any subordinate district, before the Magistrate of such district;

within ten days after the seizure;

on failure, the Opium, with the packages containing & vessels or animals conveying it shall be forfeited, one third to the informer & two thirds to the Company.

IV.

IV. And for the more effectually discovering and detecting the clandestine importation of Opium, it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid.

On information of smuggled Opium being in any place, given on oath to any Collector of Customs, or Collector or Magistrate.

First.—That if any credible person shall give information on Oath before the Collector of the Customs of Bombay, or the Collector of Bombay, or before any Magistrate or Collector of any the territories within the authority of, or dependent on the said Government of Bombay, that any smuggled or clandestinely imported Opium is harboured, kept and concealed in any ship, boat or other vessel, or in any house, shop, cellar, warehouse, godown, room, compound, field, garden or any other place whatsoever, the said Collector of the Customs, the said Magistrate or Collector, before whom such information on Oath shall be given, is hereby authorized and required to issue his warrant under his hand and seal sent to a constable, or other public officer, or to any trust-worthy person or persons, commanding the said Constable, public officer, or other person or persons to whom the said warrant shall be so directed, to enter, in the day time, any such ship, boat, vessel, house, shop, cellar, warehouse, godown, room, compound, field, garden or place, as may be specified in the said information, or pointed out by the said informer, and in case of resistance to break open doors, chests, bales of goods and other packages, and there to search for and to seize, and from thence to bring all such smuggled or clandestinely imported Opium as shall there be found, together with the contents of such chests, bales of goods, or other packages in which the same way be found, and to put and secure the same in some warehouse, or other house or godown belonging to the said Company, in the port or place next to the place where such seizure shall be made, there to remain until the claimer of the same shall make proof before the Court of Petty Sessions for the town and island of Bombay, if such seizure shall

Such Collector or Magistrate is to issue his warrant for the search of the places pointed out, & seizure of the Opium with the packages and vessels containing it.

And the same shall be lodged in a Government Warehouse next the place of seizure until the claimer make proof of the legal import of the Opium; if in Bombay, before the Petty Sessions; if in any

be

be made at any place within the limits of the Jurisdiction of the said Court of Petty Sessions, that the said Opium has been duly imported according to the provisions of this and the said recited Regulation, and that the duties on the said Opium have been paid or secured; and if such seizure shall be made at any other place beyond the limits of the said Jurisdiction, until the Claimer shall make like proof before a Magistrate of the district within which such seizure shall be made; provided always that such proof be made within ten days after the said seizure shall have been so made, in failure whereof, the said Opium, together with all, and every chest, bale of cloth, and other package, and the whole of the contents of such chest, bale, or package, shall be forfeited; one third thereof to the informer, the other two thirds to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

subordinate district, before the Magistrate of such district;

within ten days after the seizure.

on failure, the Opium with its package or chest and all contents of such package shall be forfeited, one third to the informer and two thirds to the Company.

Secondly,—That in case any person or persons whatsoever shall knowingly harbour, keep or conceal, or shall knowingly permit or suffer to be harboured, kept or concealed, such clandestinely imported Opium, the party or parties offending therein, whether he, she, or they have not, or do or do not claim or pretend to have any property, or interest in such Opium so harboured, kept or concealed, shall for every such offence forfeit and lose all such Opium so harboured, kept, and concealed, and double the value thereof, together with double the full amount of the duty imposed on such Opium by the said recited Regulation.

Any person knowingly keeping or concealing smuggled Opium shall forfeit the Opium and double the value of it and double the amount of the established duties upon it.

V. It is hereby also provided, enacted and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that where any Opium shall be seized as forfeited by virtue or in pursuance of this and the said recited Regulation, all such seizures shall and may be prosecuted in manner hereinafter mentioned, that is to say; *First*, In every case where the whole quantity of the Opium, at any one time for that

Seizures of Opium to be prosecuted, if not exceeding one maund, or including packages &c. Rs. 500, in a summary way, & determined, if

In Bombay before the Court of Petty Sessions,

that cause seized, doth not exceed one maund; or the ships, vessels, boats, camels, horses, bullocks or other cattle or carriages used in the importing, receiving, or carrying the said Opium, do not exceed in value 500 rupees, such seizure shall, and may, in a summary way be proceeded upon, heard, examined into, and determined in the manner hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in case such seizure shall happen to be made in any place within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Recorder in Bombay, the same shall, and may, in a summary way, be proceeded upon and examined into, heard, adjudged, and determined by and before the said Court of Petty Sessions; and in case such seizure or seizures shall happen to be made out of the limits of the local jurisdiction of the said Court of Recorder, then and in such case the same shall and may, in a summary way, be proceeded upon, examined into, heard, adjudged and determined by and before the Magistrate residing near to the place where such seizure or seizures shall be made; and which said Court of Petty Sessions and Magistrates respectively, within their respective jurisdiction, shall be and are hereby authorized and empowered to cause the respective person or persons, in whose custody such Opium so to be seized as aforesaid, was found at the time of the seizure thereof, to be summoned to appear before the said Court, at a certain time and place to be prefixed by the said Court and the said Magistrates respectively, who are hereby fully authorized, empowered and required, upon the appearance or default of such person or persons so to be summoned, to examine into the cause of such seizure or seizures, and thereupon to proceed to give judgment for the condemnation of such Opium so seized as upon due examination shall be found to be forfeited by virtue of this and the said recited Regulation, together with the packages containing the same, and the ships, vessels, boats, camels, horses, bullocks, cattle and carriages used in removing, carrying or conveying the same, and to issue their warrants for the sale thereof.

If in any subordinate districts, before the Magistrate of such district.

And which Court of Petty Sessions or Magistrate is empowered to summon the party from whom the seizure was made at a time and place prefixed,

and to examine & proceed to condemn such Opium as may be found to be forfeited with the packages containing or vessels or animals by which it was conveyed,

And to issue warrant for the sale thereof.

Secondly,

Secondly.—In every case where any Opium shall be seized as forfeited by virtue or in pursuance of this and the said recited Regulation, and where the whole quantity of the Opium at any one time for that cause seized doth exceed one maund, or the ships, vessels, boats, camels, horses, bullocks or other cattle or carriages used in the importing, removing or carrying the said Opium, do exceed in value rupees 500, all such seizures shall and may be prosecuted in manner thereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in case such seizure happen to be made in any place within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, by information to be exhibited in the said Court, and in case such seizure or seizures shall happen to be made out of the limits of the local jurisdiction of the said Court of Recorder, then and in such case the same shall and may be prosecuted by suit in any Zillah Court established within the districts or places where such seizure or seizures shall be made, and having cognizance of civil suits.

If exceeding one Maund or the packages the value of Rupees 500, the seizure made in Bombay, to be prosecuted in the Court of Recorder.

If in any subordinate district, in the Court of Adawlut of such district.

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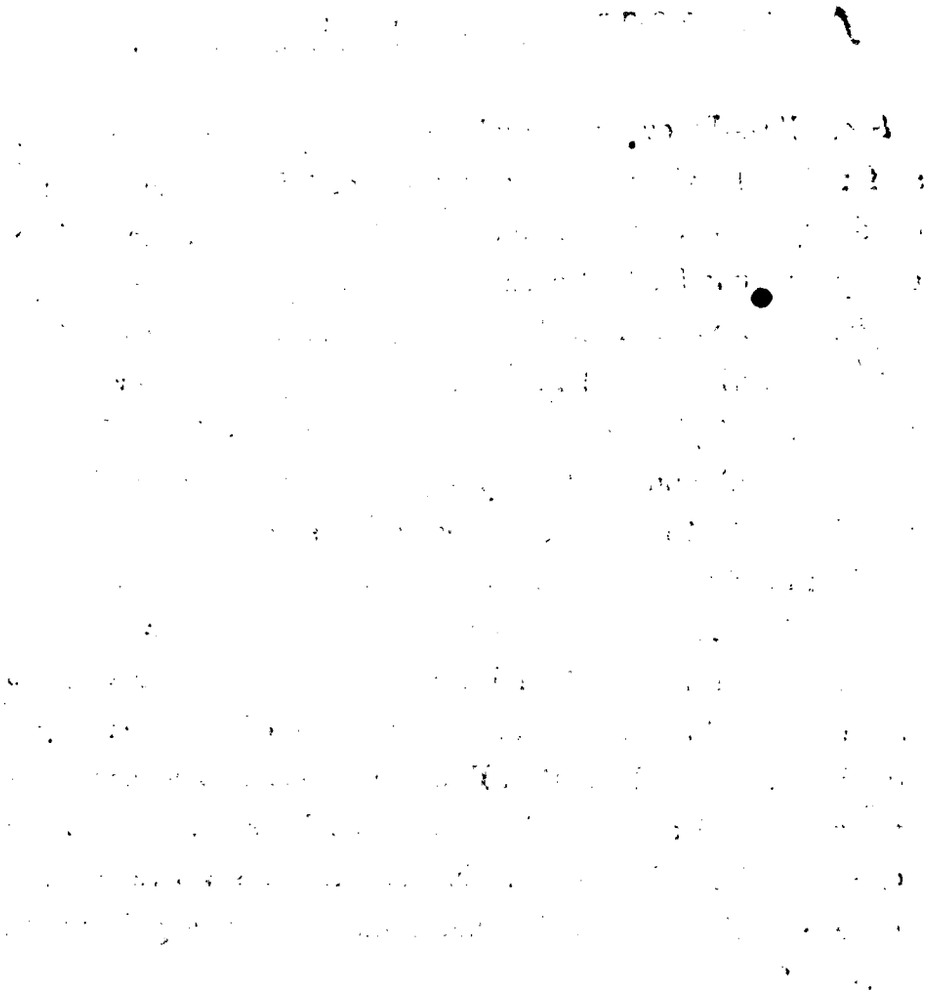

A. D. 1820. REGULATION III.

A REGULATION *for annexing to the Zilla of South Concan certain Villages on the Sea Coast in Paut and Ajgaon turufs in the Sawunt Waree district, formerly composing part of the Territories of the Sawunt Waree State, and ceded to the Honorable East India Company; and for fixing the Sudder station of that Zilla.*—PASSED *by the Honorable the Governor in Council on the 17th May* 1820, *corresponding with the 5th First Jest Sood Sumbut or Vekramajet Era* 1876; *Salbahan* 1742; *and the 4th Shaban* 1235, *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Sea Coast Villages in the Turuf of Paut and Ajgaon have been ceded to the Honorable the East India Company in full Sovereignty by the Sawunt Waree state, it has been judged adviseable to annex the same to the Zillah of South Concan; and WHEREAS no Sudder station has as yet been fixed on for this Zillah, the following rules have been enacted.

II.

A. D. 1820 REGULATION III.

Villages in Paut & Ajgaon annexed to the Zilla of South Concan.

II. The undermentioned villages on the Sea Coast of the turuf of Paut and Ajgaon shall be annexed to the Zillah of South Concan, and the laws and Regulations established for the internal administration of the Zillah are hereby declared to be in full force and effect in the aforementioned cession from the 17th of February 1819, being the date from which the authority of the British Government has effect in these territories, viz. Raree Arowlee, Seerowdee, of Ajgaon, & Dabolee, Kanolee, Keyloos, Mahapun, Konchurey, Purolen of Paut.

Date from which Civil Courts shall take cognizance of suits.

III. The Courts of Civil Judicature shall not be deemed competent to take cognizance of Civil claims in the aforementioned cession, the cause of action in which may have originated previously to the 17th of February 1807, being a period of twelve years antecedent to the said cession.

The operation of certain Regulations limited.

IV. The operation of Regulation III. 1814 is limited to the 17th of February 1819, and of section XIII. Regulation XIV. 1815 to the 1st day of January 1821, of which due notice shall be given by the proper authorities.

Date from which Criminal Courts shall take cognizance.

V. The courts of criminal judicature are hereby prohibited from taking cognizance of any crime or offence which may have been committed in any part of the aforesaid territory previously to the date specified in section II.

Rutnagiree the Suddur Station of South Concan.

VI. The Sudder station of the Zilla of South Concan shall be fixed at the town of Rutnagiree, and the public authorities shall be removed thereto as soon as the Governor in Council shall direct.

A. D. 1820. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION *for withdrawing from the jurisdiction of the Regulations of Government, the Talooka belonging to the Chieftain of Balaseenor and Veerpoor.*—PASSED *by the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 2d of August* 1820, *corresponding with the 9th Assad Vud Sumbut or Vekramajet Era* 1876; *Salbahan* 1742; *and the 22d Shaval* 1235, *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay is pleased to declare that the Talooka belonging to the Tributary Chieftain of Balaseenor and Veerpoor shall not be held subject to the Regulations of Government, the following enactment has accordingly been passed, to be in force from the date of its promulgation.

Balaseenor and Veerpoor withdrawn from the Jurisdiction of the Eastern Zilla North of the Myhee.

II. Such parts of Regulation III. 1819 as relate to the incorporation of the Talooka of Balaseenor and Veerpoor into the Eastern Zillah North of the Myhee, are rescinded.

Suits from Balaseenor & Veerpoor to be struck off the file & value of Stamp

III. All suits which may have arisen within the limits of the Talooka, and which may be depending, shall be struck off the File

paper to be returned to the parties.

File of the Zillah Court, and the value of stamp paper paid by the parties in such suits, shall be returned to them.

Civil & Criminal Prisoners from Balagnor & Veerpoor to be delivered to the Chieftain of the Talooka.

IV. The civil and criminal Prisoners in the Jail of the Eastern Zillah North of the Myhee, who may belong to the Talooka, and not otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Zillah Court under the general Regulations, shall be delivered over to the Chieftain.

A. D. 1820. REGULATION V.

A REGULATION *for abolishing the Provincial Court of Appeal, and adapting the powers &c. of the Sudder Adalut to the change, and for removing the latter Court from Bombay to the city of Surat.*—PASSED *by the Honorable the Governor in Council on the 29th of November* 1820, *corresponding with the 9th of Kartick Vud Sumbut or Vikramajeet Era* 1877; *Salbahan* 1742; *and 22d of Suffer* 1236 *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been deemed essential to the impartial, prompt and efficient administration of justice, and to the permanent security of the persons and properties of the native inhabitants of these Provinces, that the Governor in Council of Bombay, exercising the legislative and executive authority of the State, should administer the judicial functions of the Government, by the means of Courts of Justice, distinct from the legislative and executive authority; and whereas it has likewise been deemed advisable, with the view to shorten and simplify the process of litigation, to abolish the Provincial Court of Appeal, the following enactment is passed, to have effect from the 1st of January 1821.

A. D. 1820. REGULATION V.

Provincial Court of Appeal abolished, and all regulations relative thereto rescinded.

II. The Provincial Court of Appeal instituted by section III. Regulation II. 1805, is hereby abolished, and that section rescinded, together with Regulation VI. 1812, and all such parts of the Regulations in force as relate to that Court.

Regulations rescinded, in order to adapt the Sudder Adalut to the change.

III. In consequence of the abolition of the Provincial Court of Appeal, it is necessary that the powers of the Sudder Adalut should be adapted to the change; Regulations VII. of 1800, and VII of 1812 are therefore rescinded.

Sudder Adalut transferred to Surat, and to consist of four Judges covenanted Civil servants of the Company.

Their denomination.

IV. The Court of Sudder Adalut shall be transferred from Bombay to the city of Surat, and henceforth consist of four Judges, to be appointed by the Governor in Council from among the covenanted Civil servants of the Company, and to be denominated, Chief, Second, Third and Fourth Judges of the Sudder Adalut.

An oath prescribed to be taken by the several Judges.

V. The Chief Judge, and each Puisne Judge, who may be appointed to the Court of Sudder Adalut, previous to entering on the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath before the Governor in Council, or any person he may commission to administer it.

The oath.

I. A. B. Appointed Judge of the Sudder Adalut, solemnly swear, that I will administer justice conformably to the Regulations that have been, or may be passed by the Governor in Council, according to the best of my ability, knowledge, and judgement, without fear, favor, promise, or hope of reward; that I will not receive, directly or indirectly, any present or nuzur, either in money or effects of any kind, from any party, or person whomsoever, on account of any suit to be instituted, or which may be depending, or has been decided in the Court of Sudder Adalut, of which I am appointed a Judge: that I will not knowingly permit any person or persons under my authority, or in my immediate service, to receive, directly or indirectly,

rectly, any present, or nuzur in money or effects of any kind, from any party or person whomsoever, on account of any suit, to be instituted, or which may be depending, or has been decided in the Court; that I will render a true and faithful account of all sums of money that may be paid into the Court, or disbursed from it; that I will not be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the purchase of goods or commodities in the British dominions under the Presidency of Bombay, for the purpose of remitting money to Europe, or in any commercial transaction; and that I will not derive, directly or indirectly, any emoluments or advantages from my station, excepting such as the orders of Government do or may authorize me to receive.

SO HELP ME GOD.

Register & assistant to the Register to be appointed; oath to be taken by them.

VI. There shall be a Register and an Assistant to the Register of the Sudder Adalut; previous to entering on the duties of their office, they shall take and subscribe in open Court, the oath directed to be administered in section III., Regulation IV. 1800.

Law-officers to be appointed: oath to be taken by them.

VII. There shall be two Mahummedan Law-officers, a Kazee, and Moulawee, and two Pundits, appointed to the Sudder Adalut, under the provisions of section II. Regulation V. 1800: previous to entering on the duties of their offices, they shall make and subscribe in open Court, a solemn declaration in the manner prescribed by section II. Regulation V. 1803, with reference to section V., Regulation V. 1800.

Surishtudar and deputies to be appointed: oath to be taken by them as well as every other officer.

VIII. There shall be one Surishtudar and a Deputy for each of the languages used in the Zillas subordinate to the Sudder Adalut, viz. Persian, Goozerattee and Marhatta; they shall each make a solemn declaration, as prescribed by section II., Regulation V. 1819, previous to entering on their duties, and in like manner, every officer of the Court on his appointment.

XI.

Jurisdiction of the Court.

IX. The jurisdiction of the Sudder Adalut, shall extend over the Zillas of Surat, Broach, Eastern Zilla North of the Myhee, Ahmudabad, North Konkan, and South Konkan, and over the district of Anjar.

Court to be held in a large room three days in each week, or oftener if necessary decrees orders &c. to be made on Court days, and in open Court.

X. The Court of Sudder Adalut shall be an open Court, and be holden in a large and convenient room, three days in every week or oftener, if business shall require it, and no rule, order, proceeding or decree is to be made, but on Court days, and in open Court.

Seal of the Court.

XI. The Court is to use a Circular seal, two inches and a quarter in diameter, with an inscription to the following effect, in the Persian, Goozerattee and Mahratta languages, "the seal of the Sudder Adalut."

The Court is not to correspond with parties in suits, or any persons, respecting matters before the Court, or cognizable by it.

XII. The Sudder Adalut is prohibited from corresponding by letter with parties in suits, or process, or matters depending before it, or coming within its cognizance. If a party in a suit, or any person amenable to the jurisdiction of the court, shall have any matter to represent to the Court, he shall either appear in the Court in person, and represent the matter in writing; or shall make the representation in writing through an authorized Wukeel; the Court shall pass such order upon the representation, as shall appear to it proper, consistently with the regulations: and shall cause a copy of the order, under the seal of the Court, and attested by the Register, to be delivered to the person making the representation, or to his Wukeel.

Cases in which the Court is impowered to refer original suits to Zilla Courts to be tried and determined.

XIII. *First.*—The Sudder Adalut is empowered to receive any original suit or complaint, which may be cognizable in any Zilla Court, and to command the Judge of such Court by a precept, under the seal of the Court, and attested by the Register, to receive the suit or complaint; and to proceed to hear

hear and determine it, provided proof shall be previously made to its satisfaction, that the Judge refused or omitted to proceed in it; if the plaintiff shall refuse, or neglect to proceed in the suit or complaint for the period of six weeks, after the order of the Sudder Adalut may be received by the Zilla Court, and notified to the complaint, the Judge is authorized to dismiss it, notwithstanding the order of the Sudder Adaulut. In such cases, the Judge, within one week after the dismission of the suit or complaint, is to certify to the Sudder Adaulut, under his hand and the seal of the court, that the suit or complaint has been dismissed, and the grounds of dismission.

Suits or complaint to be dismissed, if the party preferring it shall or refuse to proceed in it, for six weeks.

Judge to notify the dismission of the suit, to the Sudder Adalut.

Second.—The Sudder Adaulut is vested with authority to recieve any petitions respecting suits or matters that may be depending, or have been decided, in any Zilla Court; and provided it shall be proved to it's satisfaction that the petition was presented to the Judge of such Court, and that he refused or omitted to receive it, and proceed on it; the Sudder Adaulut is empowered to issue a precept, under the seal of the Court, and attested by the Register, commanding the Judge of the Zilla Court to receive the petition, and to proceed respecting it, according to the regulations.

Cases in which the Sudder Adalut may receive petitions respect ing suits or matters depending, or which may have been decided in any Zilla Court.

Court how to proceed with such petition.

XIV. In all proceedings of the Sudder Adalut, the court shall proceed in the same manner, and with the like powers and authority, and subject to the same restrictions limitations, and exceptions, as are prescribed to the Zilla Courts, except as to hearing of witnesses, and receiving evidence.

The Court is to be guided by the rules prescribed to Zilla Courts.

Exceptions.

XV. *First.*—If any person shall deem himself aggrieved by the decree of a Zilla Judge, in a civil suit, tried and determined by him in the first instance, or by the decree of a Register in a suit exceeding 500 rupees in value or amount, such person shall be at liberty to prefer a regular appeal from the decision, to the Sudder Adaulut, by petition of appeal.

From what decrees of the Zilla Courts, a Regular Appeal is to be to the Sudder Adulut.

Second.

Petition of Appeal how to be presented.

Second.—In cases in which an Appeal shall be intended to be preferred, the petition of Appeal shall be presented in the first instance to the Court, in which the decree appealed against may have been passed, with an authenticated copy of the decree. The petition must be written on stampt paper according to the rates contained in section XXV. Regulation XIV. 1815, and must be accompanied by the prescribed security for the eventual costs in appeal; the Zilla Court after referring to the decree, in the original record of the suit, shall admit the appeal, provided the petition, and the security required, shall have been duly presented in the mode above described, within the period limited for the admission of appeals.

To be written on stampt paper.

And be accompanied with security for costs.

How to be admitted.

What the petition is to contain.

Third.—The petition of Appeal shall state (respect being had to the matter decreed) the annual produce of the land, whether lakhiraj or malgoozaree, the sum of money or the value of property which shall have been decreed, the name of the person in whose favor the decree shall have been given; the Court in which it shall have been passed; when it was made, what was decreed by it; and whether the decree has been executed. The petition need not contain the specific objections to the judgement, and detailed grounds and reasons for preferring the appeal, but shall state shortly, that the party being dissatisfied, is desirous of appealing; and it is declared optional with the party, to insert the same in the original petition of Appeal, or state them subsequently in the Sudder Adaulut in a seperate pleading on the stampt paper prescribed in section XXXIII. Regulation XIV. 1815.

It is optional to insert or not the specific objections the judgements of the lower Court.

Should it not do so, the same may be inserted in a seperate pleading, in the Sudder Adalut.

Period limited for preferring Appeals.

Fourth.—The petition shall be presented within three Calendar months, after the day on which the decree shall have been passed, excluding from the calculation of such period, the interval, which may have elapsed in each instance between the date on which the requisite stampt paper may have been furnished

furnished by the party to the Court, and that on which the copy of the decree may have been tendered or delivered to the party in open Court, in the mode prescribed by the regulations. The Court will in all cases be enabled to ascertain such interval by the endorsement on the copy of the decree, required to be made under clause sixth of this section. But it shall nevertheless be permitted to such person to prefer his petition of Appeal after the expiratian of three months; and the Court is authorized to admit the Appeal, provided the petitioner can shew just and reasonable cause to its satisfaction, for not having preferred it within the limited period. But whenever the Court shall admit an Appeal which may be preferred to it after the limited time, it shall enter upon its proceedings, its reasons at large for so doing.

Cases in which Appleas may be admitted after the limited time.

Reasons for so doing to be recordod.

Fifth.—For the purpose of obtaining an authenticated copy of the decree in such case, the party desiring it shall furnish to the Court by whom the decision may have been passed, one, two or more sheets, or rolls of the stampt paper prescribed in section XXXV. Regulation XIV. of 1815, as may be necessary for transcribing the decree.

Parties requiring copy of a decree, to furnish the requisite stampt paper.

Sixth.—When such stampt paper shall be furnished, the sherishtadar, or such other principal officer, as may be authorized by the Court to discharge that duty, shall endorse on it the date of its being furnished, the name of the party on whose account it may be presented, and the number of the suit to which it may be intended to be applicable, and shall grant to the party a corresponding receipt for the same, on unstampt paper; the copy of the decree shall then be prepared and duly authenticated, and shall be delivered or tendered to the party by whom the stampt paper may have been furnished, or to his Wakeel in open Court, and the date of the delivery or tender of such copy shall be also endorsed on the copy.

Court how to proceed when such stampt may be furnished.

Seventh.

Provisions of the two preceding clauses are applicable to copies of decrees or Orders from which a party may desire to prefer a special or summary Appeal.

Seventh.—The principles of the rules contained in the two foregoing clauses of this section, are to be considered applicable to all copies of decrees from which a party may be desirous of preferring a special or a summary Appeal, and to all copies of orders passed by the Judges and Register of the Zilla Court, and by the Sudder Adaulut, which those Courts may be required to furnish to parties under the provisions of any Regulation.

Parties desirous of appealing, to deliver security for costs that may be awarded on the Appeal.

Eighth.—In all authorized cases of Appeal, the party desirous of appealing shall, with his petition of Appeal, deliver good and sufficient security for the payment of the costs which shall be awarded on the Appeal; without such security, or without proof of inability to find the same, as required with respect to paupers by Regulation I. 1816, no Appeal shall be admitted. It is hereby declared, that the presenting a petition of Appeal, without the security required by this clause, before the expiration of the time limited for appealing, shall not be considered to preserve to the appellant his right of appeal, as far as respects the limitation in question.

Presenting a petition of Appeal without the required security, before the expiration of the time limited for appealing declared not to preserve the right of Appeal.

When appellant shall have entered into the security, the Zilla Judge is to make the endorsement hereafter required.

Ninth.—When the security above required shall have been entered into, the Zilla Judge is immediately to endorse on the petition, in his own hand writing, the day of the month and year in which it was presented, and shall sign it with his name, and cause to be written in the margin of the record, immediately opposite to the decree of the Court, the word "Appealed," and shall transmit the petition to the Sudder Adaulut. The Court shall at the same time direct notice in writing to be give to the appellant, that within fifteen days, the proceedings held in the cause appealed, will be certified to the Sudder Adaulut; and that if he shall not proceed in the appeal within six weeks after the petition of appeal shall have been filed in the Sudder Adaulut, his appeal will be dismissed, unless he shall shew reasonable cause to the satisfaction of the Court for not having proceeded in it.

And transmit it to the Sudder Adalut, and notify to appelant that if he shall not proceed in the Appeal in six weeks from the date of filing of the petition it will be dismissed.

Tenth.

Execution of decrees appealed from, to be suspended during the Appeal.

Tenth.—In all authorized cases of appeal from the decrees of a Zilla Court to the Sudder Adalut, the Court in which the decree appealed from may have been passed, shall suspend the execution of it during the appeal, provided the party against whom the decree may have been passed shall, at the time of preferring his Appeal, or within such reasonable period afterwards as may be fixed for the purpose, deliver good and sufficient security in a sum equal to one year's amount of the annual produce of the land, or house, or other real property which shall have been decided; and in all other cases, good and sufficient security in an amount equal to the sum of money, or value of the thing decreed, for the performance of the decree, which may be passed upon the appeal.

Any private transfer or mortgage of land or other real property during Appeals declared null and void, in the event of the judgment against such property being confirmed on the Appeal.

Eleventh.—In all instances wherein the plaintiff in a Zilla Court, may obtain a Judgment in his favor, for land, or other real property, and the defendant appealing therefrom to the Sudder Adalut may be left in possession of the property, under the security prescribed by the regulations, any private transfer of such property by sale, gift, or otherwise, or any mortgage thereof, which might be made by such appellant during the Appeal to the Sudder Adalut, or the King in Council, in the event of the judgment against him being confirmed on the Appeal, is hereby declared to be null and void.

When the appellant does not comply with the rules of Appeal, decree to be executed.

Twelfth.—Where the party desiring to Appeal shall neglect, or refuse to enter into the securities, in the manner prescribed in this section, the Court, by whom the decision may have been passed, is to order the decree to be executed.

Provision for cases wherein neither the appellant or respondent may be able to give the prescribed securities.

Thirteenth.—As cases may occur, wherein neither the appellant or the respondent may be able to give the prescribed securities for staying the execution of the decree, or for the execution thereof in favor of the plaintiff, it is hereby enacted, that

The Collector to hold the adjudged property in attachment in such cases.

that in all such cases, the property adjudged, shall be held in attachment, during the appeal, or until such time as one of the parties may be able to give the required securities, by the Collector of the district wherein the land may be situated, at the expense of the party who may be ultimately declared entitled thereto, under the provisions in that respect established. No attachment, however, is to be made by any Collector in the cases herein supposed, until he shall receive a precept, requiring him to make the same, from the Zilla Court wherein the original judgment in the cause may have been passed, which precept shall state, specifically, the property to be included in the attachment, and shall require the Collector to continue the same till ordered to be withdrawn by a further precept from the Court, to be issued either on the prescribed securities being given by one of the parties, or on the cause being finally determined.

Sudder Adalut may, in particular cases, require further security during Appeals, if on application of the parties, the security taken appear insufficient.

Fourteenth.—Notwithstanding the appellants, in causes depending before the Sudder Adalut, may have entered into the securities required of them in this section, the Court is further authorized in cases wherein, from delay in the decision, the securities originally so given may afterwards appear insufficient (in respect to the period of time the cause has been pending or is likely to remain still undecided), on the application of the respondent or respondents, in all such cases, to require any additional security which the Court may deem necessary to secure the party who may have obtained a judgment in his favor, from any loss by the non-execution of such judgment during the appeal; and, in default of such further security being given, within a reasonable period to be fixed for that purpose, the Court is empowered to direct the judgment in question to be carried into execution, in like manner as if no securities had originally been given by the appellant; provided that,

In default of such further security being given by appellants the judgment to be executed.

in

in such cases, good and sufficient security, as prescribed by the Regulations, be given by the respondent, previous to his being put in possession of the property in litigation. The supplemental security, required in this clause, as necessary to maintain a depending Appeal, is carefully to be distinguished from the security originally necessary to warrant the cause being appealed; the supplemental security being only demandable by the Sudder Adalut after a lapse of time.

Provided the prescribed security be given by the respondent.

XVI. The Judge of the Zilla Court, within fifteen days after the receipt of the Appeal, is to certify, under his hand and the seal of the Court, to the Register of the Sudder Adalut, the record duly made up and authenticated, including the original complaint, answer, replication, and rejoinder of the parties, the original depositions, exhibits and every original paper read in the cause. Previous to transmitting the abovementioned papers to the Sudder Adalut, he is to cause true and faithful copies of all the originals, authenticated by the Surishtadar, or head Native officer of the Court, to be made out and deposited in the Zilla Court, in lieu of the originals. The copies are to be deemed records of the Court, and are to be received in evidence in any other Zilla Court. In cases where any original deposition, or other original proceedings or matter whatsoever, shall have been previously entered in the Zilla Court, in a book, which may likewise contain proceedings in other distinct causes, or any other matter, so that such original papers cannot be transmitted without the other proceedings or matters; the Judge of the Zilla Court, within the time, and in the manner before directed, is to certify a true and authentic copy of such original papers, and that the original of each copy transmitted is so entered in such book. But he is nevertheless to transmit the original complaint, the original answer, or other separate pleadings of the parties, and the original exhibits which shall have been

Record including original papers in the cause appealed, to be transmitted to the Register to the Sudder Adalut in fifteen days after the receipt of the Appeal.

Copies of all original papers transmitted, attested by the surishtadar, to be deposited amongst the records of the Court.

Copies to be deemed records, and to be received in evidence.

Copies of original papers to be sent to the Sudder Adalut, when originals are not forth coming.

been delivered in, or produced by the parties, and read in the course of the cause before the Court, if they be forthcoming, in the manner before required. In cases where any original paper shall have been mislaid or lost, and a copy of it shall have been entered in any book, or proceedings, the copy is to be deemed the original, and the Judge is to transmit a copy of it, and in like manner, to certify, that the original, after due search, cannot be found.

Recorded copies of original papers not forth coming, to be deemed originals, & copies of them to be forwarded and certified.

Previous notice to be given by the Court of the day on which a suit is to be brought to a hearing.

XVII. *First.*—In order that the parties in a suit, or their authorized pleaders, may be fully prepared to file their exhibits, and to name their witnesses, as well as to furnish any explanations of the case which may be required, at the time when the suit may first be brought to a hearing, the Court is enjoined carefully to attend to those provisions in the Regulations, which require that eight days previous notice shall be given to the parties, of the day on which the Court may propose to bring the suit to a hearing.

A notification of the day duly affixed in Court, shall be sufficient notice.

Second.—For this purpose, it shall be sufficient for the Court to affix, in some conspicuous place in the Court-room, a notification, specifying the number of the suit, the names of the parties and of the Wakeels respectively entertained in the suits, together with the date on which it may be intended that such suit shall be brought to a hearing before the Court; and such notice shall be held and considered to be in force, until the suit can be brought to a hearing, either on the day fixed, or any subsequent day.

The Court empowered to fine parties unprepared to file exhibits, or name witnesses on the day notified for the hearing of the suits.

Third.—If either of the parties in a suit, which may be brought to a hearing, after due notice shall have been given in the manner above prescribed, shall not be prepared to file his exhibits, or the names of his witnesses, or to furnish any explanations of the case which may be required by the Court,

and

and shall not assign sufficient and satisfactory reason for the delay, the Court is authorized to impose upon such party such fine as may appear just and proper; provided that the fine shall in no instance exceed one fourth of the amount of the stamp duty paid on the institution of the suit. If a similar neglect shall occur a second time, after due notice shall have been given of the day fixed for the case being again brought forward, the Courts are authorized either to impose a second fine, under the limitation above prescribed, or to proceed as in other cases of default.

Further penalty on repetition of similar neglect.

XVIII. *First.*—In the trial of Appeals, the prescribed pleadings shall be completed and read in open Court, before any exhibits are filed, or witnessess summoned in support of the allegations of either of the parties; unless special and sufficient reason be assigned for taking the immediate deposition of witnesses, without waiting until the pleadings are completed and read in open Court.

Pleadings to be read before exhibits are filed or witnesses summoned.

Exception.

Second.—If from the pleadings in the case, the points at issue cannot be clearly ascertained, or if, from any other reason, further explanations may be requisite, the Court shall, on the day on which the suit may be first brought to a hearing, make such enquiries from the parties, or their pleaders, as may appear necessary, with a view to ascertain the precise object of the action, and the grounds on which it is maintained, and shall record the result on their proceedings.

Court is to require any necessary explanations of the case, from parties or their pleaders.

Third.—The Court shall then consider and record the point or points to be established respectively by the appellant, and by the respondent, and shall proceed to take the evidence which may be adduced by either party upon such points, in the manner prescribed by the rules in force.

The Court is to record the points necessary to be established by the parties.

Fourth.

And any additional points which may subsequently appear necessary.

Fourth.—In like manner, if proof shall be required on any other points in the course of the trial, such points shall be recorded on the proceedings, and the proper party shall be called upon for requisite evidence, and no exhibit shall be filed, or witness summoned, unless expressly declared to be in proof, or refutation of some points, upon which the Court may have directed that evidence shall be taken.

No Evidence to be admitted except with regard to the points so recorded.

Cases in which the Sudder Adalut is empowered to take new evidence, or refer suits back to the Zilla Court.

Fifth.—The Sudder Adalut is empowered in cases of Appeal, in which it shall appear to them that the original suit has not been sufficiently investigated in the Zilla Court, or for any other cause which may be deemed reasonable, to receive such further evidence as the Court shall think necessary, for the just determination of the suit, and give judgment upon it, or to refer the suit back to the Zilla Court, accompanied by such special directions to the Judge with regard to the new evidence he is to receive respecting the suit, as may be deemed by the Court most conducive to justice, and the convenience of the parties and witnesses. But in every case in which the Sudder Adalut shall exercise the power above vested in it, the Court shall enter upon the record of the trial, their reasons for having exercised it. In cases in which the Court shall judge it proper to receive such further evidence themselves, the Court is empowered according as it shall deem most conducive to justice (respect being had to the nature of the cause and the evidence), either to examine the witnesses to be produced, vivâ você in open Court, first causing the witnesses to be sworn, and their depositions to be reduced to writing, and signed by the deponents respectively, or, to authorize the Register of the Court to swear the witnesses, and take their depositions, and to cause the deponents to sign them, and to authenticate them with his signature. The Register in such case, shall examine the witnesses, in the presence of both parties, or their Wukeels, who are to be at liberty

The Court to record its reasons whenever the above powers are exercised. The Court is empowered to take evidence, or to order the Register so to do.

liberty to put any questions to the witnesses that they may think proper; and the questions, with the answers to them, are in the same manner to be reduced into writing, signed, and authenticated. But if due notice be given to the parties, or their Wukeels, of the examination of any witness or witnesses before the Register, and he or they shall not attend at the time of the examination, the Register shall proceed in the examination as before directed, and the depositions shall be received as good and authentic evidence.

Evidences of witnesses which may be required in certain cases by the Court, to be taken by Zilla Judges on written interrogatories.

Sixth.—It is hereby provided, that whenever a witness whose evidence may be required by the Sudder Adalut, may reside at such a distance, as to render his attendance before the Court inconvenient, or whenever from any cause it may be deemed improper to summon a witness to the Court, the Sudder Adalut shall prepare and transmit to the Judge of the Zilla in which the witness may reside, distinct written interrogatories to be put to each witness, such interrogatories shall be prepared and signed by the parties, or their Wukeels, under the direction of the Court, and shall be countersigned by the Register. The Zilla Judge, to whom such interrogatories may be sent, shall proceed with the same in open Court, in presence of the parties, or their authorized pleaders, and shall in the first instance cause the depositions of the witnesses to be taken in answer to the interrogatories, and shall then allow the parties, or their pleaders, to put any other questions, which may appear relevant to the points at issue in the case.

The Court may empower a Judge of the Sudder Foujdaree Adalut proceeding on Circuit to take evidence in certain cases.

Seventh.—In cases in which the Sudder Adalut may from special reasons judge it adviseable, they are likewise empowered to cause the evidence of any witness to be taken in the prescribed form, before the Judge of the Sudder Foujdaree Adalut, who shall next proceed upon the Circuit, to the Zilla in which the witness may reside.

Court may dispense with the oaths of witnesses in certain cases.

XIX. *First.*—The Sudder Adalut may dispense with the oaths of the descriptions of witnesses which the Zilla Courts are authorized to exempt from taking oaths, on their signing in open Court, the declarations which are required to be subscribed by such witnesses in the Zilla Courts.

And also direct their evidence to be taken by Commission.

Where witnesses shall be women of the description specified in Section VI. Regulation II. 1800, or shall reside out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the Court shall grant such Commissions as the Zilla Courts are authorized to grant, for the examination of such witnesses upon similar occasions. And the Sudder Adalut may issue such Commissions to creditable women, and send such letters to the Zilla Courts for the examination of witnesses, in the cases in which the Judges of the Zilla Courts are authorized to send such Commissions and letters.

Sudder Adalut how to proceed when witnesses do not attend, refuse to be sworn, or give their depositions, are guilty of contempt of Court, or perjury.

Second.—If a witness duly summoned shall not attend, or attending, shall refuse to be sworn or give evidence, or to subscribe his deposition, or if such witness, or any person shall be guilty of wilful or corrupt perjury in a cause depending in the Court, or any contempt of Court, in open Court, the Sudder Adalut shall proceed with such witness or person, in the same manner as the Zilla Courts are authorized to deal with witnesses or persons in like manner offending.

All process of the Court (with certain exceptions) to be issued to the Zilla Judges.

XX. *First.*—All process, both to parties and witnesses, and every rule or order for the execution of a decree or final order, and every other order whatever, which may issue from the Sudder Adalut, shall be written or printed in such of the languages of the country, as the Court may direct, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court, and signed by the Register. All such process, rules and orders, which are to be served or executed on any parties, witnesses, or persons (exclusive of the parties' Wukeels, or persons in actual attendance on the Court), are to be directed to the Judge of the Zilla in which the

the cause of action shall originally have arisen, or in whose jurisdiction the parties may be, or reside. Every such process, rule, and order, shall limit a certain time in which it is to served, executed and returned to the Sudder Adalut. If the Judge of a Zilla Court to whom any process, rule, or order whatever may be directed, shall wilfully disobey, or neglect to perform the commands contained in it, or make a false return, the Judge so offending, shall be liable to be suspended from his office by the Sudder Adalut. If the Sudder Adalut shall suspend any Judge under this Section, they are to notify the suspension to the Governor in Council, within ten days after it shall take place, together with the cause of it, and shall certify under the Seal of the Court, the proceedings, depositions and exhibits, and all other matters which may be necessary to enable the Governor in Council, to pass a determination upon the suspension, and to transmit to him on his requisition, any further papers and proceedings respecting the cause, which he may deem necessary for his information. But the Sudder Adalut is empowered, in cases in which for the sake of expedition, or other purpose, it shall judge it expedient so to do, to issue any process to parties or witnesses, immediately through any other channel, instead of directing it in the first instance to the Zilla Court.

Judges of Zilla Courts liable to be suspended by the Sudder Adalut, for refusing or omitting to obey, or to conform to its process or requisition.

Sudder Adalut to report to the Governor in Council, the suspension of Judges under this Section, within ten days.

The Court may issue process to parties or witnesses through any other channel than the Zilla Courts.

Second.—In all cases in which process, either to a party or witness, and all process whatever, and every rule or order for the execution of any decree or final order, or any order relating to a cause depending in the Sudder Adalut, which may be directed to the Judge of a Zilla Court, the Judge to whom the process shall be directed, shall execute the order contained in the process, rule or order, and return it so executed within the time limited, or return to the Sudder Adalut good and sufficient reason why it has not been served or executed. When any process,

Process of the Sudder Adalut, how to served by the lower Court.

To return the process executed, or reasons why it has not been executed.

Form & manner in which the return is to be made.

cess, rule, decree, or order for the execution of any decree or final order, or any order whatever, shall be transmitted by the Sudder Adalut to the Judge of a Zilla Court, to be served or executed, the return to such process, rule, order or decree, shall be made by the Judge, either by endorsement on the process, rule, order, or decree, or be written on a paper firmly annexed to it; and if the return be made in the last mentioned manner, there shall be an endorsement on the process, rule, order or decree, referring the Sudder Adalut to the return contained in such annexed paper, and the Judge shall cause a copy of the process, rule, order, or decree, together with the return to it, to be deposited amongst the Records of the Court. And in all cases in which the Sudder Adalut shall transmit any order or process to be served, or executed by the Judge of a Zilla Court against a party in a cause, and the party on whom it is to be served or executed, shall not, after diligent search, be found, or shall have absconded, or shall have shut himself up in his own or any house or building, or shall retire to any place, so that the process cannot be served upon him, the Judge to whom the process shall have been directed, shall cause to be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the room in which the Court shall be held, a writing in the language of the district, containing a copy of the order or process, and a notice that if the party shall not obey the exigence of it within the time limited, the Sudder Adalut will, without further notice, process, or order, proceed, ex parte, to hear, try, and determine the cause, to which such process or order may relate; and the Judge is likewise to cause a copy of such writing to be fixed up, with all practicable dispatch, on the outer door of the house in which the party shall have commonly dwelt, or in some conspicuous place in the town or village in which he may have usually resided, and to return to the Sudder Adalut in the manner before directed, how he has executed the process.

Zilla Judge to cause a copy of the process and return to be deposited amongst the records of the Court.

Courts, how to proceed when process cannot be served upon the party, in consequence of his absconding or avoiding it.

Zilla Judge to fix up a writing in the Court room & at the place of residence of the party.

What the writing is to contain.

Third.

Third.—If the Judge of the Zilla Court shall return that the party has absconded, or shut himself up in his own or any house or building, or retired to any place so that the process could not be served upon him, or that he was not after diligent search to be found, and that he had caused the writing to be fixed up, in the places and manner directed, and the party shall not appear and obey the exigence of the process, rule, or order, the Sudder Adalut shall proceed, ex parte, to try and determine the cause in which the process, rule, or order, shall have issued, in the same manner as if the party had appeared and obeyed the exigence of the process.

Sudder Adalut to proceed ex parte when a lower Court shall report, that a party has absconded, or was not to be found, after the observance of the forms herein directed.

XXI. If the appellant in an appeal, filed in the Sudder Adalut, shall not proceed in the appeal for six weeks, the appeal shall be dismissed, unless the appellant shall show reasonable cause to the satisfaction of the Court, for not proceeding in it; and the Court, if it shall be deemed equitable so to do, shall award to the respondent costs of suit. But in all such cases, the Court shall enter at large upon its proceedings, the grounds upon which it may permit or refuse to allow the appellant to proceed.

Court to dismiss appeals if appellants omit to proceed in them within six weeks, without showing cause for omission.

Reasons for the dismission of the appeal to be recorded.

XXII. In appeals that shall be heard by the Court, no proceedings shall be held, nor any acts whatever done, either on behalf of appellant or respondent, excepting by the appellant or respondent respectively or by a Wukeel admitted to plead in the Court under the established regulations, nor by any Wukeel before his Wukalutnamah shall have been filed in the Court, and security given for his fees; and no persons, excepting such parties, or their witnesses, or such Wukeels, shall be heard, vivâ voce, in any stage in the cause.

No person to be heard in a cause except principals, Wukeels duly empowered, or witnesses.

XXIII. If a petition of appeal shall be preferred against the decision of any Zilla Court, founded on an award of arbitration, it shall be dismissed with costs; unless it be fully proved

Petitions of appeal from decisions founded on award of arbitration, to be dismissed with costs.

to

to the satisfaction of the Court, by the oaths of two credible witnesses, that the arbitrators have been guilty of gross corruption, or partiality, in the cause in which they shall have made the award.

Proceedings of the Sudder Adalut, how to be numbered, marked, dated and signed.

XXIV. *First.*—The petition of appeal, pleadings, depositions, and exhibits in the Sudder Adalut, shall be numbered, marked, dated and signed by the Register, in the same manner as the complaint, pleadings, depositions, and exhibits are ordered to be numbered, marked, dated and signed by the Register in the Zilla Courts. The decrees shall be signed by the Judges present in Court when the decrees shall be passed, and attested by the Register; copies so signed, and attested, shall, on application, be delivered to the parties.

Decrees to be signed by the Judges & attested by the Register, and copies to be delivered to the parties.

Second.—The proceedings, summonses, and other process issued by the Sudder Adalut, shall be written or printed in the current language of the Zilla, from which the suit may be appealed.

Proceedings, summonses, & process of the Court to be written or printed in the language of the Zilla, from which the cause was appealed.

Third.—All orders and decrees passed by the Sudder Adalut shall be written in English, and shall have annexed or subjoined, a translation in the current language of the Zilla, from whence the Appeal may be received.

All orders & decrees to be written in English, with translations into the language of the Zilla, from whence the appeal is received.

What decisions the Court may pass in appeals.

XXV.—The Sudder Adalut is empowered to confirm or reverse, in whole, or in part, all decrees from which the Court shall or may be authorised, to receive Appeals; and to make such further order on all such decrees, as justice, equity, and good conscience may require, and award such costs to either party, as it shall deem reasonable.

Interest allowed on the amount of decrees confirmed on appeal, and litigious appeals punishable by fine.

XXVI. If the Sudder Adalut shall confirm the decree of the Zilla Court, it shall adjudge interest, at the rate of one per Cent per mensem, on all sums receivable by the respondent under the

decree,

decree, and the Sudder Adalut is authorized to punish Appeals which may appear to it to be litigious, by a fine to Government, proportionate to the condition of the party, and the circumstances of the case.

Sudder Adalut, how to proceed against persons who shall resist its process.

XXVII. If any person shall resist, or cause to be resisted, any process, rule, order, or decree, which may at any time issue from the Sudder Adalut, the Court, on proof of the resistance being made by oath to their satisfaction, are to cause the offender to be summoned to answer to the charge. If the offender shall abscond, or shut himself up in his own or any house, or in any building, or retire to any place, so that he cannot be served with the summons, the Court is to proceed against him in the manner directed with regard to other persons absconding, or otherwise acting as above specified, so that they cannot be served with the process of the Court. If the offender shall not appear within the prescribed time, or if he shall appear and after receiving his answer to the charge and hearing the evidence which he may produce in his defence, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is guilty of the charge, the Court is to adjudge the offender to pay such fine to Government as they may think proper, in the same manner as already provided in respect to the inferior Courts, in Section XXI. Regulation II. 1800. The Court is to proceed to levy the amount by the same process by which they are empowered to carry their decrees for sums of money into execution.

Offender to be summoned to answer for his misconduct.

Court, how to proceed if the offender shall not obey the summons.

Decree to be passed if the offender shall not appear; or shall appear, and be proved guilty of the charge.

How the Court is to enforce payment of the fine.

Single Judges empowered to hold sittings of the Court. Rules to be observed in passing orders and decrees.

XXVIII. *First.*—To facilitate the despatch of business, a single Judge shall hold separate sittings of the Sudder Adalut, for the hearing of all causes in the first instance, with the same powers, as if held before two or more Judges, and he shall be competent to pass orders and judgments in conformity with the Regulations, provided such order or judgment may be to affirm the decision or order of the lower Court. But whenever

a single Judge trying a cause or other matter, shall be of opinion, that the decision or order appealed from ought to be reversed, or altered, as well as in every case of doubt or difficulty, he shall only record his sentiments on the case, and refer it for the decision of a Court composed of two or more Judges; and their decision, guided by the rules hereafter mentioned, shall be carried into effect, and the decree or order shall be signed by the Judges present at the final sitting; the signature of the Judge who first sat shall not be considered requisite.

Rules to be observed on differences of opinion between two Judges.

Second.—Whenever two Judges shall sit, and a difference of opinion arise between them, the decision shall be passed according to the opinion of the Judge who may concur with the Judge who first sat under the provisions of the foregoing clause; but in cases where two Judges may differ, in a matter not previously before the Court, the determination shall be suspended until the opinion of a Third Judge can be taken, when the decision shall be passed according to the majority of voices.

Provision in case of a difference of opinion when four Judges are present, & the number of votes equal.

Third.—If in any instance a difference of opinion should take place on a question before four Judges, and the number of votes be equal, the Chief Judge concurring with any one of the other Judges shall possess a casting vote, and the resolution shall be passed accordingly.

Judges to regulate their own sittings, and Chief or Senior Judge to call extra meetings through the Register.

Fourth.—The Judges shall regulate their own sittings, in the manner most convenient; and whenever it may be requisite to call an extra meeting, it shall be summoned by the Register, on receiving orders for that purpose from the Chief Judge or Senior Judge on the spot, to whom it shall be left to determine when, and how often, such extra meetings shall be summoned.

Special Appeals from all decisions of Zilla Judges, shall lie to the Sudder Adalut, under certain restrictions.

XXIX. *First.*—A special Appeal shall lie to the Sudder Adalut under the rules prescribed by the following clauses, from the decisions of Zilla Courts, in all suits, or matters whatsoever, which

which shall be tried by the Judges of those Courts in Appeal from their Registers, Assistant Registers, and Sudder Umeens, or Moonsifs, provided that upon the face of the Decree, or of documents exhibited with it (assuming all the facts of the case as stated in the decree), the judgment shall appear to be inconsistent with some established judicial precedent, or with some Regulation in force; or be in opposition to, or inconsistent with another decree of the same Court, or of another Court having jurisdiction in the same suit, or in a suit founded on a similar cause of action; or if it appear to be inconsistent with the Hindoo or Moohummadan Law, in cases which are required to be decided by those laws, or with any other law or usage which may be applicable to the case; or unless the judgment shall involve some point of general interest or importance, not before decided by the Superior Court; or that there may appear strong probable ground, from whatever cause, of a failure of justice.

Party to present a petition to the Sudder Adalut.

Second.—When a party upon any of the grounds specified in the preceding clause, may be dissatisfied with a judgment passed on a regular Appeal by a competent Civil Court, and may in consequence be desirous of a second or special Appeal, he shall, within the limited period prescribed for the admission of regular Appeals, present a petition to the Sudder Adalut.

Petition to be written on stampt paper.

What it is to contain.

Third.—Such petition shall be written upon the stampt paper prescribed in Section XXV. Regulation XIV. of 1815, with reference to the value or amount of the suit; the petition shall state distinctly the specific ground or grounds under clause first of this Section, on which the special Appeal is solicited, and shall be presented either by the party in person, or by an authorized pleader of the Court. In the latter case, the petition shall be signed by the pleader, who shall certify on the back of the petition, that he has duly considered the grounds stated

for

for admitting a special Appeal, under clause first of this section, and believes them to be well founded and sufficient.

Mode of proceeding when a special Appeal may be admitted.

Fourth.—If on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, the Court shall see reason for admitting a special Appeal, on any of the grounds stated in the first clause of this section, the appellant shall be required to furnish the like security, as is prescribed in cases of regular Appeals, and when the required security shall have been duly furnished, the Court will admit the special Appeal, and proceed to investigate the suit, under the same rules, as are prescribed for the trial and determination of regular Appeals.

Court authorized to refund a portion of the stampt duties in certain cases, when the petition for a special Appeal may be rejected.

Fifth.—If the Court shall not see sufficient reason for admitting the special Appeal, and shall in consequence reject the petition, the appellant shall not be entitled to receive back the amount or value of the stamp, on which the petition may have been written, under clause third; the Court is however vested with a discretionary authority, in any particular instance of hardship, to refund any portion, not exceeding three fourths of the amount of such stamp duty, to the party who may have paid the same, or to his legal representative.

All orders passed by the Court regarding special Appeals to be final.

Sixth.—It is hereby declared, that the order of the Sudder Adalut refusing to admit a special or second Appeal, under the powers vested in it by this Regulation, as well as the judgments which it may respectively pass on special Appeals, shall in all cases be final.

Pleaders intitled to receive fees on the rejection of special Appeals.

Seventh.—When an application for a special Appeal presented through an authorized pleader to the Sudder Adalut, may be rejected by the Court, such pleader shall be entitled to receive from the party employing him, any remuneration for his trouble which the Court may think proper to adjudge, provided that such remuneration shall in no case exceed one fourth

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of the amount of the fee, to which the pleader would have been entitled, had the special Appeal been admitted, and determined by the Court.

Zilla Judges may certify to the Court cases which may appear to be fit objects for a special Appeal.

Eighth.—It is also declared to be competent for a Zilla Judge, in any case in which no further regular Appeal is open, and in which the parties may be desirous of a special Appeal, to certify to the Sudder Adalut (where the circumstances demand it), that such case involves some point of general importance hitherto apparently unsettled, and fit to be reconsidered in a special Appeal, in the admission of which, such of the above rules as may be applicable, shall be attended to.

Cases in which the Sudder Adalut may admit a summary Appeal.

XXX. *First.*—It shall be competent to the Sudder Adalut to receive a summary Appeal from the orders or decrees of the Zilla Court, in all cases, in which the latter may have refused to admit an original suit, or Appeal regularly cognizable by them, or having admitted such suit or appeal, may have dismissed it, without an investigation of the merits, on the grounds of delay, informality, or other default.

Limitation of time for the admission of summary Appeals.

Second.—In the preceding cases, the summary Appeal shall be preferred within the same limited period, as is prescribed for the admission of regular Appeals, and subject to the provisions contained in the following clauses.

On what description of stampt paper the petition for a summary Appeal is to be written.

Third.—Whenever a party may be desirous of preferring a summary Appeal in the cases abovementioned, he shall appear either in person, or by a Wukeel duly authorized, before the Sudder Adalut, and shall present a petition written on the stampt paper prescribed by clause second, section XXXVIII. Regulation XIV. of 1815 and accompanied by an attested copy of the order, or decree passed in the case.

Party not liable to pay the institution fee, nor to fur-

Fourth.—The party presenting such petition, shall not be liable

nish any deposit or security.

Exception.

liable to the payment of the stamp duty substituted for the institution fee, by Section XXV. Regulation XIV. of 1815, nor shall he be required to furnish any security, except such as may be eventually necessary under the Regulations in force, for staying the execution of the decree, from which the Appeal may be preferred.

Mode of proceeding in summary Appeals.

Fifth.—It shall not be requisite to give any notice to the Respondent, or to require his attendance, on such summary Appeal being preferred, unless in any particular instance the Court may deem it proper to adopt that measure, nor shall any pleadings or proceedings be holden on such summary Appeal, excepting such as may suffice to determine, whether the suit was not rejected or dismissed by the lower Court on sufficient grounds, and in conformity with the Regulations.

In what cases the lower Court may be directed to receive or review the suit.

Sixth.—If upon such summary proceedings, it shall appear to the Court, that the suit was rejected in the first instance, or after having been admitted was dismissed, without an investigation of the merits, upon insufficient grounds, or in opposition to the Regulations, it shall be competent to the Sudder Adalut, to direct the lower Court, or officer from whose order or decree the petition of Appeal may have been presented, to receive the original suit or Appeal, or to revive it if it shall have been received and dismissed, and to try and determine such cause on its merits, according to the Regulations.

In what cases the Courts may reject the summary Appeal, and fine the appellant.

Seventh.—If on the contrary, such summary Appeal shall be found to be groundless and litigious, the Sudder Adalut is authorized and required to reject the petition for a summary Appeal, and to impose such fine on the litigious appellant, as may appear to be in each instance proportionable to the condition of the party, and to the circumstances of the case; provided that such fine shall in no case exceed the amount of the stamp duty

Proviso.

which

which would have been payable by the appellant, on the institution of such case, as a regular suit or Appeal.

Eighth.—When a pleader may be employed in such summary Appeals, the Court is authorized to award to him such fee, as may be considered to be a sufficient compensation for his labour, provided that it shall in no case exceed one fourth of the fee to which such Wukeel would have been entitled, if the suit had been instituted, either as an original suit, or as a regular Appeal.

Provisions for pleader's fees in such cases.

Proviso.

XXXI. *First.*—Any persons considering themselves aggrieved by a decree passed in a regular civil suit or Appeal by a Zilla Court, from which decree no further Appeal may have been admitted, and who, from the discovery of new matter or evidence, which was not within their knowledge, or could not be adduced by them at the time when the decree was passed, or from any other good and sufficient reason, may be desirous of obtaining a review of the judgment passed against them, are at liberty to present a petition to this purpose, to the Court in which the decree in question may be passed; such petition shall be written on stampt paper of the value prescribed in clause second section XXXVIII. Regulation XIV. of 1815, and shall be presented within the period of three calender months from the delivery or tender of the decree. The Courts are nevertheless authorized to admit applications for a review after the period abovementioned, provided that the parties preferring the same shall be able to shew just and reasonable cause to the satisfaction of the Court, for not having preferred such application within the limited period, in such case, however, the Courts are enjoined to proceed with caution, and to state at large upon the proceedings, their reasons for admitting such applications after the limited period. If the Courts shall be of opinion, that there are not any sufficient grounds for a review,

Provisions regarding the mode of applying for permission to review judgments from which no Appeal shall have been preferred.

view, they shall reject the petition, and their order to that effect shall be final; but if on the contrary, they shall be of opinion, that the review desired is necessary to correct an evident error, or omission, or is otherwise requisite for the ends of justice, they shall report the same to the Sudder Adalut, transmitting at the same time a statement of the grounds of their opinion, with a copy of the petition presented to them, and a copy of the decree passed in the case.

Provisions empowering the Sudder Adalut to grant a review.

Second.—The Court of Sudder Adalut, in cases referred to them under the preceding clause, as well as in all cases in which a petition may be presented to them for a revision of their own judgments, which may not have been appealed to the King in Council (or though appealed, the proceedings in which may not have been transmitted), are authorized to grant the review desired, if upon a consideration of the reasons stated, the circumstances of the case shall appear in justice to require it; the Sudder Adalut shall record on their proceedings, the grounds upon which a review may be granted by them in each instance, and shall issue any instructions regarding the admission or rejection of new evidence in the case, which they may deem just and proper.

The orders rejecting applications for a review not to bar the right of a party to prefer a regular Appeal.

Third.—The order of a Zilla Court, or of the Sudder Adalut, rejecting the petition for a review in the first instance, or of the latter Court refusing to sanction a review when applied for by a lower Court, shall not be construed to preclude the party from instituting a regular appeal (if the case be appealable), subject to the conditions and rules, prescribed by the regulations in force for the admission of such appeals.

Court, how to act in cases for which no rule may exist.

XXXII. In cases for which no specific rules shall exist, the Sudder Adalut shall act according to justice, equity, and good conscience.

XXXIII.

Appeal to His Majesty in Council.

XXXIII. An Appeal shall lie from the decision of the Sudder Adalut, to the King's most Excellent Majesty and His Most Honorable Privy Council, in all regular Appeals under the provisions of Regulation V. 1818.

Rules for the guidance of the Sudder Adalut in cases of negligence or misconduct in any of the Judges or officers of the Civil Courts.

XXXIV. In all cases not expressly provided for in Regulation IV. 1819, in which it shall appear to the Sudder Adalut, that the judge of a Zilla Court has been guilty of negligence or misconduct in the discharge of his duty, or whenever a report shall be made in pursuance of section X. Regulation IV. 1800, or in any case not expressly provided for by the Regulations, the Court of Sudder Adalut, after such enquiry as shall be judged necessary in proof or explanation of the circumstances stated, shall, if the case appear to require the notice of the Governor in Council, report the same to him, with a copy of all proceedings and papers received on the subject of it, for such orders as may be judged proper. The Court of Sudder Adalut is directed to report to the Governor in Council, all instances of wilful neglect of duty, or aggravated misconduct by a covenanted servant of the Company, employed in any of the Civil Courts, whether in a judical or ministerial capacity, and whether such neglect or misconduct shall have been reported to the Sudder Adalut by a Zilla Court, or shall otherwise appear from the proceedings and papers before the Court. But if the case should appear to the Court, to involve an error of judgment only, or a slight default, for which an admonition from the Court shall be deemed a sufficient correction, the Sudder Adalut, in the former case, is authorized to notice the error for the information and guidance of the party who may have committed it; or, in the latter case, to advise him of his default, and to admonish him accordingly.

In certain cases, Court directed to report to the Governor in Council.

Error of judgment, or slight default, how to be corrected.

Former powers of the Sudder Adalut to continue.

XXXV. The Court of Sudder Adalut constituted under section III. of this Regulation, shall possess all the powers previously

viously vested by the existing Regulations in it, and shall perform all duties required to be performed by it, subject to such alterations and modifications as have been, or may at any time hereafter be, made therein by this or any subsequent enactment. And it is hereby further provided that all such parts of the Regulations in force as may refer to the late provincial Court of Appeal and may require to be acted on, shall be considered applicable to the Sudder Adalut, in the same manner as if they were originally intended to be enacted for the latter Court.

Regulations referring to the Court of Appeal, to apply to the Sudder Adalut, where necessary.

Causes how to be distinguished in the monthly registers.

XXXVI. That the Sudder Adalut may be apprized of the nature and number of the causes decided monthly by the Registers to the Zilla Courts, their Assistants, and native Commissioners, a list of the causes determined by them in each month shall be subjoined to the monthly abstract register of causes decided by the Judge, required to be transmitted to the Sudder Adalut, by section XI. Regulation VI. 1802, and the Judges shall likewise distinguish in their monthly abstract registers, such decisions as they may pass in appeal from the decrees of the Registers, their Assistants and native Commissioners, so that the Sudder Adalut may be informed of the number of Appeals so preferred, and the decisions upon them; and in the half yearly report of causes undecided, required to be transmitted to the Sudder Adalut by section XII. of that Regulation, the Judges are likewise to distinguish such of the suits as may be depending in appeal before them from the decisions of their Registers, their Assistants and native Commisioners, and also the suits that may be under trial before their Registers, their Assistants and native Commisioners.

Register to submit to the Court a monthly report of the abstract registers of the several Zilla Courts.

XXXVII. By the last day of each month, the Register to the Sudder Adalut, shall prepare to be submitted to the Court at its next meeting, a general report on the abstract registers, required to be furnished by the Zilla Courts by section XI.

Regulation

Regulation VI. 1802 for the preceding month. The report is to specify the number of suits appearing in the abstract register of each Court, to have been determined by the Judge and by his Register, or his Assistant, or by the native Commissioners, or adjusted by the parties.

Report to be submitted by the Register on half yearly reports of the Zilla Courts of causes remaining undecided.

XXXVIII. On the 15th February, and 15th of August in each year, or the first Court which may be held after those dates respectively, the Register shall submit to the Court, a report on the last half yearly reports of causes depending in the Zilla Courts, which they are required to furnish by section XII. Regulation VI. 1802. The report shall specify the number of causes depending before the Judge, the Register, his Assistant and the native Commissioners, in each Zilla, and the number of causes depending in the preceding half yearly report; so as to exhibit a comparative statement of the number of suits depending at the period of the transmission of the two reports. The Register is to annex to his report, a summary of the reasons assigned by the several Courts for any causes remaining undecided, which may have been inserted as depending in any of their preceding half yearly reports.

To notice what abstract Registers or reports have not been transmitted.

XXXIX. In the event of any of the Zilla Courts omitting to forward their monthly abstract Registers, or half yearly reports, in time to enable the Register to submit the reports and statements above required, he is to notice the omission in his report, with the reasons for the deficient reports not having been forwarded, should any have been assigned by the Courts.

Rules for facilitating the preparing of the Register's reports.

XL. *First.*—To enable the Register to prepare the required reports and statements with greater facility, the following rules are prescribed.

An abstract of the number of causes determined, to be

Second.—The Judges of the Zillas are directed to insert at

the

Inserted by Zilla Judges at the bottom of monthly Registers.

the bottom of their monthly abstract registers, an abstract of the number of causes determined as follows.

BY THE JUDGE.

In Appeal from decisions of the Register.

Decreed or dismissed, ...	2	
Adjusted by Razeenamahs of the parties, ..	2	
	—	4

In Appeal from the decisions of the Assistant Register.

Decreed or dismissed, ...	2	
Adjusted by Razeenamahs of the parties, ..	2	
	—	4

In Appeal from decisions of the Native Commissioners.

Decreed or dismissed, ...	2	
Adjusted by Razeenamahs of the parties, ..	2	
	—	4

Tried in the first instance by the Judge.

Decreed or dismissed, ...	2	
Adjusted by Razeenamahs of the parties, ..	2	
	—	4

By the Register.

Decreed or dismissed, ...	2	
Adjusted by Razeenamahs of the parties, ..	2	
	—	4

By the Assistant Register.

Decreed or dismissed, ...	2	
Adjusted by Razeenamahs of the parties, ..	2	
	—	4
Carried over . . .		24

Brought over....		24
By the Native Commissioners.		
Decreed or dismissed, ...	2	
Adjusted by Razeenamahs of the parties, ..	2	
	—	4
Total		28

Third.—The Judges of the Zillas are to insert at the bottom of their half yearly reports of causes remaining undecided, the number of suits depending as follows.

Also to insert at the bottom of half yearly reports of causes undecided, the number depending.

Depending before the Judge.

In Appeal from decisions of the Register, ..	2	
In Appeal from decisions of the Assistant Register,	2	
In Appeal from decisions of the Commissioners,	2	
Under Trial before the Judge in the first instance,	2	
	—	8
Depending before the Register, ...	2	
Depending before the Assistant Register, ..	2	
Depending before the Commissioners, ...	2	
	—	6
Total		14

A. D. 1820. REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION *for abolishing the situation of Assistant Judge, and for making certain modifications in the constitution and jurisdiction of Zilla Courts.*—PASSED *by the Honorable the Governor in Council on the 29th of November* 1820, *corresponding with the 9th of Kartick Vud Sumbut or Vikramajeet Era* 1877; *Salbahan* 1742; *and 22d of Suffer* 1236 *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to abolish the Office of Assistant Judge, of Zilla Courts, and to make certain modifications in the constitution and jurisdiction of those Courts, from and after the 1st of January 1821.

Office of assistant Judge abolished and Regulation V. of 1815, rescinded.

II. The office of Assistant Judge in the Zilla Courts is hereby abolished, and Regulation V. of 1815, is rescinded.

Section VI. Regulation I. of 1802, rescinded, and appeals from Registers' decisions shall in every case lie to the zilla Judge.

III. Section VI. Regulation I. of 1802, whereby the decisions of the Registers to the Zilla Courts were made final in suits for Money or other personal property not excceding twenty five Rupees, is hereby rescinded, and an appeal shall hereafter lie to the Zilla Judges from all decisions passed by their Registers, provided that the appeal be preferred in all other respects, in conformity to Section II. Regulation IX. of 1802.

IV.

Section VII. Regulation II. of 1808, rescinded, and no regular appeal shall lie from the decree of a zilla Judge, on an appeal from a Register.

Proviso in respect to special appeal.

IV. No regular appeal shall lie to the Sudur Adalut from the Decree of a Zilla Judge on an appeal from a Register; provided however that nothing in this Section shall be construed, to prohibit the Sudur Adalut from admitting a second or special appeal from decisions passed by the Zilla Judges on regular appeals, from the original judgments of Registers, Assistant Registers, Sudur Umeens, or Moonsifs, such special appeals being admitted and tried, under the rules and restrictions prescribed for the guidance of the Court.

Common jurisdiction of Register.

V. *First.*—The Judges of Zilla Courts are authorized by the Regulations in force, to refer to their Registers for trial and decision in the first instance, original suits, in which the value or amount of the claim may not exceed five hundred Rupees.

What fees shall be paid to Register on deciding such suits.

Second.—On all suits referred to Registers which may be decided by them, they shall be entitled to receive one moiety of the amount of stamp duty substituted for the institution fee by Regulation XIV. 1815, instead of the rates prescribed by Section XXIX. of the Regulation just quoted.

Registers may be invested with further additional powers in the trial of suits.

VI. *First.*—Exclusively of the Ordinary jurisdiction of Registers of Zilla Courts, as explained in the preceding Section, the Governor in Council shall be deemed competent, to invest the Register of any Zilla Court with special additional powers in the trial and decision of regular Civil suits, under the following rules,

The Sudur Adalut to report to Government when such further powers may be necessary.

Second.—Whenever the accumulation of Civil suits, or the arrears of business depending in any Zilla Court, may render it impracticable for the Judge of such Court to try and determine the suits depending before him with sufficient promptitude and despatch, and the Sudur Adalut may be of opinion, either in consequence of a report from the Judge, or from any other information before it, that the Register of such Zilla Court is duly qualified

qualified by his experience, industry, and abilities, to be entrusted with the whole or any part of the special powers described in clauses fourth and sixth of this Section, the Sudur Adalut shall communicate its sentiments on the subject to Government, accompanied by a statement of the number of Civil suits of every description depending respectively before the Judge and Register of such Zilla Court.

Mode of granting such powers to a Register.

Third.—On the receipt of the report from the Suder Adalut, or upon any other information before Government it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to invest such Register with the whole or any part of the special powers described in the following clauses of this Section, and information shall be communicated in every instance in which such powers may be vested in a Register, to the Sudur Adalut, and to the Zilla Judge.

Appeals from the Sudur Ameens may be referred to Registers whose decisions on them shall be final. Exception.

Fourth.—The Register may be specially empowered to try and determine any depending suits, in appeal from the original decisions of Assistants to the Register, Sudur Umeens, or native Commissioners which the Zilla Judge may think proper to refer to him; the decision of the Register on such appeals shall be final, unless the Zilla Judge shall see sufficient reason for admitting a second or special appeal, which he is hereby empowered to do, in the same manner, and under the rules prescribed for the guidance of the Sudur Adalut in similar cases.

What fees the Registers shall receive for deciding such suits.

Fifth.—On suits which may be referred to a Register under the foregoing clause, or which may be decided by him, the Register shall be entitled to receive the full amount or value of the stamp duty substituted for the institution fee.

Original suits exceeding 500 Rs. in amount, may be referred to Registers.

Sixth.—The Registers may be further specially empowered to try and decide any suits above five hundred Rupees, and not exceeding one thousand in value or amount, originally instituted in the Zilla Court, which the Judge of such Court may think

think proper to refer to him. In the trial of all causes referred to a Register under this Section, he is to be guided by the rules which are prescribed for the trial of similar causes before the Judge of the Zilla Court.

What fees the Register shall be entitled to receive on deciding suits.

Seventh.—On every suit which may be referred to a Register under the preceding clause, and which may be decided by him, the Register shall be entitled to a moiety of the stamp duty substituted for the institution fee.

An appeal shall lie to the Sudur Adalut from decisions passed by a Register in such cases.

Eighth.—From all decisions passed by a Register on suits referred to him under clause sixth of this Section, an appeal shall lie to the Sudur Adalut, in the same manner and under the same provisions, as if such suits had been tried and determined in the first instance by the Zilla Judge.

Process and communications to a Register from the Sudur Adalut how to be issued.

Ninth.—In cases in which an appeal may lie to the Sudur Adalut from the original decision of a Register, under clause Eighth of this Section as well as in all cases in which the Sudur Adalut may have occasion to issue process regarding causes decided by or depending before a Register, such process shall be transmitted to the Judge of the Zilla Court, who shall forward the same to the Register, or shall himself comply with the exigency of it, if from absence or any other sufficient cause, the Register may be prevented from so doing. In like manner all returns and communications from a Register to the Sudur Adalut or to any other Court, authority or Office, shall be made though the Judge of the Zilla in which such Register may be employed.

Registers may be empowered to try appeals from another Register, in cases under 500 Rupees.

Tenth.—It is hereby further provided, that any person exercising the functions of a Register of a Zilla Court, may be invested with powers to try and determine depending appeals from decisions which may have been passed by another Register on the class of suits specified in Section III. of this Regulation.

lation. The Zilla Judges are hereby authorized to refer to Registers so empowered any suits of the description above adverted to, and such Registers will be entitled to the same fees as they would have received, had the suits in question been tried by them in the first instance. No person however shall be vested with the power in question, who may not have been employed in the Judicial department for a period of at least six years, nor shall he be competent to try such Appeals except in cases in which the original decision may have been passed by a Register junior in the service, to the individual, on whom the special power in question may be conferred.

Provided he has been employed for six years in judicial duties.

And is senior in the service to the Register on whose cases he may sit.

Eleventh.—The Sudder Adaulut is empowered to admit a second or special Appeal, from the decisions which may be passed by Registers under the foregoing clause of this Section, and such special Appeals are to be admitted and tried in the same manner as other special Appeals, cognizable by the Sudder Adaulut.

Sudur Adalut may admit a spicial appeal from such decisions.

Twelfth.—Upon the death, removal or resignation of any Register who may have been invested with special powers under the provisions of this Regulation, the person succeeding to the Office of Register, shall in no case be entitled to exercise such special powers, without the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, and it shall at all times be competent for the Governor in Council, to revoke the special powers, which may have been entrusted to the Register of a Zilla Court under this Section, either from the arrears of business having been sufficiently reduced or for any other cause, which in the opinion of the Governor in Council, may render the adoption of that measure expedient.

Special powers not to be exercised by Registers without the previous sanction of Government, and such powers may at any time be revoked by the Governor in Council.

VII. The Judges of the Zilla Courts, are at all times authorized to recal from the Registers any depending suits, which may

Judges may recal suits referred to Registers.

may have been referred to them, and which for the more speedy administration of justice, or for any other reason the Zilla Judges may deem it proper to determine themselves in the first instance, or to refer to any other competent authority.

Additional Registers may be appointed to any Zilla Court.

VIII. *First.*—It shall be competent to the Governor in Council to appoint one or more Registers in any Zilla Court, in addition to the person holding the office under the established constitution of the Courts. Such additional Registers shall be denominated second or third Register, and shall possess the same powers, and perform the same duties, as the Registers to the Zilla Courts under the Regulations in force, either in their ordinary jurisdiction, or under the special powers with which they may be vested, in conformity with section VII. of this Regulation.

Additional Registers to be also additional senior Assistants to the Criminal Judges.

Second.—Additional Registers shall also be additional Senior Assistants to the Criminal Judges of the Zilla Courts under section XLIII. Regulation III. 1818.

Zilla Judge of Surat empowered to refer suits cognizable by their Register to the Register of the Sudder Adaulut; such power not to interfere with their duties as Register to the Sudder Adaulut.

IX. *First.*—The Judge of the Zilla of Surat, within whose jurisdiction the Court of Sudder Adaulut is fixed, is hereby authorized to refer to the Register of the Sudder Adaulut, any original Civil suits cognizable by the Zilla Registers under section VI. of this Regulation, and which may be now or hereafter depending in his Zilla. In the trial of such suits, the Register to the Sudder Adaulut will exercise the same powers, and be guided by the same rules, as are applicable to the Zilla Registers generally, he shall also be entitled to the same fees, on the decision of the suits as Zilla Registers, but he must be careful that the trial of such suits be not allowed to interfere with his primary duties as Register of the Sudder Adaulut.

Zilla Judge to appoint a place for his Court, in the Zilla Court House.

Second.—Whenever such duties shall be confided to the Register to the Sudder Adaulut, the Zilla Judge shall appoint

a convenient place for his Court to be holden, in the Zilla Court House.

Zilla Judges may receive summary appeals from orders or decrees of inferior Courts.

X. *First.*—It shall be competent to the Zilla Judges, to receive a Summary Appeal from the orders or decrees of a Registers, Assistant Registers, Sudder Umeen, or native Commissioners, in which they may have refused to admit an original suit or appeal, regularly cognizable by them, or having admitted such suit or appeal, may have dismissed it without an investigation of the merits, on the grounds of delay, informality, or other default.

Zilla Judge shall regulate their proceedings in same manner as the Sudder Adaulut in such cases.

Second.—The Zilla Judges shall regulate their proceedings in the admission, and having of such Summary Appeals, by the same rules, as are prescribed for the guidance of the Sudder Adaulut in similar cases.

A. D. 1820. REGULATION VII.

A **REGULATION** *for uniting the powers and functions of the Provincial Court of Circuit and the Superior Tribunal, in a Court, to be styled the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut; to fix the seat of this Court at Surat, and to provide for the appointment of the Judges; and also for prescribing the* ***duties of the Court, and extending*** *the powers of* ***the Criminal Judges.***—**PASSED** *by the* ***Honorable the Governor in Council on the*** *29th of November* 1820, ***corresponding with the*** *9th of Kartkic Vud* ***Sumbut or Vikramajeet Era*** 1877; ***Salbahan*** 1742; ***and 22d of Suffer*** 1236 *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been found expedient to unite the powers and functions, hitherto relatively possessed and exercised by the Provincial Court of Circuit and Superior Tribunal, in a Court to be styled the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut; it having likewise been resolved to fix the seat of the said Court at Surat, the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut being composed of the same Judges as the Sudder Adalut; and whereas an extension of the powers of the Criminal Judges has been deemed advisable, the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the 1st January 1821.

II.

A. D. 1820. REGULATION VII.

Regulations III. 1800 and VIII. and IX. 1812 rescinded.

II. Regulation III. 1800 and Regulations VIII. and IX. 1812 are rescinded.

Denominations of "Provincial Court of Circuit" & "Superior Tribunal" abolished; powers, functions and duties of these Courts united in the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut.

III. The denominations of "Provincial Court of Circuit" and "Superior Tribunal" are abolished; and the powers, functions and duties of these Courts, as hitherto relatively possessed and exercised by them, with such extention and modifications as are hereafter provided, are hereby united in a Court, which shall hence forward be styled the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut.

Surat the seat of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut: seal of the Court.

IV. The City of Surat shall be the seat of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut: the Court is to use a circular seal, two inches and a quarter in diameter, with an inscription to the following effect in the Persian, Guzuratee and Mahratta languages and characters,—"The seal of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut."

The Court to consist of four Judges.

V. The Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, shall henceforth consist of four Judges, to be denominated, respectively, Chief Judge, Second Judge, Third Judge and Fourth Judge of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, and they shall be selected and appointed by the Governor in Council from among the covenanted civil servants of the Company.

Oath to be taken by the Judges.

VI. The Chief Judge and each of the puisne Judges who may be appointed to the Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, previous to entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe before the Governor in Council, or such person as he may commission to administer it, the following oath.

I. A. B., solemnly swear, that I will truly and faithfully execute the duties of Judge of the Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, that I will administer justice according to the Regulations that have been or may be enacted by the Governor

nor in Council, to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment, without fear, favour, promise, or hope of reward; and that I will not receive, directly or indirectly, any present or nuzzer, either in money or in effects of any kind, from any party, in any suit or prosecution, from any person whomsoever, on account of any suit or prosecution to be instituted, or which may be depending, or have been decided, in the Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut of which I am Judge; nor will I knowingly permit any person or persons under my authority, or in my immediate service, to receive, directly or indirectly, any present or nuzzer, either in money or in effects of any kind, from any party in any suit or prosecution, or from any person whomsoever, on account of any suit or prosecution to be instituted, or which may be depending, or have been decided in the said Court; nor will I directly or indirectly, derive any advantage or emolument from my station, excepting such as the orders of Government do or may authorize.

So HELP ME GOD."

Register & Assistant Register to the Sudder Adalut to be Register and Assistant Register, to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut.

VII. The Register and Assistant Register to the Sudder Adalut shall also be Register and Assistant Register to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut; and previous to entering upon the duties of their offices, they shall take and subscribe before the Court the following oath.

Oath to be taken by those Officers.

I, A. B., Register (or Assistant to the Register) to the Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, do solemnly swear, that I will truly and faithfully perform the duties of the Register (or Assistant to the Register) to this Court according to the best of my knowlege and ability; and that I will not receive, directly or indirectly, any present or nuzzer, either in money or in effects of any kind, from any party in any suit or prosecution to be instituted, or which may be depending, or have been decided in the Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, of which

which I am Register (or to the Register of which I am Assistant); nor will I directly or indirectly, derive any advantage or emolument whatever from my office, excepting such as the orders of the Governor in Council do or may authorize.

So help me God."

Law officers and ministerial officers of the Sudder Adalut, to be the law officers and ministerial officers of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut.

VIII. The native law officers and ministerial officers of the Sudder Adalut, shall also be the law officers and ministerial officers of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, and previous to entering upon the duties of their offices they shall make and subscribe the following solemn declaration, as prescribed by clause second Section II. Regulation V. 1819.

Declaration to be made by them.

I. A. B., Kazee (Mooftee or Pundit, Nazir, or Surishtadar) of the Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, solemnly declare, that I will truly and faithfully perform the duties of Kazee (Mooftee or Pundit, Nazir or Surishtadar) of the Court, according to the best of my knowledge and ability; and that I will not receive directly or indirectly, any present or nuzzer, either in money or in effects of any kind from any party in any suit or prosecution to be instituted, or which may be depending or have been decided, in the Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut of which I am Kazee (Mooftee, Pundit, Nazir, or Surishtadar), nor will I, directly or indirectly, derive any advantage or emolument from my office, excepting such as the orders of Government do or may authorize.

Court to meet as often as may be necessary.

IX. The Court shall meet as often as the state of business may require, and shall keep a regular book of its procedings.

Court to have cognizance of all matters relating to the administration of criminal justice and the police, & to call for proceedings of Criminal Judges or Zilla Magistrates.

X. *First.*—The Court it empowered and directed to take cognizance of all matters relating to the administration of justice in criminal cases, and to call for the proceedings of Criminal Judges and Zilla Magistrates whenever found necessary, and to pass such orders thereupon as they may deem proper and consistent

consistent with the Regulations. The Court shall also take cognizance of matters regarding the police of the country, and shall submit to the Governor in Council such Regulations regarding it and the administration of Criminal Justice, as it may deem advisable.

Second.—The powers vested in the Court of Sudder Adalut to suspend from office any Judge of a Zilla Court for disobedience or neglect of any process, rule or order of the Court of Sudder Adalut, or for a false return thereto, are hereby declared to be vested in the Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, in similar cases of disobedience, neglect or false return, by any Criminal Judge or Zilla Magistrate, to any process, rule or order of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, which Court is authorized and directed to proceed in such cases of disobedience, neglect or false return, as well as upon cases of neglect or misconduct by Assistants to the Criminal Judges or Zilla Magistrates, or other ministerial officers, in the same manner as is prescribed for the guidance of the Sudder Adalut; and in all cases wherein a covenanted servant of the Company, employed in any Criminal Court, or in any office of police, may appear to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut to have been guilty of neglect of duty, or other misconduct, not expressly provided for by the Regulations, the Court is either to report the same to the Governor in Council, or to advise and admonish the party, as the case may require.

Powers vested in the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, in cases of disobedience or neglect, or false return to any process, rule or order by a Criminal Judge or Zilla Magistrate; and how to proceed.

General rule when a covenanted servant may appear guilty of neglect of duty or other misconduct, not provided for by the Regulations.

XI. *First.*—The jail deliveries at the seat of the Court, and in the several Zillas, shall be held before the Puisne Judges of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, in regular succession.

Jail deliveries to be held before the Puisne Judges of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut.

Second.—There shall be two general jail deliveries, annually, in each Zilla, with the exception provided for in the next clause; for which purpose each Puisne Judge shall, in rotation, make the Circuit of all the Zillas. The first Circuit shall commence on the 1st day of March, and the second on the first day of October, in each year respectively. *Third.*

Two general jail deliveries to be made annually: exception. One Judge to make the Circuit of all the Zillas. Circuits to commence on the 1st March and 1st of October.

The jail deliveries for the Zilla of Surat to be held quarterly, before one of the Puisne Judges of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut.

Third.—The jail deliveries of the Zilla of Surat, shall be held quarterly before one of the Puisne Judges of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, alternately, and shall commence on the first of the months of January, April, July and October, respectively, in each year.

Judges to remain at the station of the Criminal Judges, until all the prisoners, whose trials can be completed, are tried and sentenced, or their cases are referred to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut.

XII. One of the Puisne Judges shall proceed to the places of residence of the Criminal Judges of the several Zillahs, and unless it be found indispensably necessary from the non attendance of any material evidence, or other sufficient cause, to postpone any trial until a future Session, the Judge shall remain at such station, until all persons committed, or held to bail for trial, by the Criminal Judge, shall have been tried; and (in matters in which sentence is directed to be passed by the Judge) sentence shall have been passed upon them; or (in cases in which the Judge is not authorized to pass sentence, or in which his sentence is not final) the trial referred to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut.

Provisions for cases of death and other casualties.

XIII. In case of the death of the Judge proceeding on Circuit, or of his inability to perform the Circuit from sickness or any other unavoidable impediment, and in like manner, in case of the death of any of the other Judges, the earliest notice of the circumstance is to be communicated to the Governor in Council, who will make such provision for the case as he shall judge most advisable.

The Native law officers of the Zilla Courts to officiate as the Native Law Officers to the Judge on circuit. Declaration to be made by them.

XIV. The native law officers of the Zilla Courts shall officiate in those capacities to the Judge on Circuit; and previous to entering on the execution of their duties they shall make and subscribe before the Judge, the declaration prescribed in Section VIII. of this Regulation.

Rules respecting examinations taken before the Criminal Judges.

XV. *First.*—All examinations taken before the Criminal Judges are to be written on separate papers, signed by the deponents,

deponents, attested by the signature of the Criminal Judge, and arranged according to their respective dates; and, in the examination of witnesses, as well before the Criminal Judge as before the Court of Circuit, the following rules are to be strictly attended to.

Rules for the examination of parties and witnesses.

Second.—All examinations of parties, and witnesses, are to be taken down in the language and character in which the person examined may desire to have the same recorded, and such person, whether party or witness, is to be allowed to read the same when finished, or, if unable to read, it is to be read to him, after which, if he admit the record to be correct, he is to affix his name or mark to it; and the Judge, Magistrate or other officer, before whom such examinations may have been taken, is to certify the same, under his official signature, on the original record, that the proceedings may be complete, for the perusal of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut and its law officers, in the event of the trial being referred to that Court.

Examinations to be taken down in the language preferred by the party.

Party to read it or hear it read, and if approved to attest it.

Judge to certify it.

Third.—In the examination of witnesses, leading questions suggesting an answer, or having a tendency to such suggestion, are to be carefully avoided, and the interrogatories to them are to be proposed in such general terms as may bring forth all the information they possess, and lead to a discovery of the truth; with this view, the parties are to be allowed to cross-examine them when necessary, for the same purpose.

Leading questions to be avoided.

Party and Judge to cross examine.

Fourth.—All examinations of parties and witnesses, besides the name of the person examined, are to specify the name of his or her father, and, if a married woman, the name of her husband, also the religion, cast, profession, and age of the party or witness, and the place of their residence.

What the examinations are to specify.

Fifth.—When any stolen property, or instruments of violence, stated to have been found upon the prisoners, or in their houses,

In what manner examinations to be made respecting stolen goods.

houses, are produced before the Criminal Judge or Court of jail delivery, the prosecutor and any witnesses brought to give evidence thereupon, are to be carefully examined relative to the identity of such property, or instruments recognized by them, and the circumstances of the same having been found upon the prisoners, or in their houses. The principle of this rule is to be further applied in all instances of circumstantial evidence, to which it may be applicable.

Rule to be applied to circumstantial evidence.

Admonition to be read to witnesses.

Sixth.—With a view to impress upon the witnesses the necessity of caution and accuracy in delivering their evidence, it shall be the duty of the Moolla Kooranee, or of the Brahmin, or other officer for swearing witnesses, to repeat aloud to them, in the language which they best understand, the following admonition, immediately after they shall have been sworn respectively, viz.t.

"In delivering your evidence under the oath now adminis-
"tered, you are required to declare the truth, the whole truth,
"and nothing but the truth; you are carefully to distinguish
"what you personally know as eye witness, or otherwise, from
"what you may have heard from others; and are solemnly bound
"to answer all questions put to you on the trial before the
"Court, without any regard to the prosecutor or prisoner, to
"the best of your information and belief."

Judge to notice any variations in the deposition of the same witness.

Seventh.—The Judge on circuit is to be careful to notice, on his proceedings, any material differences between the depositions of the same witnesses before him, and the Criminal Judge, and is to question the witnesses thereupon and record their answers.

Deposition to be taken in writing, in the language in which the deponent is most conversant.

XVI. All examinations and depositions are to be taken and written, in the language in which the deponents are most conversant.

Manner in which the trial of the Prisoner is to be conducted.

XVII. The proceedings on the trial of prisoners are to be conducted in the following manner. The charge against the prisoner, his confession (which is always to be received with circumspection and tenderness) if he plead guilty, or, if he plead not guilty, the evidence on the part of the prosecutor, the prisoner's defence, and any evidence which he may have to adduce, being all heard before him, the Judge is to determine as to the matter of fact; in the event of his deeming the charge not proved, he is immediately to pronounce the party acquitted, and to discharge him from the bar: but where, on the contrary, he considers any degree of guilt as proved on the party, he is to proceed to judgment, if the prisoner be a Christian, Parsee, or of other religious persuasion, not Moohumeedan or Hindoo, on the principles of the English law; but if the party tried be a Moohumeedan or Hindoo, the Judge is to draw up a summary of the case which is to conclude by a question thereon, to be stated to the native expositors of the law of the religious persuasion of the parties respectively, as to what punishment is thereby assigned to such offence, on the ascertainment of which, the Judge is on the spot, to pronounce judgment on the party accordingly, except in cases in which he is expressly directed not to pass sentence, and to proceed to issue his warrant for the execution of it, without further reference or delay; provided however, that, in all cases where a prisoner may be condemned by such sentence to suffer death or imprisonment for life, the Judge shall transmit a copy of the sentence and of all the papers and proceedings read and recorded during the trial, to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, and shall not execute such sentence, but shall wait the final judgment of that Court.

Persons allowed to prosecute by Wukeel.

The rule not to prevent the Court re-

XVIII. The prosecutor is to be allowed the option of carrying on the prosecution in person, or by a Wukeel duly appointed. This rule, however, is not meant to prohibit the Judge

quiring, if necessary, the personal attendance of prosecutors.

Exceptions and limitations.

Judge causing prosecutors to attend in person in every case in which their viva voce evidence shall be deemed necessary, provided they be not Moohumeedan, Hindoo, Parsee, or other women, of a rank and situation in life, which according to the custom and prejudices of the country, would render it improper to compel them to appear in a Court of Justice. If prosecutors or witnesses on a trial shall be women of this description, and their evidence shall be deemed necessary, and the case shall be of such a nature as to admit of its being taken by commission, the Judge shall not require the attendance of such women, but shall depute persons to take their evidence, in such manner as may be most conducive to certainty, and consistent with the manners of the country.

How the Court is to proceed, in case the deposition of any witness cannot be obtained.

XIX. If the attendance of any witness on the part of the prosecutor or prisoner, whose evidence the law may not allow to be taken by commission, cannot be procured, or if any witness cannot be found, the Judge may postpone the trial until the next Session, provided there shall appear to him sufficient cause for so doing. If the attendance of such witness cannot then be procured, or if he shall not have been found, the Judge may, in like manner, postpone the trial a second time. But if the Judge shall be of opinion that the evidence of any witness or witnesses who may be absent, is not necessary, he shall complete the trial without the evidence of such witness or witnesses.

In cases of murder, the law officers, if the parties tried be Moohumeedans, are to deliver their Futwas according to Yusuf and Moohumed.

XX. On trials for murder, the law officers shall, where the parties tried are Moohumeedans, deliver their Futwah, or law opinion upon the case, according to the doctrine of Yusuf and Moohummed, respecting which, and the law of the Hindoos likewise, the Judge may refer to the translation of the Hedaya by Hamilton, and of the Hindoo laws by Halhed, and by Sir William Jones, as likewise the tract entitled, "Observations," for

for the purpose of assisting him in appreciating the accuracy and the applicability of the expositions of the law officers.

No Criminal to suffer mutilation.

XXI. No criminal shall suffer the punishment of mutilation. If a prisoner shall be declared, in conformity to the exposition of the law officers, liable to the penalty of losing two limbs, instead of being made to undergo such punishment, he may be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fourteen years: and if declared liable to lose one limb, he may in lieu of such punishment, be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for seven years. The Judges are accordingly directed, whenever any criminal shall be declared liable to suffer mutilation, to commute such punishment by their sentence, for imprisonment and hard labour for the terms above precribed, and to issue their warrant to the Criminal Judge for that purpose.

Punishment to be inflicted in lieu of it.

Rule in respect to sentences for Deyat or price of blood.

XXII. In the event of the answer of the law officer ascertaining, in the case of Moohumeedan culprits, the penalty of the law to be Deyat, or the price of blood, the Court of jail delivery is to commute the fine to imprisonment for such period as it may consider adequate to the offence.

How the Court is to proceed, if disapproving of the legal exposition of the law officers.

XXIII. Whenever the Judge shall disapprove of the exposition of the law, he is not to pass sentence on such cases, but shall complete the trial, and transmit to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, a copy of all the proceedings, and the legal exposition of the law officer, with a separate letter, stating the ground of his disapproval, and leave the case to the judgment of the Court; which may be either in concurence with the exposition of the law, or in mitigation, but not in enhancement of the requisition thereof; and such judgment is to be valid and final. In like manner, when the Court may feel at a loss on the proper application of the English law, in the instance of the trials of Christians, Parsees or others not being Moohumeedans or Hindoos, the

Or entertaining doubts as to the proper application of the English law.

Judge

Judge may make a report of the case, and submit his doubts to the Governor in Council, who will obtain for him a legal opinion on the case, by which the Judge shall be guided in passing sentence.

Religious persuasions of witnesses not to invalidate their testimony.

XXIV. The religious persuasions of witnesses shall not be considered as a bar to the conviction, or condemnation of a prisoner, in cases in which the evidence given on a trial would be deemed incompetent by the Moohumeedan law, solely on the ground of the persons giving such evidence, not professing the Moohumeedan religion.

Persons convicted of putting to death any one as a sorcerer, to be held guilty of murder, and punished accordingly.

XXV. If any person or persons of any cast or persuasion within the Company's provinces, shall hereafter put any person to death, on the ground of his or her being versed in, and practising sorcery, such person or persons, on being convicted of the crime, shall be held guilty of murder, and be punished accordingly; and if any person shall either actually form themselves into an assembly, for the purpose of trying any man or woman on a charge of witchcraft, or on any other charge, or shall cause such assemblies to be held, and any person or persons shall, in consequence, be put to death, they shall be considered as accomplices in the murder, and be dealt with accordingly.

Persons holding an assembly for the trial of witchcraft, to be considered accomplices.

The Judge on Circuit is, if practicable, to transmit those trials first, to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, on which the prisoners have been sentenced to capital punishment.

XXVI. The Judge on Circuit is to transmit to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut copies of his proceedings on the trial of all prisoners whom he may sentence to suffer death, or who may in his opinion be deserving of capital punishment, within ten days after the trial is completed, or as much earlier, as from the state of business may be practicable. He is further directed, in the transmission of trials to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, to give a preference, as far as practicable, to those trials in which the prisoner or prisoners may have been sentenced to capital punishment, or may be liable to suffer such, under the Regulations.

XXVII.

XXVII. The Judge of the Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut before whom the jail deliveries for the several Zillahs may be held, shall as soon as possible after the close of any trial referrible to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, and with no further delay than may be necessary to transcribe the proceedings held thereupon, transmit to that Court a complete and exact counterpart of the original record of all proceedings held, and papers received, relative to such trial. The record to be so transmitted is to be authenticated by the signature of the Judge, before whom the trial may have been held, and is to include the whole of the proceedings held before the Court, with every examination, exhibit, or material paper of whatever denomination, taken by, or delivered to that Court. The whole of the proceedings and papers received from the Criminal Judge upon the case referred, are also to be annexed to, and transmitted with the proceedings of the Court; but any variations between the depositions of the witnesses before the Criminal Judge and Court of jail delivery are to be carefully noticed on the proceedings of the latter; and any confessions of the prisoners before the Criminal Judge, any inquest taken in cases of homicide, or any other evidence appearing on the proceedings of the Criminal Judge, are to be entered, with the necessary proofs, on the proceedings of the Court of jail delivery.

The Judge on Circuit is to transmit to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, as soon as possible after the close of a trial referrible to the Court, a counterpart of the original record.

In what manner such record is to be authenticated; and what it is to contain.

Proceedings and papers received from the Criminal Judge to be also transmitted. Variations in the depositions of the same witness to be noticed.

Confessions of prisoners, inquests and other evidence before the Criminal Judge, when to be entered, and how.

XXVIII. The Judge on Circuit is empowered to direct the Criminal Judge to cause any person or persons who may be guilty of contempt of Court, in open Court, to suffer corporal punishment with a rattan, not exceeding fifteen strokes, or imprisonment for any term not longer than fifteen days.

Punishment to be inflicted on persons guilty of contempt of Court, in open Court.

XXIX. The Judge on Circuit is to report to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, every instance in which it shall appear to him that the Native Law Officers have shown incapacity for their

Incapacity or misconduct in public duty, or profligacy in private behaviour, in the law officers, to be reported to the

Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut.

their offices, or have been guilty of misconduct in the performance of their duty, or of any acts of profligacy in their private conduct.

Judge on Circuit to visit the criminal and civil jails; to issue orders for the better treatment, accommodation and security of the prisoners.

XXX. The Judge on Circuit is to visit the jails, civil as well as criminal on every Circuit, and to issue to the Judge, or Criminal Judge, such orders as may appear to him advisable for the better treatment, accommodation, or security of the prisoners.

Neglect or misconduct of the Criminal Judges or Zilla Magistrates to be reported to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut.

XXXI. The Judge on Circuit is to report to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, every instance in which it shall appear to him that Criminal Judges or Zilla Magistrates have been guilty of neglect, or misconduct, in the discharge of their duty. He is also to acquaint the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut whenever the Criminal Judges or Zilla Magistrates omit or refuse to obey his orders.

The Judges, individually, to submit to the whole Court, rules for the better regulation of trials & other matters.

XXXII. The Judges, individually, may submit to the whole Court, such rules as may appear to them calculated for the better regulation of the trials of prisoners, the administration of justice, or the police of the country.

Judges after each Circuit to report their observations on the effect of the system, the state of the jails and other particulars.

XXXIII. The Judges on their return from each Circuit, are to lay before the whole Court, a report containing such observations as they have made during the Circuit, regarding the effect of the present system, for administering the criminal laws, in the prevention and punishment of crimes, as well as respecting the state of jails, the treatment and employment of the prisoners, and such other matters as they may think deserving the notice of the Court.

Pecuniary compensations and sums as damages to individuals, not to be recoverable in the Criminal Courts.

XXXIV. *First.*—No pecuniary compensations, nor sums as damages, shall be adjudged to, or be recoverable by individuals in any criminal prosecution; nor shall any fines be imposed by any Court of criminal jurisdiction, save and except to the use

of

of Government; and whenever a fine to the use of Government shall be imposed, the Court, which may pass the sentence, shall at the same time, weighing all the circumstances of the case, fix a definite period of imprisonment to be held as equivalent to the fine, at the expiration of which, the persons convicted shall be discharged, although they should have omitted to pay the fine. The imprisonment awarded under this section, as an equivalent for fines imposed, shall be temporary in all cases, and not for life; and such sentences shall be executed without reference to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut.

Fines how to be imposed; for whose use; what period of imprisonment is to be held equivalent to the fine.

Second.—Whenever the law officers of the Court of jail delivery shall declare prisoners liable to pecuniary fines of any kind, for any other acts than murder, the Court shall, at its discretion, commute such fines to imprisonment, for such period as it may think adequate to the offence, and the sentences in such instances shall be carried into execution, without reference to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, if for temporary imprisonment: or referred to that Court, if for imprisonment for life, which shall at its discretion confirm the said sentences, or mitigate, or entirely remit the imprisonment awarded.

Court of jail delivery empowered in certain cases to commute sentences of fines to imprisonment for a term, or for life; but when for life, their sentences referrible to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut.

Third.—Nothing contained in this section, shall be construed so as to prohibit the restitution to the lawful owners of stolen property, recovered and produced before the Criminal Judges, and Court of jail delivery, nor to restrict the Criminal Court from adjudging a reimbursement of costs actually incurred, upon a prosecution before it, by either of the parties thereto, in particular instances, wherein it may consider such reimbursement just and equitable; nor to restrict the Zilla Magistrates and Criminal Judges from making the award of the whole or portion of a fine, in cases of personal injuries, prescribed by clause second section XXXVII. and section LXXIV. Regulation III. 1818.

This section not to prevent the restitution of stolen goods, nor of reimbursement of costs, in particular cases; nor the application of a fine, when levied in cases of personal injury, provided for by clause Second Section XXXVII. & Section LXXIV. Regulation III. 1818.

Appeals to be tried by the Puisne Judge on Circuit in the Southern Concan.

XXXV. A Puisne Judge of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut when on Circuit in the Zilla of the Southern Concan, is hereby authorized to try Appeals, under the General Regulation, in causes in which the ground of action may arise within that remote district, and which shall have previously been regularly admitted upon the file of the Sudder Adalut.

Authority for the Judge's proceeding, & how his acts are to be regulated.

XXXVI. An order of Court, by the Sudder Adalut, shall be the authority for the Judge's proceeding in such cases; and his acts shall be regulated by the like powers and subject to the same restrictions, limitations and exceptions as are prescribed to the Zilla Court.

If the decree affirm the decision of the lower Court, a further Appeal to the King in Council only to be allowed.

A special Appeal to the Sudder Adalut, or regular Appeal to the King in Council, at the option of the party cast, allowable, when the decree reverses the decision of the lower Court.

XXXVII. If the decree of the Judge, acting under the authority granted by the two preceding sections, affirm the decision of the lower Court, no further Appeal shall be allowed, except the party cast be desirous of carrying the suit before the King in Council; but when his decision may have reversed the decree of the lower Court, the party cast may prefer a special Appeal in the case, to the Sudder Adalut collectively, under the conditions prescribed by the Regulations for such Appeals, or he may appeal the case, in a regular manner, to the King in Council.

Powers granted to the Judge on Circuit to inquire into and regulate the proceedings of the Zilla Civil Courts.

And to introduce improvements.

XXXVIII. The Judge on Circuit, in addition to the powers of superintendence and revision vested in him by the existing Regulations, shall also have authority to enquire into and regulate the proceedings of the Zilla Civil Courts, with the view to maintain a due obedience to the Regulations of the Government, and an uniformity of system; it shall also be competent for him to propose the introduction of improvements in the method of proceeding, in any Zilla, which may have been found useful in another.

Provisions for their guidance, on a difference of opinion aris-

XXXIX. Should any difference of opinion arise between a

Judge

Judge on Circuit, exercising the functions prescribed in the foregoing Section, and a Judge, Criminal Judge, or Zilla Magistrate, regarding the meaning and construction of any Regulation referred to by the former, in any order or instructions he may issue to such local authorities, the question shall be referred to the Sudder Adalut, or Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, collectively, according as it may be connected with the administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, which Courts shall proceed to decide upon it agreeably to the provisions of Regulation VIII. 1820. But should a Judge, Criminal Judge, or Zilla Magistrate, entertain doubts of the utility of any improvement suggested by the Judge on Circuit, for which no specific provision by Regulation may have been made, and the Judge after duly considering the objection stated, continue of opinion that the suggested improvement ought to be introduced, he shall suspend further proceeding, and report the circumstances of the case, with his sentiments thereon, to the Governor in Council, who, if agreeing with the Judge on Circuit as to the utility and fitness of the suggested improvement, will either direct the Sudder Adalut, or Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, according as the question may pertain to the administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, to frame a corresponding Regulation, and submit it to the Government, or, will issue such orders on the case as may be judged most proper; should the Governor in Council disapprove of the improvement recommended, and communicate his sentiments to the Judge, or Court collectively, all proceedings therein shall thenceforward cease.

ing between the Judge on Circuit & the local authorities on the meaning and construction of any Regulation, referred to by the former.

And for a reference to the Governor in Council in the event of those authorities entertaining doubts of the utility or fitness of any improvement suggested by the Judge on Circuit.

How to be determined.

XL. The Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut shall have jurisdiction and authority to decide on all matters referred to it by the Judge on Circuit; wherein, after considering the proceedings, it is either to require further evidence, if it see occasion, or to pass such final sentence as may appear consonant to justice and conformable to the law of the religion of the party,

Jurisdiction of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut in matters referred to the Court, by the Judge on Circuit.

party, or parties tried, or the custom of the country, without being bound by the former, in cases of Moohumeedan culprits, where the law of that religion, may declare the prisoner not liable to capital punishment, from the heirs of the slain not being legally entitled to demand Kissas or retaliation; or by its failure, from the parties standing in the relation of parent and child, or master and slave, or otherwise, in which cases, the final sentence is to be pronounced, as if the parties had not stood to each other in these relations.

Chief Judge to be fixed at the seat of the Court. Three Judges, whenever practicable, to sit on trials referred by the Puisne Judge on Circuit. Chief Judge not to sit on the quarterly Sessions at Surat, that he may be able to preside in the Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, trying references from the Sessions.

XLI. *First.*—It being expedient that the Chief Judge of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, should remain fixed at the seat of the Court, for the conduct of the public business, and that the proceedings on trials referred to the Court collectively, by a Puisne Judge on Circuit, should, in every instance, come before three Judges, unless when the absence of any member of the Court shall be caused by sickness or other unavoidable impediment; and as the reference of cases by the Judge delivering the jail of Surat, at the Quarterly Sessions established for that Zilla, will generally be made while a Puisne Judge is absent on Circuit, it is further advisable that the Chief Judge should preside in the Court, composed of two Judges, which shall revise such proceedings, and this is, accordingly, together with the provision made in the first part of this clause, hereby so provided for and directed. It shall also be considered an invariable rule, that the Judge who tried a case or referred any question to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, shall forbear to attend the Court when such case is revised or question examined, although present at the seat of the Court, at the time.

Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut consisting of not less than two Judges, to meet on receiving references from the Judge on Circuit.

Second.—On the receipt of the proceedings referred to the Court by a Judge on Circuit, the Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, consisting of not less than two Judges, shall meet, and the Register shall lay before them the proceedings of the

Judge,

Judge, including the question propounded by him, and referred for the opinion of the Native law officer, with the exposition of the law thereon. After duly considering the same, if the Court concur in the conviction, they shall require their law officers to state, in writing, whether the Futwah or Wuwusta of the law officer is conformable to the laws of the religion of the defendants, or accused parties; if it be not, they shall state what Futwah or Wuwusta ought, in their opinion, to have been delivered, and subscribe their names to their respective opinions; when the Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, after perusing the proceedings of the Judge on Circuit, the Futwah or Wuwusta of the law officers of that Court, and the Futwah or Wuwusta of those of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, shall pass the final sentence.

The law officers to be required to state in writing their opinion of the Futwa or Wuwusta.

Court to pass sentence.

Third.—In any sitting of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, held before three Judges, a difference of opinion shall be regulated by the majority; when two Judges sit, the senior shall have the casting voice, on a difference of opinion, provided he concur with the Judge on Circuit, before whom the trial under reference may have been held; but if the Senior Judge shall not concur, with respect to the conviction of the prisoner, sentence shall not be passed until another Judge of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut can sit with them upon the trial.

Provisions for the guidance of the Court on a difference of opinion among the Judges.

XLII. The Judges of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut on passing the final sentence, shall immediately issue their warrant to the proper Criminal Judge, to cause the sentence to be carried into execution. The Criminal Judge upon the receipt of the warrant, shall cause the sentence to be executed, without delay, and return the warrant to the Court of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, with an endorsement, attested with his official seal and signature, certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Judges to issue their warrant directing execution of the sentence so soon as passed.

Criminal Judge to cause the sentence to be executed immediately upon the receipt of the warrant.

Cases of Criminals, sentenced to death who may appear to be deserving of mercy, to be submitted for pardon to the Governor in Council.

XLIII. If any Criminal who may be sentenced to suffer death shall appear to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut to be a proper object for mercy, the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut is authorized to suspend the execution of such sentence, and to submit the case with a corresponding recommendation to the Governor in Council, who may grant a pardon to him or her, or make such commutation of the punishment as may seem proper.

The Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut may recommend a pardon to accessaries in Crimes of a heinous nature, for the apprehension or conviction of the principal offenders.

XLIV. In cases of a heinous nature, such as murder, gang robbery, arson, and the like, wherein the Crime may be known to have been committed by several persons, the principal of whom may not have been apprehended or convicted, if, on the representation of the Criminal Judge or Zilla Magistrate, or a Judge of Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut on Circuit, it shall appear to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, that an offer of pardon, to one, or more of the supposed accessaries (on condition of their making a full disclosure of every circumstance within their knowledge, relative to the commission of the crime, and the several persons concerned in it), may lead to the apprehension or conviction of the principal offender or offenders, the Court is to submit the case to the Governor in Council, who, if he approve the same, will authorize such offer of pardon; and, on the condition of it being fulfilled, the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut is to confirm it by a written certificate or testimonial, under the signature of it's Register, and the seal of the Court, to be delivered to the party, or parties for his, or their security, as far as regards the act, or acts therein referred to.

In what manner such pardon is to be granted.

The Judge on Circuit, and Criminal Judges, and Zilla Magistrates, to report cases in which a pardon for the above purpose should be offered.

XLV. The Puisne Judge on Circuit, and the several Criminal Judges and Zilla Magistrates, are to report to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut whenever it may appear to them expedient to tender an offer of pardon, for the purpose stated in the foregoing section; communicating at the same time, all the information

tion they may possess respecting the circumstances of the case, as well as the measures taken to apprehend or convict the offenders, for whose apprehension or conviction, the proposed pardon may be recommended.

Transportation beyond sea confined to convicts sentenced to confinement for life. How to be adjudged.

XLVI. *First.* Transportation beyond sea shall be hereafter restricted to convicts who may be sentenced to confinement for life; and in all instances wherein a sentence of confinement for life may be passed against a prisoner, whether by a Court of jail delivery in the first instance, or finally by the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, the Court passing such sentence, if it deem the prisoner a proper object of transportation beyond sea, shall, at the same time, adjudge him or her to be transported for life.

Powers of the Courts in regard to convicts sentenced to confinement for life, but not considered proper objects of transportation beyond sea, as also in respect to convicts sentenced to a limited period.

Second.—In the cases of convicts sentenced to confinement for life, whom a Court of jail delivery, or the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, may not consider proper objects of transportation beyond sea, under the preceding clause; as well as in all cases of convicts sentenced to imprisonment for a limited period, the Court by whom the sentence is passed, if it deem the same proper, on consideration of the prisoner's offence, may adjudge him to be banished, during the period of his sentence, from the district in which his place of abode is situated; and to be kept to hard labour on the public roads, or other public works, in any other district to which he may be removed by order of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut.

Reports to be made by the Criminal Judges of convicts sentenced to be transported or banished under the two preceding clauses.

Third.—The Criminal Judges of the several Zillas, at the close of the jail delivery of their respective districts, or at any other period when the same may be required by the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, shall transmit to that Court, a list of the convicts in their respective jails who may have been sentenced to transportation beyond sea, or to banishment from the district in which the offenders may have resided, under each of the two preceding clauses; specifying in such lists the names, ages, crimes,

crimes, and sentences of the several convicts; and in the list of those sentenced to banishment, the district in which they may have usually resided before they were brought to trial.

Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut declared competent to order the removal of convicts under sentence of imprisonment to any jail or district within the Company's possessions.

Fourth.—The Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut is declared competent to order the removal of all convicts, under sentence of imprisonment, to any jail or district within the Company's possession, in which it may be thought proper to keep or employ them during the period of their respective sentences, altho' no specific sentence of banishment may have been passed against them under clause second of this section. But no such removal shall take place without the special order of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut.

Section IV. Regulation III. 1802 rescinded. Convicts escaped from jail, or otherwise during their sentences, & re-apprehended, to be brought to trial for such escape, or for any acts of violence attending the same.

XLVII. *First.*—Section IV. Regulation III. 1802, is hereby rescinded. Convicts sentenced to imprisonment by a Court of jail delivery, or by the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, who during the period of their sentences may escape from jail, or other place of confinement, or from the roads, or any other place where they may be employed, and who may be re-apprehended, shall be brought to trial before a Court of jail delivery for such escape, as well as for any acts of violence or aggravating circumstances attending their escape, or for any violent acts done in an attempt to escape; and on conviction they shall be liable to such further punishment in addition to their former sentences as may be adjudged against them, on consideration of the circumstances of the case, under the provisions contained in this Regulation.

How punishable on conviction.

Convicts under sentence of transportation for life, who may be transported after the promulgation of this Regulation, and shall escape and return without permission to any part of the Company's Territory un-

Second.—Any convict under sentence of transportation for life, who may be transported to any place beyond sea, and shall escape from such place of transportation and return, without permission, to any part of the Company's territory under the presidency of Bombay, shall (notice of this penalty being duly made to the convict at the time of passing sentence on him),

on

on conviction thereof to the satisfaction of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, and if no circumstances appear to that Court to render such convict an object of mercy, be adjudged to suffer death.

der the presidency of Bombay declared liable, on conviction, to suffer death.

XLVIII. *First.*—In extention of the powers of punishment vested in the Criminal Judges by Section XLVII. Regulation III. 1818 and by Section VI. Regulation IX. 1819, it is hereby provided, in cases of conviction before a Criminal Judge of a criminal offence, for which the Criminal Judge may deem imprisonment for a period above two years and not exceeding seven years, with or without hard labour, an adequate punishment, the Criminal Judge shall pass sentence accordingly, but suspend execution of it until he shall have referred the case, together with copies of all papers belonging to, or connected with it, for the approval of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut, which reference he is required to make within fifteen days from the date of the sentence; and the order of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut confirming, mitigating, altering or annulling the sentence, shall be final.

Criminal Judges in certain cases empowered to pass sentence of imprisonment with or without labour for a term not exceeding seven years: but all cases, in which the sentence may award imprisonment for a period of more than two years, are to be referred for the approval of the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut.

Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut empowered to confirm, mitigate, alter or annul such sentence.

Second.—The Criminal Judges are hereby impowered to pass and carry into execution sentences of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, without making the reference required by the preceding clause; all such sentences being revisable under the provisions of Section LXIV. Regulation III. 1818. But the additional authority given by this section to Criminal Judges, is not extended to their Senior Assistants, unless when the latter may be officiating in the office of Criminal Judge by the special appointment of the Governor in Council; the powers of awarding punishment of Senior Assistants to Criminal Judges remaining as heretofore, and being no longer co-extensive with those of the Criminal Judges.

Criminal Judge to pass sentence of imprisonment if for any term below two years, without reference to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut; such sentences being nevertheless revisable under the Regulations.

Powers of the Senior Assistants to Criminal Judges not enlarged by these provisions, but to remain as heretofore.

XLIX. To obviate any misunderstanding and difficulty from the denominations of "Provincial Court of Circuit" and "Superior

Provision for determining the application of the denominati-

ons Provincial Court of Circuit" and "Superior Tribunal," in the existing Regulations.

perior Tribunal" continuing unaltered in many places of the General Regulations, as an entire change of the text, in this respect, would be attended with much inconvenience, it is hereby provided, that whenever reference is made in direct terms, or by inference, in any existing Regulation, to the former Provincial Court of Circuit or Superior Tribunal, this shall henceforth be held and taken to apply to the Sudder Fuojdaree Adalut only, in either its highest or subordinate capacity according as the matter referred to may relate to one or other of the former Courts.

A. D. 1820. REGULATION VIII.

A REGULATION *for rescinding Regulation XI.* 1812, *and for re-enacting its provisions for the guidance of the Courts of Justice, in cases of a difference of opinion on the meaning and construction of the Regulations, in a form to correspond with the existing powers and functions of the Courts of Sudder Adaulut, and Sudder Foujdaree Adaulut.*—PASSED *by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council on the 29th of November* 1820, *corresponding with the 9th of Kartick Vud Sumbut or Vikramajeet Era* 1877; *Salbahan* 1742; *and 22d of Suffer* 1236, *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the new constitution of the Court of Sudder Adaulut and abolition of the Provincial Court of Appeal, together with the junction of the duties of the former superior Tribunal and Court of Circuit, in the Court denominated the Sudder Foujdaree Adaulat, renders it necessary to rescind Regulation XI. 1812, in its present shape, but to re-enact its provisions under a form corresponding with the powers and functions of the said Courts, as now established, the Governor in Council has therefore passed the following Rules, to have effect from the 1st of January 1821.

II.

A. D 1820. REGULATION VIII.

Regulation XI. 1812, rescinded.

II. Regulation XI. 1812 is hereby rescinded.

Reasons for the provisions enacted by this Regulation.

III. Whereas doubts may arise as to the duty of Zilla Judges, Criminal Judges, or Zilla Magistrates, in cases wherein they may construe the general rules prescribed by Government in a different sense from the construction given thereto by the Judges of the Sudder Adaulut or Sudder Foujdaree Adaulut; and it being of consequence, to prevent delay in the administration of Justice, that a clear rule of conduct should be established to provide for such cases, it is hereby enacted.

Zillah Judges, criminal Judges and Zillah Majestrates may state objections to precepts of the Sudder Adaulut or Sudder Fouzdaree Adaulut if considered contrary to or unwarranted by the Regulations, and suspend execution till receipt of a second preceipt.

IV. In all instances wherein a precept issued by the Courts of Sudder Adaulut or Sudder Foujdaree Adaulut to a Zillah Judge, or Criminal Judge or Zillah Magistrate, shall appear to such Judge or Magistrate to be contrary to, or unwarranted by the existing Regulations, he is authorized to state to the Court of Sudder Adaulut or Sudder Foujdaree Adaulut, in what respect he considers their precept to be in deviation from the Regulations; and suspend execution until the receipt of a second precept, in reply to his objections. But if the second precept of the Sudder Adaulut or Sudder Foujdaree Adaulut, in reply to the objections of the Zillah Judge, Criminal Judge, or Zillah Magistrate shall confirm their first precept, in whole or in part, and shall require the Zillah Judge, Criminal Judge, or Zillah Magistrate to execute the same, without further reference, he shall immediately comply with such requisition. In case however the second precept of the Sudder Adaulut, or Sudder Foujdaree Adaulut shall not satisfy the Zillah, or Criminal Judge or Magistrate that the Regulations have been rightly construed, he is at liberty, at the same time that he certifies the execution of the order of the Sudder Adaulut or Sudder Foujdaree Adaulut, to request that the Judges will transmit copies of their precepts to him, and of his returns thereto, with such other papers as may be necessary for the

To comply with a second precept but if still of opinion the precept is unwarrented may request that the case to be laid before the Governor in Council.

information

information of the circumstances of the case, to the Governor in Council; and the Sudder Adaulut shall accordingly transmit such papers, as requested, without any unnecessary delay: provided nevertheless, that nothing in this Regulation be understood to authorize any Zillah Judge, Criminal Judge, or Zillah Magistrate to question the propriety of any order issued by the Sudder Adaulut or Sudder Foujdaree Adaulut, in cases clearly left to the discretion and judgment of these Courts by the Regulations; the reference to them, meant to be authorized by this Regulation, being confined tocases in which the sense of the Regulations, from a difference of construction, or otherwise, may appear doubtful and uncertain.

Proviso.

V. In all references made under the preceding rule, the determination and order thereon of the Governor in Council is to be held final and conclusive by the Sudder Adaulut, Foujdaree Adaulut, Zillah and Criminal Judges, and Magistrates.

Determination of the Governor in Council to be conclusive.

VI. Should any doubt occur to the Sudder Adaulut or Sudder Fuojdaree Adaulut with respect to the meaning of any part of the Regulations, or should it appear to them on occasion of any reference under the preceding rule, that the Regulations do not sufficiently provide for the case before them, they are, in the former case, to report the circumstances of it to the Governor in Council, that a new Regulation may be framed, in explanation of such doubt; and, in the latter case, are to propose a new Regulation.

Sudder Adalut or Sudder Fuozdaree Adaulut to report to the Governor in Council any case in which they have doubts on the meaning of the Regulations.

143

CODE

OF

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY

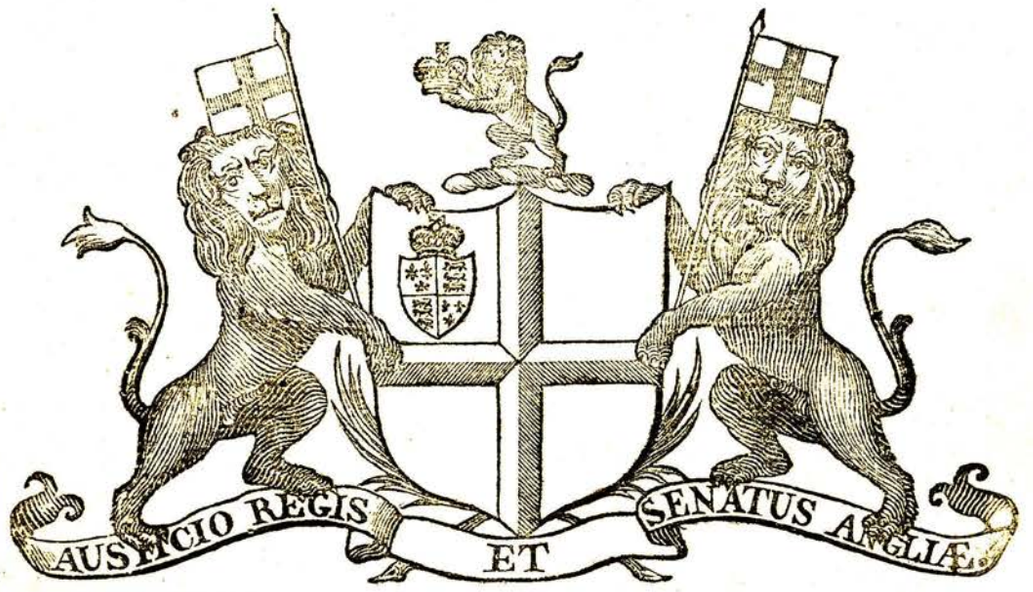
OF

BOMBAY:

TO HAVE EFFECT

FROM THE 1ST DAY OF MAY,

1821.



BOMBAY:

PRINTED AT THE COURIER PRESS, BY JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS,

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1820.

General Orders by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having had under his consideration the existing Medical Regulations of this Presidency, and being satisfied that they require Revision:—Resolved and ordered, that they be rescinded and abolished, and that the following Code of Regulations be substituted in their room throughout the Army serving under this Presidency, to take effect from and after the 1st day of May next.

F. Warden,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

GENERAL SUMMARY

AND INDEX TO THE

CONTENTS

OF THE

MEDICAL REGULATIONS

OF THE

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

SECTION I.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

King's and Company's, in Peace and in War.

PAGE.

General principles on which medical aid, hospital diet, clothing, bedding, servants, medicines, and carriage, are provided for the European sick of the army; together with the allowances granted to medical officers in charge, for the supply of country and bazar medicines &c.,.. 1

SECTION II.

EUROPEAN TROOPS—CONTINUED.

Detailed Regulations relative to the same.

Diet of the sick in hospital, ... 3
Clothing and bedding for ditto, ... 4
Cooking utensils and other necessaries for dieting the sick, ... 5
Hospital establishments of servants provided for regiments and detachments, according to their strength and other circumstances, ... 6
Rules for providing for the sick of detachments, when under a certain number, or where no permanent hospital establishments may be maintained, ... 10
Providing for the sick of corps left behind, or attached to hospitals of corps to which they may not belong, ... *ib.*

PAGE.

Rules respecting detachments of recruits, or drafts, or parties, not constituting established companies, troops &c. when proceeding from one station to another, ... 10
Providing for sick left under the charge of medical staff at civil stations, ... 11
Relative to troops proceeding by sea from one presidency or settlement to another, ... *ib.*
Wine for hospitals, ... 12
Europe medicines and surgical instruments, ... 14
Hospital cots, ... *ib.*
Carriage for the conveyance of Europe medicines, clothing, bedding, &c., ... *ib.*
Proportion of stores to accompany troops when ordered to march: and an Assistant Surgeon to be appointed deputy medical storekeeper to accompany any considerable force proceeding on service, ... 15
Hospitals for European invalids, how regulated, ... *ib.*
Quarter-master's establishments, dooly bearers, and women and children of Europeans, to receive medical attendance from medical staff of corps respectively, ... *ib.*
Hospital attendants, temporarily engaged, allowed return money, ... *ib.*
Hospital stoppages, ... 16
European women, when sick, to be accommodated apart in regimental hospitals, ... 17

SECTION III.

NATIVE TROOPS.

In Peace and in War.

Sick to be attended in regimental and battalion hospitals by their own medical staff respectively, 19
Allowances granted to medical officers in charge, and for what purposes, ... *ib.*
Number and description of hospital servants to be provided by medical officers for hospitals, ... 20
The native hospital assistants provided by Government, and how allotted, ... *ib.*
Rates of allowances granted to medical staff for ordnance drivers, miners, magazine and arsenal establishments, syces, grass-cutters &c. 21
Rules for the payment of native troops in field general hospitals, or when absent from their corps, sick, ... 22
Hospital allowances for native battalions, by whom to be drawn when there is no full Surgeon present belonging to them, ... 23
Hospital allowances for detachments, by whom to be drawn, ... *ib.*
Cots for the sick how to be provided; and to be of a certain uniform size, ... 24
Europe medicines, how to be procured, ... *ib.*
Wine to be supplied from the public stores, if required, at the expense of Surgeons, ... *ib.*
Chests to be provided for the conveyance of Europe and country medicines, hospital stores &c., .. *ib.*

SECTION IV.

FIELD GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Sick of troops ordered on field service, how to be disposed of, and how to be provided for, .. 27
Field general hospitals, how to be established; and the sick, European and native, how to be provided for in every respect: an hospital storekeeper attached, and his salary and duties, ... 28

Page.
Advances of cash on account of such hospitals, how to be made, ... 28
Hospital supplies, servants, establishments &c. of every kind, how made, ... 29
Medical staff how to be provided for field general hospitals, and salary of the Surgeon in charge, .. ib.
Commissariate arrangements for ditto, with other subordinate details, ... ib.

SECTION V.

GENERAL DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS; INTERNAL ŒCONOMY AND MANAGEMENT OF HOSPITALS, &c.

Importance and responsibility of the office of Superintending Surgeon;—and nomination to that situation, not to depend on seniority alone, ... 33
Monthly allowances granted to Superintending Surgeons for a writer and stationery; and a chief dooley bearer allowed to each when on field service, ... ib.
Orderly books to be kept by Superintending Surgeons, ... 34
Hospital registers and diaries to be kept in all hospitals, as well as returns of expenditure of wine; and nature and form of these journals and diaries, ... ib.
Superintending Surgeons to preserve all documents and records of public papers in their offices respectively, ... ib.
To visit all hospitals within their divisions; and the reports, relative thereto, which are required to be made to the Medical Board and Commander in chief, ... 35
Surgeons of irregular troops under the control of Superintending Surgeons of divisions, ... 36
Duties of Superintending Surgeon at the Presidency, by whom performed, ... ib.
Monthly returns of Medical Officers to be made by Superintending Surgeons respectively, and to whom, ... ib.
When Medical Officers are removed by local authorities from situations to which they have been appointed in general orders, the circumstance to be immediately reported, ... ib.
Assistant Surgeons appointed for general duty under Superintending Surgeons, to recieve the tent allowance of their rank, ... ib.
Rules for the military regulation and inspection of hospitals by Commanding Officers &c., ... ib.
Further general rules for the management of hospitals, ... 38
Rules to be hung up in hospitals for general information, ... 39
Orderlies for Superintending Surgeons, ... ib.
Forms of returns &c., ... 40

SECTION VI.

HOSPITAL SERVANTS.

Table of pay and allowances for hospital servants, ... 47
Tents or quarters furnished to Apothecaries, Stewards &c., ... 48
Superintending Surgeons to transmit monthly nominal returns of hospital servants, and to whom, and the form and nature of these reports &c. .... ib.

PAGE

To report on the attention, conduct, and proficiency of hospital servants; and how to recommend for promotion, ... 49
Hospital apprentices, how to be supplied, ... *ib.*
Their pay, how appropriated when under age; and how their advancement to higher situations is to be regulated, ... 50
Subordinate medical servants, to what rules and discipline subject, ... *ib.*
Persons not belonging to the regular establishment, not to be appointed apothecaries, stewards, &c., unless in cases of emergency, ... *ib.*
Surgeons to watch over the conduct of the young men under them, and carefully to instruct them in their duties, ... *ib.*
Warrants granted to apothecaries and stewards, ... 51
Apothecaries, Stewards, and their assistants, transferable to the invalid pension establishment when no longer fit for effective duty, ... *ib.*
Rates of pay for native hospital assistants with native troops, ... *ib.*
Qualifications required for these situations, and rules relative to their promotion &c., ... *ib.*
Native hospital assistants eligible for the invalid and pension establishments, ... 25
Present servants, how to be disposed of when these regulations take effect, ... *ib.*
Apothecaries and Stewards, how to be appointed in the first instance; and how to be paid, until servants regularly educated can be procured, ... 53
Number of apprentices to be employed, and how to be attached, ... *ib.*

SECTION VII.

DOOLIES, DOOLY BEARERS,

And conveyance for the sick.

Proportion of Doolies allowed to European troops when in garrison or cantonment, ... 55
Proportion of Do. allowed to European troops in the field, ... *ib.*
Doolies, how to be lodged and preserved, ... *ib.*
How to be kept in repair, ... 56
Quarterly returns of Doolies, to be regularly transmitted, and to whom, ... *ib.*
Further rules relative to the proportion of doolies allowed to European troops, when on actual service, or when marching only from one station to another; and other conveyance, for the sick, when and how to be substituted, ... *ib.*
Proportion of Doolies for native troops when on actual service, and when merely marching from one station to another, ... 57
Carriage for sick, how to be supplied, and how to be distributed &c. .... *ib.*
Doolies when attached to regiments or detachments, under whose charge to be placed, ... 58
Dooly Bearers, how to be provided, and how mustered; casualties, how supplied; discharges, leave of absence &c, ... *ib.*
Doolies, dooly bearers and every other description of carriage for sick, under whose immediate direction and charge to be placed; with other rules relative to the same, ... 59
Dooly Bearers to receive medical aid, ... *ib.*
Empty doolies, how to be transported; and returns of allotments, and distribution and monthly carriage of sick required, ... 60
Rates of pay to dooly bearers, return money &c. .... *ib.*

SECTION VIII.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

PAGE.

Rules relative thereto; medical attendance, how provided, and allowance for the same; servants and their pay; mode of provisioning patients, and allowance for that purpose, &c., ... 63

SECTION IX.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, PRESIDENCY.

Principles upon which diet, clothing, bedding, establishments &c. are provided, ... 65
One Surgeon and one Assistant to be permanently attached to the hospital, and amount of their salaries, with the particular duties of the Assistant, ... ib.
Establishment of servants, proportion of clothing, bedding &c., diet, and medicines, ... 66
Rate of charges for patients, and to what account carried, and mode of recovering the same under various circumstances, ... ib.
Port clearance not to be granted to ships until a certificate is produced that all hospital demands have been liquidated, ... 67
Sick of European troops on their first arrival from Europe, or from other presidencies, to be attached to the general hospital, until arrangements can be completed for establishing a regimental hospital, ... ib.
Hospital stoppages, and monthly rolls of patients, how to be prepared, ... ib.
Hospital registers and medical diaries, ... 68
Assistant Surgeons arriving from Europe, to be attached to the general hospital; and rules relative to them, ... ib.
Hospital to be regularly visited by officers, ... 69

SECTION X.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Control and superintendence, in whom vested, ... 71
Monthly returns of patients to government, by whom to be made, ... ib.
An Assistant Surgeon to have medical charge of the Asylum; amount of his salary, &c., ... 72
European patients of various descriptions, how to be admitted, and by whose authority discharged &c., ... ib.
Books, records, and cases to be kept, ... ib.
Particular duties of the Surgeon in charge, and other hospital regulations, ... 73
Natives, how to be admitted &c., ... 74
Diet, clothing, bedding, necessaries &c. for patients, European and native, to be supplied according to the class or description of patients, and how; together with other detailed regulations relative thereto, ... ib.

PAGE.

Cots, tables, chairs, medicines, instruments &c., ... 76
Charges to be made for patients, on what principles, and how to be realized &c., ... *ib.*
Establishment of servants, together with their pay &c., ... 77
Quarters provided for the Surgeon, ... 78

SECTION XI.

MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT.

Medical storekeeper, to whom immediately subordinate. and nature of his duties generally, ... 79
The Commissariate to make all supplies of country medicines &c. &c. &c. and how, ... *ib.*
Relative to supplies of medical stores arriving from Europe. Committees appointed for the examination of the same, and rules relative thereto, ... 80
Annual committees to be appointed for the examination of the medical stores; and deficencies how to be debited, ... *ib.*
Forms of monthly journals, and of annual and quarterly returns, required from the Storekeeper,.. 81
Annual accounts of the value of all receipts and issues to be rendered by the Secretary and Accountant of the Medical Board to the Accountant General, ... 85
Rates of charges and advance on medicines issued for the use of the different departments of the public service, or sold to individuals, with other regulations relative to the same, ... *ib.*
Annual indents on Europe, when and how to be made out; and medical stores, how to be preserved and issued, ... 86
Medical supplies when issued, how to be packed and secured; and responsibility of the Storekeeper in respect thereto, ... *ib.*
Deputy Medical Storekeepers at subordinate stations, when and how to indent for supplies; these supplies to be examined and reported on by committees on their arrival; deficiencies, to what account carried; and other regulations relative to the package, and conveyance of these supplies &c., ... 87
Deputy Storekeepers not allowed to prepare or make up medicines, nor to procure any such from the Commissariat, but to include all demands for country or bazar medicines &c. in their half yearly indents on the Medical Storekeeper at the presidency, ... 88
Relative to such surgical instruments as may be issued from the stores for the public service, and which may not be debited to the individuals indenting, ... 89
Supplies issued by Deputy Medical Storekeepers, how to be packed and secured; and conveyance for the same, how to be obtained, ... *ib.*
Responsibility of the Deputies for supplies made by them; committees to be appointed for the inspection of such, when received by Surgeons; reports of these committees, how to be made and disposed of, and deficiencies &c., how to be debited, &c., ... 90
Journals and returns required from Deputies; and books, journals, and records, to be kept in the offices of all Storekeepers, ... *ib.*
Annual committees to be assembled for the examination of subordinate depôts, similar to those at the presidency, ... 91
List of Europe medicines &c., allowed to be issued on indents; and demands to be strictly limited to the articles therein specified; except in cases of real and urgent necessity, ... *ib.*
Form of indents for medicines, ... 93
Rules relative to indents for the Hon'ble Company's European troops, and from medical officers attached to the civil and marine departments, and description of receipts required, ... 94
Rules respecting medical supplies issued on account of the different branches of His Majesty's service, ... *ib.*
Rules relative to indents for medicines for native troops, and the mode of recovering the amount of the same from Surgeons respectively, ... 95

PAGE.

Periods at which indents are to be made out. Extra indents to be discouraged. All issues to be included in the journals for the month in which they are issued, ... 96

Medical depôts, not exclusively attached to particular divisions, but Storekeepers are to comply with all demands sanctioned by Superintending Surgeons, as the exigencies of the service may render expedient, ... *ib.*

Relative to indents for medicines for the use of the veterinary departments of the public service,.. *ib.*

Superintending Surgeons responsible that indents correspond with the regulations &c., ... 97

Storekeepers attached to general hospitals, how distinguished from those in charge of general depôts, ... *ib.*

Medical officers to provide themselves with certain instruments at their own expense, and rules relating thereto, ... *ib.*

Dispensary established at the presidency, and rules relative thereto, ... 98

SECTION XII.

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADDENDA.

Medical assistance provided for the staff of divisions, and of government commands; with allowances granted for these duties; and the principles upon which the nomination to these appointments is to be made, ... 101

Garrisons and Garrison Surgeons. The establishments allowed for the garrison hospitals at the Presidency, Surat, Tannah, and Broach. All Garrison Surgeons and Assistants allowed the staff pay of their rank; and additional salaries allowed to the Garrison Surgeon and his Assistant at the presidency, ... 102

Assistant Surgeons of H. M.'s service appointed to act as Surgeons to regiments, to draw the pay of the latter rank, under particular circumstances, ... 103

Relative to supplies of provisions, wine &c. issued to the sick of troops embarked on the Honorable Company's ships for India, ... *ib.*

Department of Vaccination, ... 104

Regulations respecting leave of absence to medical officers. 105

Regulations relative to sick certificates, statements of cases, &c., ... 106

Medical officers to report their arrival at, and departure from the presidency, and to whom,.... 108

Regulations respecting invalids of H. M.'s regiments, ... *ib.*

Regulations for invaliding European soldiers belonging to the Hon'ble Company's service, ... 109

Regulations relative to medical officers doing duty in the marine department, ... 110

Marine and Port Surgeon, ... 112

APPENDIX.

Resolutions of Government for remedying a difference in the sick certificates, as ordered by the regulations issued in the civil department under date 23d October 1820, and those laid down in the VII. article of the XII. section of this code.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

SECTION I.

EUROPEAN TROOPS,
KING'S AND COMPANY'S,
IN PEACE
AND
IN WAR.

ART. I. THE sick of all European corps are to be attended in regimental hospitals, in all situations, by the medical staff of corps respectively, and to be under their immediate management and care; subject to the orders and directions of the Superintending Surgeons, and to the general control of the Medical Board, acting under the Commander in chief, in all matters that relate to the medical department of the army.

Regimental Hospitals for all corps, whether stationary, or in camp, or proceeding by water, in peace or in war.

ART. II. The diet, clothing, and bedding, servants, and other necessaries required for the sick in hospital, will be provided at the expense of Government, under the management of the commissariat department; and the wine required for hospital purposes will likewise be furnished at the expense of Government, under the rules hereafter prescribed.

Diet, Wine, Clothing Bedding, Hospital servants, &c.

ART. III. Europe medicines and instruments for the use of European corps to be supplied as at present, from the Honorable Company's depôts of medical stores upon indents as hereafter directed.

Europe Medicines and Surgical Instruments.

ART. IV. Doolies and carts, or waggons, for sick and wounded soldiers, and hospital cots, will be furnished by Government. The conveyance of Europe medicines and instruments from the nearest depôt to hospitals respectively, will be at the expense of Government; and conveyance will be furnished by Government, for the transportation of the medicines, medical stores, instruments, hospital clothing, and bedding, hospital wine, and all other hospital necessaries required for sick and wounded men, whenever corps, or detachments, shall march, whether in peace or in war: and whenever corps or detachments shall proceed by water, tonnage will in like manner be furnished by Government, unless otherwise specially provided for by these regulations.

Doolies and carts for the conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers. Camels, carts or bullocks for the carriage of Europe Medicines and Instruments, also for Hospital clothing & bedding, Hospital wine, utensils &c. &c.; or Tonnage for the like purposes when proceeding by water.

Dooly Bearers.

ART. V. Dooly bearers will be provided and paid by the officers of the Commissariat who may be serving with divisions, corps, or detachments respectively, whether stationary, or marching.

Bazar or country Medicines and the relative articles of Milk, Bread & flour for poultices, Oil, Spirits and vinegar for external applications, Linen for Bandages, Lint, Jars, Guglets, & firewood, with any other necessaries required for the sick, and for the Dispensary for Hospitals respectively.

ART. VI. For every man, including commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers, of the Horse Artillery, Light Dragoons, and Infantry, who shall be borne on the returns as present, fit for duty, or sick, on the first day of each month; inclusive likewise of every man who may be in regimental hospital, in consequence of wounds received in action; or with respect to corps in His Majesty's service at the date of their monthly returns; whether present at the head quarters of the corps at the date of the return, or otherwise temporarily or locally employed on duty in situations from which they are liable to sent to the hospital of their corps, or where it may be practicable and proper for them to be supplied with certain articles, hereafter specified, by the regimental surgeons (such detached officers, commissioned, warrant, non commissioned, or privates, not being separately drawn, or provided for by any other medical staff-officer), the surgeons, or other medical staff in charge of regimental, battalion, or detachment hospitals respectively, shall be intitled to the allowance of twelve Bombay annas per man, per month, to be drawn monthly by the medical staff officer in charge, in separate bills, which are to be accompanied by a figured abstract of the total, fit for duty, or sick borne present on the muster rolls of each month, signed by the commanding officer and adjutant of the corps. This rule to be considered as applicable to all corps and detachments of European troops (not otherwise provided for by these regulations), whenever the number shall amount to 24 men and upwards, with which hospital establishments will be maintained as hereafter detailed,—whether such corps and detachments may be stationed in garrison or cantonments; or be in camp, or serving in the field; or proceeding by water, or on foreign service by sea.—For the allowance above mentioned, the medical staff shall constantly provide such quantities of the several articles undermentioned, as may be requisite and necessary for the use of all the sick and wounded officers, and men of their respective corps, and who may be placed in hospitals of regiments, corps, or detachments under their charge; viz., all bazar, country or other medicines (not included in the supplies of Europe Medicines to be issued from the public stores or at the public expense), which may be necessary for the sick and wounded; milk, bread and flour for poultices; oil, spirits, and vinegar, for external applications, articles for fumigation, if ever necessary, such as may be prescribed by the Superintending Surgeons; linen for bandages, and lint for all such purposes, as country lint, may be directed to be used by Superintending Surgeons; candles, jars, guglets, and firewood, or charcoal for preparing medical prescriptions, with any other necessaries required for all purposes in the hospitals, and dispensaries of hospitals respectively.

Stoppages from sick in Hospital.

ART. VII. The batta of all Europeans sick in hospital, when entitled to such in addition to their usual rate of pay, as well as the stoppages authorized by the regulations of the service, to be made from men sick in hospital, are to be carried to the credit of Government, in the manner hereafter specified, towards defraying the expenses of the hospital department; and in like manner rations when given in lieu of Batta are to be stopped.

European Invalids to partake of the foregoing arrangement.

VIII. The rules prescribed for European troops in general, are to be considered applicable to European invalids wherever stationed, and the rate of allowance for the provision of bazar and country medicines according to the total number of men present, whether fit for duty or sick, on the 1st of each month, is also to be the same as fixed for European troops.

Chests for country & Bazar Medicines, & carriage for them to be provided by the Medical Staff drawing the monthly allowance.

IX. Chests for the transportation of a suitable supply of the several articles of all country and bazar medicines, required for the hospitals of European corps in camp, as well as the carriage for them, are to be provided by the medical staff officer drawing the medical allowance, and to be of the same description as hereafter prescribed, for the hospital chests of native corps by the XVI. Article of Section III.

SECTION II.

EUROPEAN TROOPS,—CONTINUED.

SUBSIDIARY AND DETAILED RULES RELATING TO THE FOREGOING.

ART. I. CL. 1ST. EACH patient shall be furnished daily with good, clean, and well dressed provisions according to the following tables of diet, under the separate heads of full, middle, low, and milk-diet.

Diet of the sick in Hospital.

TABLE OF DIET FOR HOSPITALS OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
FULL.	Tea, Bread, Butter 1 ounce, and Half an ounce of sugar.	A pint of broth with barley, greens or onions, and one pound of meat, either mutton or beef.	A pint of rice gruel, with half an ounce of sugar, seasoned with ginger or nutmeg; and a glassful of patient's allowance of wine, should any be allowed him.
MIDDLE.	Tea, Bread, Half an ounce of butter, and Half an ounce of sugar.	A pint of broth with rice, barley, onions or greens, and three quarters of a pound, or 12 ounces of meat for all purposes including the preparation of broth; or either a chicken, or half a fowl, with a pint of chicken broth.	Ditto.
LOW.	Tea, Bread, Half an ounce of butter, and Half an ounce of sugar.	A pint of mutton broth, prepared from ¼ pound of meat, or half a pint of sago or panada, with two spoonfuls of wine if deemed necessary by the Surgeon, and half an ounce of sugar.	Ditto.
MILK.	Tea, Bread, Half an ounce of butter, and Half an ounce of sugar.	A pint of new milk or a pint of rice milk with half an ounce of sugar.	The same as dinner.

N. B. The sugar to be supplied to men in hospital is to be of a good quality, or similar to the kind called *Cheenie* by the Natives of Bengal.—Half an ounce per man for breakfast has been specified; it will be ascertained by practice whether more or less may be proper.

C. 2D. It is to be understood that the quantity of meat prescribed for the several descriptions of diet, is to be in a raw state, and not meat which has been already boiled.

C. 3D. The patients of every class to be supplied daily with a loaf of good bread,

weighing one pound, to be served in time for breakfast, together with a sufficient quantity of salt daily. And a hospital wine measure, being 40 to a gallon, of good and pure milk to be served daily to every patient, to be used with his tea for breakfast, when not forbidden by the Surgeon. The tea, which is to be black, or bohea, or green, as may be prescribed by the Surgeon, is to be prepared by the Steward in the proportion of half an ounce of tea for each patient. The common drink of the patients to be toast water, barley water, or thin rice gruel. In all cases for which the Surgeon may deem other articles of diet requisite for particular patients, either for breakfast or dinner, as sago, mint or lemon grass, eggs, oranges, limes, articles for puddings, &c., such articles are to be always supplied, being duly entered in the medical diaries, and inserted on the diet rolls for the Commissariat, under the head of extra articles of diet.

C. 4TH The several articles of diet to be supplied by the Commissariat, according to the daily prescriptions under the head of diet in the Surgeon's journal, from which the necessary diet rolls will be prepared by the Steward, and be countersigned by the Surgeon or Medical Staff Officer in charge.

C. 5TH. In the diet rolls are to be inserted the daily number of men classed under the different heads of full, middle, low, and milk diet, for whom hospital diet is required, with a requisite number of columns to include the several articles of diet, which are to be indented for according to the proportions prescribed in the foregoing diet tables, with additional columns for such extra articles as may be really necessary and proper for the sick as above specified.

C. 6TH. Provisions are to be drawn with the corps for the day on which men may be sent to the hospital; and in the hospital diet rolls, for the day on which they may be discharged.

Clothing and bedding for the sick in Hospital.

II. The several articles of hospital clothing, bedding and other necessaries as hereafter described are to be provided and constantly kept up in good and serviceable condition by the commissariat department, for the hospitals of corps or divisions of corps in the proportions undermentioned.

1ST.—CLOTHING.

C. 1ST. For the dress of each patient, a bed gown made of stout chintz, and those for the cold season to be lined with good *strong* cloth, a linen shirt, a cap, a pair of linen long drawers, and a pair of common slippers, with a bannian and long drawers of *looie* or flannel for the cold weather, or whenever ordered by the Surgeon.

2D.—BEDDING.

C. 2D. To consist of one mattress, one large and two small pillows (the mattresses, and pillows being all stuffed with sunn or country hemp) with two sheets, one country blanket, or two when necessary, to be served out to each patient, in the cold season, or when considered necessary by the Surgeon.

C. 3D. The quilts in general use in India, not being well adapted for hospital purposes, country blankets of a good and soft texture are to be provided as above directed. The blankets are to be of a light colour and of the same size and pattern, or as nearly so as possible, and to render them of uniform appearance, they are to be covered on one side with chintz of the kind generally used for quilts, to be stitched on the blankets.

C. 4TH. Mattresses filled with cotton, or even hair, being also very objectionable for hospital purposes, all mattresses and pillows for the use of the sick in hospitals of European corps, are henceforward to be made of Bengal canvas, or the strongest kind

of

of cotton cloth; and both mattresses and pillows are to be stuffed with good, clean sunn or hemp or straw. Whenever a patient may die, or be discharged from the hospital, the medical staff officer in charge will cause the sunn of every mattress and pillow that may have been used by such patients, to be opened in the sun, and well aired and dried. The cloth or cases will be washed by the hospital servants, and then to be replenished either with the former sunn, or if necessary, with a new supply of that article, to be furnished by the person providing the hospital supplies on the part of the Commissariat, and when straw is employed for this purpose it is to be frequently changed.

C. 5TH. Separate copies of the diet tables, and of the proportions of hospital clothing and bedding will be printed and forwarded to each Superintending Surgeon in the first instance, in order that three copies of each may be pasted on boards, and hung up in every hospital for European troops: such copies as shall be afterwards required, are to be made by hospital staff under the orders of their Superintending Surgeons.

C. 6TH. Every patient to be furnished with a clean shirt every second morning, and clean sheets, bed gown, cap and long drawers twice a week. The Surgeon, however, will order changes of bedding and clothing at any intermediate times when really necessary. Of the foregoing article a sufficient store is to be kept up, calculating the greatest number of sick at 150 for a regiment of European infantry, and 100 for a regiment of European dragoons, and at the rate of 4 shirts and 2 pairs of sheets per man, and 2 gowns, 2 caps, 2 bannians, 2 pair of long drawers and a pair of slippers per man.

C. 7TH. Twelve copper stool pans are allowed for a regiment of European infantry, a regiment of dragoons, or battalion of artillery. The pans to be in sets of 4 pans to a set; the pans to be of sizes, so that they may be inserted one into another, for convenience of carriage; the largest to be numbered No. 1 and the other three in order. Each pan is to be made of sufficient size and height to stand by itself, without any appendage of wood or other frame. They are to be used generally in the necessaries of hospitals and in the wards also, when indispensably requisite for bad cases. They are always to be ½d full of water, and to be instantly removed by sweepers in attendance when used. The floors of all hospital necessaries to be of flags when procurable, otherwise of the best pukka chunam terrace.

C. 8TH. Hospital clothing, bedding, &c. upon the same proportionate scale for all detachments of European troops, and for the average strength of each battalion of artillery at head quarters, calculating at the rate of 15 sick for every 100 men.

C. 9TH. Musters of the foregoing, as well as of the necessary clothing &c. are to be prepared without delay under the inspection of the Medical Board, for all European hospitals, and as soon as ready, they are to be stamped with the seal of the Medical Board, and dispatched to every station, at which European hospitals are, or may be hereafter established; and according to these musters, the Commissariat will prepare and submit for survey, from time to time, such supplies of the several articles as may be required for hospitals respectively.

Clothing and bedding and copper or brass stool pans continued.

C. 10TH. Whenever any addition to those articles may be necessary or likely to become so, they are to be forthwith provided by the Commissariat on the requisition of the Superintending Surgeon, or where there may be no Superintending Surgeon on the spot, the requisition of the medical staff in charge of the sick, countersigned by the officers commanding the regiment, and the station, or detachment, is to be immediately complied with.—These requisitionary applications will be the commissariate officer's vouchers for the articles supplied on them.

Cooking utensils and other necessaries for dieting the sick.

III. C. 1ST. Cooking utensils, and any other necessaries connected with the diet of the sick in hospital, will be provided by the commissariat department, in such proportions, as on experience may be found to be requisite and useful.

C. 2D.

Tables and forms for seats to be used at meal times by the patients in hospital of European troops.

C. 2D. Tables and forms to be used at meal times by the sick in hospital of European corps, are to be provided by the Commissariat in such number and of such size and dimensions as Superintending Surgeons may deem most convenient, and for which they will indent accordingly.

C. 3D. The platters and dishes to be provided by the Commissariat, for the use of European sick, are to be of course china, or other glazed ware, and the vessels to be used for drinking are to be of Europe tin. A knife and fork, and a spoon of either horn, or pewter, are likewise to be supplied by the Commissariat for each European patient sick in hospital.

C. 4TH. In camp or in other particular situations when necessary, tin, or pewter platters, &c. may be substituted for those of glazed ware above specified.

IV. C. 1ST. All articles of clothing, bedding, or other necessaries for the sick that may be in use in the several hospitals for Europeans, when the present regulations are ordered to take effect, and which shall be pronounced by committees of officers and medical staff appointed by the Commander in chief, or other authority, to be in every respect good and serviceable, and suitable to the purposes for which they are intended, shall be purchased by the Commissariat on account of Government, at a fair and equitable valuation, to be determined by the said committees, of which such officers of the commissariat department as may be on the spot, are to be members.

A field officer to preside, and Superintending Surgeon to be a member when present.

C. 2D. General officers commanding divisions, and officers commanding at stations and posts, respectively, when forming the committees directed to be appointed for the valuation of hospital clothing and bedding, will, in all practicable cases, appoint a field officer to preside at such committees; and whenever there may be a Superintending Surgeon, it is to be understood that he is of course to be a member of the said committee.

Hospital establishment of servants &c.

V. C. 1ST. The following establishments of attendants and servants are to be maintained for the hospitals of corps and detachments. They are to be provided, mustered and paid in the commissariat department, upon regular muster rolls, signed by the mustering officer on the 1st of each month.

C. 2D. The recommendation of Superintending Surgeons is always to be attended to, in behalf of persons, who may be by them deemed qualified to be employed in this branch of the hospital department. All persons (Europeans) so employed are to be entered on the muster rolls of hospital establishments under the designation they may fill in that department, although otherwise borne on the strength of corps, to which they may belong. No person shall be removed, or discharged from the hospital establishments, but on the recommendation of the Superintending Surgeon; by the officers of the commissariat, when provided by that department, for incapacity or misconduct; or by the sentence of a Court Martial.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SERVANTS IN THE MEDICAL AND STEWARD'S DEPARTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.	*For a Regiment of Infantry.*	*For a Regiment of Light Dragoons; or a Battalion of Artillery, when complete at Head Quarters.*
European, Portuguese, or half cast Apothecary,.....	1	1
Apprentices, as Assistants to ditto,.....	2	2
Native Compounders,.....	2	2
Ditto Dressers,.....	2	2
Shop Coolies,.....	2	2
With the occasional services of Bheesties and Sweepers, as necessary, from the establishment undermentioned.		
STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.		
European Steward, or country born,.....	1	1
Apprentices as Assistant under ditto,.....	1	1
A Native Writer,.....	1	1
Servants under the Steward to assist in serving out wine, tea, sugar, &c.,.....	2	2
Bheesties,.....	1 Muccadum and 6 Bheesties,	1 Muccadum and 4 Bheesties,
Sweepers,.....	1 Mate and 8 Sweepers,	1 Mate and 6 Sweepers,
Ward Coolies, or Attendants on the sick,.	1 Muccadum & 20.	1 Muccadum & 12.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S.

C. 3D. Additional coolies, under any peculiar circumstances that may render them indispensibly necessary, will be furnished on written applications to the Commissariat, by the Superintending Surgeon; or where no Superintending Surgeon may be present, by the medical staff in charge of the hospital. And whenever the number of men in hospital of a regiment of infantry shall exceed 100, or in the regimental hospital of a regiment of light dragoons, or battalion of artillery, shall exceed 60, to such extent as may render an encrease of bheesties, sweepers and ward coolies necessary, they are to be provided by the Commissariat in the following proportions, upon special application being made, and the grounds thereof stated by the attending Surgeon, or medical staff in charge of hospitals, attested by the Superintending Surgeon when present.

C. 4TH. For every 15 men in excess to the proportions above specified, viz. 100 patients in infantry, and 60 in cavalry or artillery hospitals, one additional bheesty, and one additional sweeper; and one additional cooley for every six men, in excess, to the proportions specified.

An hospital sergeant allowed to all large European hospitals.

C. 5TH. As the employment of non-commissioned officers in aid of the Stewards in large European hospitals will be attended with considerable advantages, and at the same time materially promote their internal order and œconomy, an "Hospital Serjeant" will accordingly be appointed to such; and this situation must always be filled by steady and deserving men.

Their staff salary

C. 6TH. An Hospital Sergeant is accordingly sanctioned for each battalion of artillery and for each regiment of European dragoons and infantry; on a monthly staff salary of ten (10) rupees, in addition to his military allowances.

How to be nominated.

C. 7TH. The Superintending Surgeons are directed, in communication with the commanding officers of regiments and battalions above specified, to select qualified and respectable non-commissioned officers to fill the situation, reporting their names to the officer commanding the station where they may be required, who, if he sees no objection to the individuals, will nominate them in station orders, which shall be considered

ed as sufficient authority to the audit and pay departments to pass the staff allowance annexed to the appointment.

How to be removed for improper conduct.

C. 8TH. On the Superintending Surgeon finding it necessary to have any of the Hospitals Sergeants removed from the situation in consequence of neglect of duty or other improper conduct, he will report the circumstance to the officer commanding the station, by whom the removal will be made, and a successor appointed in the manner already stated.

Proportion of establishments for detachments &c.

C. 9TH. For any detachment or body of men exceeding half a regiment of cavalry, or half a battalion of artillery or infantry, but falling short of a full regiment or battalion, the following proportion of hospital establishments is allowed—

An Apothecary,
One Apprentice Ditto,
A Steward,
One Apprentice Ditto,
A Native Compounder,
A Ditto Dresser,
Two Shop Coolies,-and

Two servants under the Steward, with half the proportion of bheesties, sweepers, and ward coolies allowed for a regiment of infantry, viz. 3 bheesties, 4 sweepers and 10 ward coolies, together with a muccadum or mate bheesty, mate sweeper and mate cooly, with occasional encrease as necessary, either for bed-ridden cases, or on account of excess of sick, according to the scale prescribed on that head for regimental hospitals.

C. 10TH. For more than one troop or company, and not exceeding half a regiment of cavalry, or half a battalion of artillery or infantry—

An Assistant Apothecary,
A Ditto Steward,
A Native Compounder,
A Ditto Dresser,

One coolee for the shop, and one for the Steward's department, two bheesties, two sweepeers, 1 muccadum and 4 coolies.

C. 11TH. For 24 men and upwards, to one troop or company—

An Assistant Apothecary and Steward in one person,
A Native Compounder, } In one person,
And Ditto Dresser, }
One cooley for the shop, and for the Steward's department,
1 bheestie, 1 sweeper and 2 ward coolies.

C. 12TH. In all cases of detachments from Europeans corps, with which the full establishment as prescribed for regimental hospitals, respectively, shall be maintained, the proportions of hospital establishment according to the scale above mentioned, are, as far as numbers and description of each class permit, to be furnished from the permanent hospital establishment of corps respectively, according to arrangements to be made by Superintending Surgeons at the time, or in their absence by the regimental Surgeons. Specific applications are to be made to the Commissariat for such additional persons to be entertained as may be necessary in such cases, and cannot be spared from the permanent hospital establishment. These applications are to be made by the regimental Surgeon, countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon when present; and when that officer is absent, by the commanding officers of the corps and station from which the detachment is sent; which application so countersigned, will constitute a voucher to the Commissariat of the necessity of the provision which it is called upon to furnish. In all other cases, that is, for all detachments of European troops, as for instance, one or more detached companies of artillery, or other troops not comprizing any portion of the details for which the full regimental hospital establishment may be maintained, the proportion

of

of establishments above specified are to be provided, mustered, and paid in the manner prescribed for regimental hospital establishments.

C. 13TH. As all detachments of Europeans, however, cannot, at all times, be furnished from the head quarters of their respective corps, with the superior class of hospital servants, and as it becomes necessary to provide for the probable exigencies of the service, as well as to render the new system of hospital management efficient, an Assistant Apothecary and Steward in one person, will be appointed as soon as arrangements can be made for that purpose, to each battalion of artillery, and to each regiment of European dragoons, or battalion of infantry, for the express purpose of accompanying occasional detachments; and when not so employed, they will do duty in their respective hospitals.

Supernumerary Assistant Apothecaries and Stewards provided for detachment duty, and attached to regiments and battalions of Europeans.

C. 14TH. It is to be clearly understood, however, that these men are intended for general duty, and that they are to accompany detachments from other corps than that to which they are more immediately attached, whenever the public service may render it necessary; and on such occasions, the Superintending Surgeon will make the necessary application to the officer commanding the division or station; or, in his absence, this will be done by regimental medical staff requiring such assistance thro' their immediate commanding officers.

To be employed for general duty as the exigencies of the service may require.

C. 15TH. The generally dispersed situation of the battalions of foot artillery will render a full hospital establishment at head quarters unnecessary; each battalion will therefore be provided with an establishment for their hospitals at head quarters respectively, with reference to numbers, on the principle of these regulations, and that provided by *the 10th clause of this article* will be found generally applicable. An assistant apothecary and steward in one person being, moreover, allowed to each on the principles detailed in the two preceding clauses.

Establishment for the hospitals of artillery at head quarters.

C. 16TH. All detachments of artillery at out-stations, or with divisions of the army, amounting to 24 men and upwards, and not otherwise provided for, will be allowed hospital establishments proportioned to their respective strength on the principles already laid down.

Detachments provided with hospital establishments.

C. 17TH. When however detachments of Europeans from different corps or companies are serving together under one commanding officer, they shall be considered as only entitled to the establishment provided for one troop or company, unless they exceed 150 in number, or are provided with separate medical staff, in which latter case, the regulations applicable to such shall be strictly attended to.

C. 18TH. Each distinct troop of horse artillery shall be furnished with an hospital establishment, as provided in the 11th clause of this article, to be at all times prepared for separate and active service.

Hospital establishment for horse artillery.

C. 19TH. In conformity to the above regulations, the hospital establishments of the two battalions of artillery at Matoonga, are to be kept separate and distinct, under the Surgeons of battalions respectively, who are each to attend to the sick of his own corps.

Hospital establishments of the two battalions of artillery to be kept separate.

C. 20TH. In the absence of the Surgeon of a battalion of artillery, the charge of the sick will devolve on the senior Assistant Surgeon posted to it, excepting in such cases as the Member of the Medical Board, superintending the hospitals at the presidency, may think the Assistant too young and inexperienced in the service to be intrusted with the charge, when both battalions may be temporarily placed under one Surgeon, of which a special report is to be made for the sanction of the Commander in chief.

In the absence of the Surgeon of a Battalion how the sick shall be provided for.

C. 21ST. The establishment detailed in the foregoing regulations are exclusive of the servants, &c. required for providing and serving the diet of the sick. The requisite establishment for that purpose, as well as washermen, tailors, and barbers, will likewise be

Hospital establishment of servants &c. continued.

be provided by the Commissariat, in which department they are also to be mustered and paid. The former are to be denominated, ‘ Hospital Establishment, 1st class’; and the latter ‘ Hospital Establishment, 2d class’.

Rules providing for the sick in situations where no permanent hospital establishments may be maintained.

VI. C. 1st. Hospital establishments will be maintained by Government with all European troops amounting to 24 men and upwards;—and for all detachments of European troops, exceeding 7 and not amounting to 24 men, serving with native troops, or in other detached situations, whether stationary on in camp, where European hospital establishments may not be maintained, the medical staff in charge is to draw the sum of Bombay rupees three, per month, for each man, sick and well, serving with such detail; for which allowance he is to furnish the sick with Europe and country or bazar medicines of every requisite description, as well as hospital clothing, and attendants, and wine when necessary.

C. 2d. The diet of the sick under these circumstances will be furnished by the Commissariat, according to the hospital diet rolls, or certificates, which are to be prepared as directed for the sick in regimental hospitals; and batta when allowed, and hospital stoppages of such patients are to be carried to the credit of Government in the hospital department—but in situations where no agent of the Commissariat may be present, they will furnish their own diet agreeably to the following regulation, and no stoppages will be made.

C. 3d. For the medical attendance upon all staff serjeants or other European non-commission, or privates, holding staff situations, as well as for all Europeans at posts or stations, or in garrisons, the number of whom shall not exceed seven, the medical staff officer under whose charge they may be placed, is to draw the sum of Bombay rupees three per month for each man, sick and well; for which allowance he is to furnish the sick with all requisite medicines, Europe, bazar and country, hospital clothing and attendants, together with wine when necessary, as directed in the preceding article. No hospital stoppages shall be taken from patients under such circumstances, and they will furnish diet on their own account according to the directions of the medical officer who may have charge of them, and subject to his controul and regulation.

For sick who may be occasionally left under the charge of medical staff, or in the hospitals of corps to which they may not belong.

VII. C. 1st. In the case of Europeans who may occasionally be left sick under the charge of medical staff belonging to other corps, or stations, at which regimental or other hospital establishments may be maintained, or in the event of the sick of any small detachment of Europeans at the same place being sent at the discretion of the commanding officer of the station, to such hospitals, the rules in force for the supply and treatment of the sick in those hospitals, will be applicable to patients of this description, with an allowance of Bombay rupees 2 per man per month, to be drawn by the medical staff in charge, for which he is to supply such occasional patients with country or bazar medicines, and every other article comprized under that general head, that the nature of their complaints may require. The bills for this allowance, with a roll of names, and the countersignature of the Superintending Surgeon, or that of the commanding officer, where no Superintending Surgeon may be present, are to be forwarded for payment to the Paymaster of the corps to which the patients may belong.

Applicable to European women and children of European corps.

C. 2d. The provisions made by this article are to be considered as in every respect applicable to the European women and children of European corps, who being left behind or otherwise separated from the corps to which they belong, may require medical aid at any of the stations of the army.

For all detachments of Recruits, Drafts, or other parties not constituting established companies, troops, or corps.

VIII. C. 1st For all detachments of recruits, drafts, or other parties not constituting established companies, troops, or corps, proceeding by land or by water from the presidency to the outstations, or from one station to another, the following rules are to be observed.

C. 2d. The senior medical staff officer appointed to do duty with such detachments,

and

and who is to have medical charge of the whole, will, as soon as possible, make a report and return of the strength of the detachment to the Superintending Surgeon, who, under the controul of the Medical Board, will authorize a suitable proportion of Europe medicines and instruments to be supplied upon indent. The requisite articles of country or bazar medicines, &c. will be provided by the Surgeons in charge of such detachments from their medical allowance of 12 annas per man, per month, and the Superintending Surgeon will inspect this provision and be responsible for its sufficiency.

C. 3D. In like manner a suitable supply of wine, and the requisite quantity of hospital clothing and bedding, stool pans, and hospital servants, will be supplied by the Commissariat, upon indents, which are to be prepared under the direction and signature of the Superintending Surgeon, and controul of the Medical Board. For all detachments of this description, or of invalids, proceeding from one station to another, or to the presidency, by land or by water, the necessary indents on the Commissariat and on the medical depôt, are to be arranged, approved and countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the division.

C. 4TH. The diet for the sick, and the requisite attendants in that branch, are also to be furnished by the Commissariat, under the management of the agent for that department, who will accompany the detachment for the purpose of supplying provisions to the men fit for duty.

C. 5TH. A regular hospital register and medical diary or journal is to be kept with all such detachments as hereafter prescribed for regimental and other hospitals; copy of which, together with a detailed statement, shewing the quantity of Europe medicines, instruments and wine received at the presidency or elsewhere, the quantity of each expended, and the balance in hand, are to be delivered to the Superintending Surgeon of the division, in which the separate medical charge of such detachments shall terminate, or to the member of the Medical Board, officiating as Superintending Surgeon, on coming to the presidency, together with receipts by the proper officers for the wine, instruments, medicines, hospital stores &c. unexpended, which are to be returned into store under the directions of the Superintending Surgeon, by whom these several documents, with any observations, that may appear necessary, are to be transmitted to the Medical Board.

Providing for the case of men who may be occasionally left sick with the medical staff at civil stations.

IX. In the event of any non-commissioned officers or privates of European corps, being from necessity left under the charge of medical staff at civil stations, they are to be furnished by such medical staff with every thing that their situation may require, including medicines, wine, diet, hospital clothing and bedding, attendants and lodging, or such articles of the foregoing description as the sick may not have been previously furnished with from the public stores; and the expense that may be incurred on this account, is to be charged in a monthly bill, to be attested upon oath, if required, which, together with a roll describing the names, rank, company, corps and diseases of the sick, and bearing the countersignature of the magistrate, or senior civil servant when no magistrate may be present, are to be forwarded to the Paymaster of the corps to which the patients may belong. The amount of such bills will be intermediately advanced by Collectors, when necessary, for which they are to be furnished with the requisite bills of exchange by Paymasters respectively.

When troops shall proceed on service, or from one presidency or settlement to another, by sea.

X. C. 1ST. Whenever European troops shall proceed on foreign service, or from one presidency to another by sea, Europe medicines and hospital wine will be supplied on indent through the Superintending Surgeon, under the controul of the Medical Board; the requisite arrangement for hospital diet, clothing, bedding, stool pans, and hospital establishments, will be made by the Commissariat, and the established allowance for country or bazar medicines, and all requisite articles coming under that general head, is to be drawn by the medical staff in charge of the hospitals of corps or detachments respectively; whose duty it will be, on receiving an advance of one, two, or more

months'

months' average of allowance on this account, according to the probable length of voyage, to provide, subject to the inspection of the Superintending Surgeon, a store of all such articles, and distribute a due proportion of them, as well as of Europe medicines, to each ship, according to the number of troops on board, which are to be given in charge to the medical staff on ships respectively; and in those ships for which no army medical staff can be furnished, the requisite proportions of Europe and bazar medicines are to given in charge to the Surgeon of the ship for the use of the troops on board: and should there be no ship Surgeon, the medicines are to be delivered to the senior military officer on board, with written labels and instructions for administering the best aid that may in such cases be practicable.

C. 2D. The hospital wine for the use of troops proceeding on foreign service by sea, is, as in other cases, to be supplied by the commissariat department.

Hospital wine.

XI. C. 1ST. Wine for the use of the sick in hospitals will be provided by the Commissariat at the expense of Government.

C. 2D. Future supplies of wine for the use of hospitals shall be drawn by the Commissariat from the Hon'ble Company's stores of Madeira wine, and after being carefully examined and approved by a committee, consisting of three members, to be formed from the Military and Medical Boards, shall be prepared, bottled, sealed, packed up, and conveyed by the Commissariat for the use of hospitals, as hereafter directed.

C. 3D. The quantity of wine required for the use of the sick is to be issued to the Stewards of hospitals, upon indents to be presented on the 1st of every month by the medical staff in charge of hospitals respectively, which are to be checked and countersigned by the Superintending Surgeons.

C. 4TH. The supply for the first month's expenditure to be regulated by reference to the average monthly expenditure of wine during the years 1818, 1819, and 1820, in hospitals respectively.

C. 5TH. The hospital wine required for detached parties of European troops at posts and stations respectively, is to be lodged, as in all other cases, in the custody of the Commissariat; and when such posts or stations are remote, the transmission of stores tedious, or the supply required small, a quantity proportioned to the probable demand for one year, is to be annually forwarded to such posts or stations from the principal wine depôt of the divisions to which they may belong.

C. 6TH. The following is the form prescribed for indents for hospital wine, and which may be presented weekly instead of monthly, if found more expedient, at the discretion of the commanding officers of corps and Superintending Surgeons.

Here insert the date on which presented, as also the station, camp or other situation of the corps.	Monthly Indent, No.———for wine required for the sick in hospital of———regiment of———at the station of———for the month of———1821.			
Wine.	*Quantity received on last Indent and when.*	*Remaining in Store.*	*Quantity now required.*	*Checks by Superintending Surgeon.*
MADEIRA.				

Or

Or Weekly Indent, No.————for wine required for the sick in hospital of————
at the station of————from the————to the day of————1821.

FORM AS ABOVE.

C. D.
Superintending Surgeon of the division

To be signed A. B. *Surgeon in Medical charge of the regimental hospital of regiment of*

C. 7TH. Good and secure chests, with locks and keys, are to be supplied by the Commissariat to each hospital, for the deposit of the wine when received, and which are to be lodged in the Steward's store room, or other place of security, as commanding officers may judge proper.

C. 8TH. It will be the duty of Superintending Surgeons to exercise the strictest scrutiny in giving their sanction to the indents for wine, which they will be enabled to check by reference to the average monthly expenditure of preceding years, as well as to the medical diaries, or journals, which will be kept in all hospitals; and moreover to controul the current expenditure of wine, by prescribing generally, the portion to be used according to the number of patients, and the prevalent description of diseases. The consumption of wine in hospitals shall never exceed the rate of six dozen bottles for every twenty patients per month; and Superintending Surgeons shall be held responsible for any expenditure of this article beyond that maximum quantity. To enable Superintending Surgeons to prescribe, and Surgeons of hospitals to issue quantities of wine with precision, wine measures are to be furnished by the Commissariat for every European hospital, in such number as Superintending Surgeons may direct, of the size of ten measures to a proper sized English quart bottle, or 40 to the gallon. In the event of any abuse, waste, or profusion in this article of hospital supply, it will be the duty of the Superintending Surgeon to report the subject immediately to the officer commanding the division, station, or detachment, who will forthwith cause a Court of Inquiry to investigate and report thereon, when such further steps will be taken, as the case may appear to require.

Wine measures prescribed of the size of 40 to a gallon.

ART. XII. C. 1ST. The Stewards of hospitals are to be responsible for the empty bottles of all wine that shall be expended on account of the sick; and after supplying such number as may be necessary for the use of the dispensary and for serving medicine to the sick (for which purpose no earthen, or unglazed vessels are ever to be used), the remainder are on the 1st of every month to be returned to the Commissariat, along with the indents for fresh supplies of wine. With the empty bottles so returned, Stewards will deliver to the Commissariat an abstract statement, exhibiting the number of bottles emptied during the month, the number employed for the purposes of the dispensary, and for serving medicine to the sick, and the number returned; and this statement shall for the purpose of attestation, be countersigned by the medical staff in charge of the hospital for which wine has been supplied. Any unusual consumption or waste of bottles will be noticed by the Commissariat to the Superintending Surgeon, who will adopt such measures as the occasion may require.

Empty bottles.

C. 2D. Quarterly reports of wine expended, and of wine and empty bottles remaining in store, are to be made by the Commissariat to the Military Board, and quarterly reports of the quantity of wine, expended in their respective divisions, specifying corps, &c. are to be made by Superintending Surgeons to the Medical Board.

C. 3D. All wine for hospital purposes is to be dispatched from the presidency well packed, each bottle being sealed with sealing wax, in six dozen chests, or in such other packages as circumstances may render most convenient.

Europe medicines and surgical instruments &c.

ART. XIII. C. 1ST. Indents for Europe medicines and instruments for the use of all European corps, are to be prepared *quarterly*, under ordinary circumstances, by Regimental surgeons, or other medical staff in charge of hospitals, according to the form prescribed in article XLIII. section XI. so as to exhibit the quantity and description of articles last received, and when; the quantity of each remaining on hand; and the quantity required to be supplied, with a column for remarks by Superintending Surgeons, & Medical Board. The indents thus prepared, are to be presented to Superintending Surgeons of divisions respectively, by whom they are to be checked & countersigned. The indents appertaining to divisions where medical depôts are established, are to be immediately passed and complied with on the authority of Superintending Surgeons, and those receiving their supplies from the presidency, are to be transmitted without delay to the Medical Board, with such observations, as the Superintending Surgeon may deem proper on the occasion.

C. 2D. In addition to their personal observation of the general course of practice and prevalence of diseases in the hospitals under their superintendence, the Superintending Surgeons will have the further means of checking the indents for medical stores and instruments, by reference to the register of prescriptions and practice, which will be entered on the journals, or diaries of hospitals respectively.

C. 3D. Surgeons of European corps are to confine their indents for Europe medicines, instruments, &c. to the articles specified in art. XLIII. section XI. on all occasions, except when they are of opinion, that some article not therein specified might be of essential benefit to the sick, and they will then explain the circumstances, which, in their judgment, render necessary the article so required, for the consideration of their Superintending Surgeon, who will authorize the supply if he considers it proper and expedient to do so.

Hospital cots.

ART. XIV. C. 1ST. Hospital cots will be issued to corps, on application to the Barrack Masters of stations, to be repaired by the Commissariat when necessary, and all those not in use, are to be lodged with Barrack Masters, and when there is no officer of that description, with the commissariat agent, or such other local staff as the commanding officers at stations respectively may deem proper.

Carriage for the conveyance of Europe medicines, clothing, bedding, wine, &c.

ART. XV. C. 1ST. Whenever one or more corps shall be ordered to march, the Surgeons or medical staff in charge of the sick of corps, will prepare all necessary indents and statements of doolies, dooly bearers (medicines and wine, if a fresh supply be required), as well as for the requisite carriage (camels, bullocks or store carts) for the Europe medicines and instruments, hospital clothing and bedding, and hospital wine appertaining to the hospitals of corps ordered to march. These indents and statements are to be presented to the Superintending Surgeon, whenever there may be one present, who in communication with the commissariat department, will adjust the proportions and descriptions of carriage to be supplied, and then present the several indents for the countersignature of the commanding officer, who will thereupon issue the necessary orders to the departments concerned, to comply with the indents and make all necessary arrangements with as little delay as possible. When there shall be no Superintending Surgeon present, the medical staff in charge of the sick of corps will adjust the requisite indents in communication with the commissariat department, and then present them to the commanding officer, for his countersignature and orders.

C. 2D. Carriage for these purposes will be supplied from the public establishments, when such are maintained; and camels, or other conveyance in lieu of the former are to be hired when necessary, to supply their places in the camp equipage, grain, or other departments.

C. 3D. For the several purposes above specified, camels are generally to be preferred, and are to be furnished accordingly to the extent that may be practicable at the time.

C. 4TH. Whenever European troops may be ordered for field service, the Superintending Surgeon of the division, if not upon the spot, will, when practicable, repair thither without delay, when he will prepare indents for such proportion of hospital tents and requisite carriage, as may, in his judgment, be necessary for corps or detachments respectively, and as are allowed by the fixed proportions of the service; and generally use his best endeavours to forward all the arrangements required for the medical department, with all practicable expedition.

Proportions of wine, and hospital stores to accompany troops when ordered to march.

ART. XVI. C. 1ST. The wine for which carriage is to be provided with hospitals respectively, is to be understood as equal to one month's consumption. The general store of wine for the use of an army, or troops taking the field, is to be conveyed in the custody of the Commissariat, on camels, bullocks or in store carts, to be furnished for the purpose. The quantity of such store to be taken with the army, will of course be regulated by the commanding officer of the troops, with reference to the service that may be in contemplation.

And an Assistant Surgeon to be appointed to the office of Medical Storekeeper.

C. 2D. In like manner is a store of Europe medicines, medical stores, and instruments to accompany any considerable number of troops ordered to march, the proportions of which will be regulated by the Superintending Surgeon, or senior medical staff officer proceeding with the troops; and for the charge thereof, an Assistant Surgeon is to be appointed to the office of Medical Storekeeper on the recommendation of the Superintending Surgeon (unless otherwise appointed in General Orders), who will make such further arrangements for the management of the camp medical depôt as may be most expedient. Whenever detachments from corps, either of cavalry, artillery or infantry, may be ordered to march, the Superintending Surgeon will, upon the foregoing principles, cause the necessary indents, and statements to be prepared; or if already in camp, allot for detachment, the established proportion of doolies and bearers, and arrange in concert with the officers of the commissariat department the requisite quantity and description of carriage for the conveyance of hospital clothing, and bedding, medicines, instruments, and wine, appointed to the details ordered to march, or to proceed on detached service, or duty; and on all such occasions the Superintending Surgeon will cause a due proportion of Europe medicines, instruments, wine, and other hospital stores, to be sent for the use of the troops so detached, either from the supply of those articles that may be on hand with the hospitals of corps respectively, or from the general store of those articles that may be in camp, according to circumstances at the time.

Hospitals for European invalids, how to be conducted.

ART. XVII. C. 1ST. The rules for the management of the hospitals of regiments of Europeans, shall be applicable to the hospitals of European invalids, of every description, wherever they may be established: and the establishment of hospital attendants shall be on the principles laid down in article V. of this section, according to the numbers present.

C. 2D. Invalids admitted into regimental or garrison hospitals where the necessary establishments may be maintained, will be intitled to no separate or distinct hospital establishments; and when the total number present at any station falls below 24, they will be provided for as enacted by article VI. of this section.

Quarter master's establishments and dooly bearers to receive medical assistance, as well as the wives and children of Europeans.

ART. XVIII. The allowances granted to the medical staff of European corps for the provision of country and bazar medicines being considered very ample and liberal, those officers are required to furnish such medical assistance as may be necessary to the soldiers' wives and children, to the men of the Quarter Master's establishment, and to the dooly bearers that may be attached to their respective corps, in all situations, without any further allowance, with the exceptions provided for in the VII. article of the II. section and the I. and II. article, of the IV. section of these regulations.

Hospital attendants when temporarily engaged to accompany troops from one sta-

ART. XIX. Hospital attendants, when temporarily engaged to accompany troops from one station to another, will be allowed return money at the rate of one half of their pay respectively,

tion to another allowed return money.

respectively, calculating the number of days by the average rate of marching; but with a view of reducing the charge of return money as much as possible, the officers of the Commissariat will take every advantage of such return parties by employing them on the public account when it might be necessary to engage others, or when it can be so done with advantage to the public service, on the principles detailed with respect to dooly bearers in the XXXVIII. and XXXIX. articles of the VII. section.

HOSPITAL STOPPAGES.

Hospital stoppages of all European troops, sick in hospital, to be carried to the credit of Government in the Hospital department.

ART. XX. C. 1ST. Correct rolls of all men belonging to European corps received into hospitals, of whatever description, whether regimental, battalion, detachment or general field hospitals, specifying names, rank, company, or troop and corps, are to be prepared under the inspection of the medical staff, in charge of hospitals respect vely, by whom they are to be signed, and transmitted monthly through the Superintending Surgeons of divisions to the Military Auditor General. For this purpose, regular register rolls are to be kept up in each hospital, with columns for the names and rank, company, troop, and corps, with dates of admission, discharge and casualties, of all patients who may be in the hospital, during each month, together with columns, shewing the amount of batta, if intitled to such, and hospital stoppages, for Europeans, accruing monthly, on account of the sick in hospitals of regiments, corps, &c. respectively. The forms of these rolls for the sick of European corps, and rules relating to them, shall be as detailed in article XXIII., with such alterations only, as may be absolutely necessary, and the copies of them are to be made on the 1st of every month, which are intended for transmission to the Military Auditor General as above directed. The books and stationery necessary for this purpose in European hospitals, as well as for any other duty, which may be specially directed by these regulations to be performed by the Stewards of hospitals, will be furnished by the Commissariat, on applications, countersigned by Superintending Surgeons; and the registers and rolls above prescribed, are to be kept and prepared by Stewards of hospitals, or persons officiating as such respectively. In hospitals of Europeans where no establishment is provided by Government, but where hospital stoppages may be made, such registers and monthly rolls will be furnished by the medical staff in charge; no indent being preferred on that account.

C. 2D. The hospital stoppages authorized to be made from men sick in hospital (for the rate of which see the following article), are to be collected on every issue of pay by Paymasters of corps belonging to his Majesty's service; by Adjutants of the corps of the Hon'ble Company's service; and by officers commanding detachments, for the separate duties of which no staff officers may be allowed, as in the case of all detached companies of artillery; and paid into the hands of the Paymasters of stations or divisions respectively, accompanied by statements of the amount by companies, and the month for which they are made.

C. 3D. The hospital stoppages that may become due on account of men, who may be in general field hospitals, or temporarily absent in other situations, where no Paymaster or Adjutant of their corps may be present, are to be collected in the manner above directed upon the first issue of pay, after the men from such situations may rejoin the head-quarters of their corps; or whenever their arrears may be adjusted, in the event of casualty by death. This rule will likewise be applicable to parties of drafts, recruits, invalids, &c., proceeding by water, or men sick in the presidency general hospital.

C. 4TH. The amount of stoppages made in established detached situations, instead of being sent to the pay office, is to be reported to Paymaster respectively, who will deduct a corresponding amount from the next month's bill of exchange for the payment of the company, or detachment concerned.

Rates of hospital stoppages for European troops.

ART. XXI. C. 1ST. The following is the rate of stoppage, authorized from the pay

of

of men sick in hospital, which is not to be made for the day on which men shall be sent to the hospital, but to be made for that on which they may be discharged from it.

Non-commissioned officers of European corps of every description, including serjeants, corporals, trumpeters, drummers and fifers, as well as privates and farriers, each per day..... } 96 reas.

C. 2D. No hospital stoppage whatever is to be made from any person who may be wounded in action or on service; nor from any one who shall receive any fracture, dislocation of bone, dangerous contusion of the head, or severe bite from a horse, whilst at exercise, or in the performance of stable duties, or whilst actually engaged in any other act of public duty.

C. 3D. The hospital stoppages from European invalids, are to be the same as directed for European troops in general.

C. 4TH. Every European who may be sent to any hospital, is to be furnished with a certificate signed by the officer in command of the troop or company to which he may belong, describing his name and rank, company and corps, with date annexed; and in the case of men exempted from hospital stoppages under the circumstances above prescribed, this is to be noted in the certificates for admission into the hospital, by the additional words '*exempt from stoppages*', or the letters 'E. S.'

C. 5TH. And whenever men may be discharged from any hospital, each individual is in like manner to be furnished with a certificate by the medical staff in charge, specifying name, rank, company and corps, with date of discharge; and in case of exemption from stoppages as above, the letters E. S. are to be written on the back of every such discharge.

C. 6TH. These words however, when inserted in the admission certificate by the officer of the troop or company to which the individual may belong, are only to be considered as a notice to the medical officer, that the injury has been received under some of the circumstances mentioned, and that it is left to the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon to decide whether the injury is of the description required to bring it within the rule of exemption.

Suitable accommodations to be set apart in European hospitals for European women.

ART. XXII. C. 1ST. Suitable accommodations shall be set apart in every European hospital for the European women belonging to corps, who shall be received into hospital under sickness, and be put on the same footing as to medicine, treatment, and diet as the men of the regiment.

C. 2. A stoppage of one anna per diem, is to be made from all European women when in hospital, and appropriated in the same manner as directed for the stoppages of the men.

Stoppages from men sick in hospital, how to be made and appropriated.

ART. XXIII. C. 1. The authorized stoppages from the sick in hospital of all European troops, are to be carried to the account of Government, in the manner hereafter directed.

C. 2D. The date of admission, and discharge from the hospital, is to be duly noted in the monthly muster rolls of troops and companies; and with reference thereto, the amount of stoppages arising from the sick of each troop, or company, or other detail, the pay for which may be drawn in separate abstract, is to be specified at the bottom, or on the back of the abstract under the following head—

Amount hospital stoppages for the month————*of*————1821: *left in the Paymaster's hands*————*Rupees*,

which sum is to be retained by Paymasters accordingly, and carried to the credit of Government in their monthly accounts for corps respectively.

C. 3D.

C. 3D. In the muster rolls of troops or companies, the letters E. S. are to be inserted opposite the name of each person sick in hospital, who, in conformity with the rules of the service as prescribed by these regulations, shall be intitled to be exempted from hospital stoppages.

C. 4TH. The medical staff in charge of the sick of corps or hospitals respectively, will forward on the 1st of each month to the Superintending Surgeons of divisions respectively, for the purpose of being transmitted to the Military Auditor General, a roll, with names and rank of the sick in hospital for the preceding month, agreeable to the following form.

Roll of the sick in hospital of the————*battalion, or*————*regiment of*———— ————*for the month of*————1821.

Kaira the 1st of————1821.

Troop or company.	Names.	Rank.	Remaining in hospital from last month.	Admitted.	Discharged	Died.	Number of days in hospital.	Remarks.
1st Grenadier or Captain A. B's. Company.	C. D.	Private.	1st	„	„	11th	10	
	E. F.	Serjeant.	„	10th	20th	„	10	
	G. H.	Drummer.	„	15th	30th	„	15	
2d Grenadier or Captain —Company.	R. S.	Private.	1st	„	12th	„	11	
	S. M.	Corporal.	„	12th	24th	„	12	E. S.
	&c.	„ „	&c.	„	„	&c.	„	

The sick of each troop or company to be detailed in succession as above, on foolscap paper, or Europe paper of that size.

Abstract shewing the number of sick in hospital, and the amount of stoppages due on that account in the battalion (or regiment) for the month of————1821.

	Total Days.	Total of each Rank.	Grand Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
One serjeant,.....	10		
One drummer,.....	15		
Two privates,.....	21		

N. B. One corporal, vide E. S., exempt from stoppages, in consequence of wounds (or other cause which is to be specified), as authorized by the regulations of the service.

To be countersigned by the Adjutant, and by the commanding officer of the corps.

To be signed by the medical staff officer in charge.

C. 5. In order more effectually to ensure the recovery of the prescribed stoppages, rolls similar to those furnished to the Military Auditor General by Superintending Surgeons, shall also be transmitted by Adjutants, Paymasters or commanding officers of corps or detachments respectively, to the Deputy Paymasters of stations, according to which documents the latter officers will levy the amount of stoppages from the abstract of troops, companies, &c. and for the realization of the full amount of which they will be held responsible.

SECTION III.

NATIVE TROOPS,

IN PEACE AND IN WAR.

ART. I. THE sick of all native corps are to be attended in regimental or battalion hospitals, in all situations, by the medical staff of corps respectively, and under their immediate management and care, subject to the orders and directions of Superintending Surgeons, and to the general controul of the Medical Board, acting under the Commander in chief.

Regimental or battalion hospitals for the sick or native corps in all situations.

ART. II. C. 1ST. The Surgeons of regiments of native cavalry and of native infantry, or Assistant Surgeons in charge of regiments of cavalry, or battalions of infantry, when present with their regiments, or battalions of them, or any portion of them, and having charge of the sick of their respective corps as above directed, are to draw the following monthly hospital allowances.

Monthly hospital allowance, and by whom to be drawn.

C. 2D. For the regiments of native cavalry, regiments and battalions of native infantry, golundauze, gun lascars, and the gun lascar detail, attached to the horse artillery, extra battalions, all local corps and native invalids; for every man, including European commissioned and non-commissioned officers, the native commissioned and non-commissioned, drummers, fifers, buglers, trumpeters, farriers, and privates, together with the details attached to the gallopers with regiments of cavalry, the European non-commissioned, and the lascars attached to the ordnance, local corps, &c., who shall be borne on the returns, whether sick or in health, on the 1st, or muster day, of each month, whether present at the head quarters of the corps at the date of the returns, or otherwise temporalily or locally employed on duty, in situations from which they are liable to be sent to the hospitals of their respective corps, or where it may be practicable for them to be supplied with medicines, and receive medical assistance by the medical staff drawing the hospital allowance for corps respectively (provided that no person in such situation shall be separately drawn or provided for under any other clause of these regulations), inclusive likewise of every man who may be in regimental hospital in consequence of wounds received in action;—the Surgeon or medical staff in charge of sick of corps respectively, shall be intitled to draw the sum of Bombay annas 6, per man, per month, both in peace and war, whether in stationary situations; or in camp; or serving in the field; or proceeding by water; or on foreign service, beyond the limits of this Presidency.

ART. III. C. 1ST. For those allowances, the Surgeon or medical staff, by whom the hospital allowance for corps respectively may be drawn, shall furnish themselves with surgical instruments, and supply the sick and wounded officers and men in regimental hospital with all requisite Europe, country and bazar medicines, aud every other article whatsoever that may be necessary and proper for the sick and wounded under their charge,—doolies and dooly bearers excepted.

For what purposes allowed.

C. 2D. In consideration of this liberal rate of the hospital allowance, the dooly bearers and quarter master's establishment including tent lascars are, in all situations, to receive medicine and medical attendance from the medical staff, drawing the hospital allowance of corps respectively.

Hospital servants to be maintained.

ART. IV. C. 1ST. The following establishment of hospital servants is fixed for hospitals of native corps, which is likewise to be provided and paid by the medical staff, drawing the monthly hospital allowance for corps respectively.

To be constantly maintained in all situations by land and by sea.

With each regiment of native cavalry,

- 1 Shop cooly for compounding medicines, and cleaning the vessels, &c., used for medicine,
- 2 Bheesties,
- 2 Sweepers,
- 1 Goorgah or proper person for cleaning the pots and preparing the cooking places of the hindoo sick,
- 1 Bramin,
- 1 Mussulman,

To prepare medical prescription that require boiling, and prepare the cooking places, and dress the victuals of the sick in hospital, who may be unable to dress for themselves, and who may not have families to assist them.

C. 2D. For each battalion of native infantry, and such extra battalions and local corps, whose compliment may amount to 500 men and upwards, the same establishment as above detailed for each regiment of native cavalry, is to be permanently maintained by the person receiving the monthly hospital allowance for corps respectively.

C. 3D. One bheesty, one sweeper and one shop cooly, will constitute the establishment of hospital servants to be maintained by the Surgeon at the head-quarters, of the pioneers, and of such local corps as do not amount to 500 men.

C. 4TH. These establishments are to be maintained in all situations in the manner above directed, and are to be regularly mustered with the corps on the 1st of each month, upon muster rolls to be prepared and attested in the usual manner.

Dooley bearers to assist the sick.

C. 5TH. When corps are stationed in cantonments, it shall be the duty of such dooley bearers, as may be entertained for the public service, when not otherwise employed, to attend upon the sick, and provide them with firewood, water &c. Whilst marching, or in camp, the dooly bearers shall also by every means, be encouraged to perform similar offices for the sick, and be given to understand that such duties are expected from them.

C. 6TH. Still further to secure the Hindoo sick from being subjected to any privation the Superintending Surgeons of divisions shall consider it to be their duty to direct that one of the two bheesties authorized for the service of native hospitals shall be a Hindoo.

Two native hospital assistants allowed by Government for each regiment of cavalry and battalion of infantry &c. &c.

ART. V. C. 1ST. Two native doctors (as they are usually termed) shall, under the denomination of first, and second native hospital assistants, be allowed for every regiment of native cavalry, and for every battalion of native infantry, including the two extra battalions, if exceeding 500 men each; they shall be considered entirely as public servants, serving under the same rules and regulations that are applicable to the superior hospital servants of European corps and of general hospitals, as detailed in section VI. with the pay therein specified.

One first native hospital assistant allowed for the pioneers, &c.

C. 2D. One first native hospital assistant, shall be allowed for the corps of pioneers, and for the gun lascars, and native details attached to the head-quarters of each battalion

lion of artillery, respectively; and for all local or other native corps, not included in the regular line of the army, that may exceed 400 men and that may not be otherwise provided for.

C. 3D. One second native hospital assistant shall be allowed for such local battalions, or battalions of militia, as do not exceed 400 men, or may not be attached to garrisons where hospital establishments are maintained; and also for particular stations, or permanent detachments which may require such aid, and for which specific application shall be made in each particular instance, stating the grounds on which such assistance may be deemed necessary.

One second native hospital assistant allowed for local battalions &c. not attached to garrisons.

C. 4TH. All local corps or militia will be allowed a 1st or 2d native hospital assistant, according to the circumstances above stated, provided they are not permanently fixed where a garrison hospital is maintained, in which case they shall be under charge of the Garrison Surgeon, and attended by the hospital assistant attached to the garrison; the Surgeon maintaining such further establishment, in proportion to numbers, as may be requisite, in conformity to the spirit of these regulations, and under the controul of the Superintending Surgeon.

C. 5TH. It is directed, that whenever any portion of native infantry, or other troops, shall be detached from their corps, in situations where they may be a probability of actual service, a native hospital assistant, in addition to any European medical staff, that may be employed on such occasions, is always to be sent with such detachments from the battalion or corps, to which the detachment belongs, or from any other battalion, at the discretion of the officer commanding, where more than one corps may be serving together.

A native doctor to proceed with all detachments of native troops whenever there may be probability of actual service.

C. 6TH. This order is to be duly observed in all cases as above directed, although it should happen to be necessary, in pursuance of it, to detach both the native assistants, at any one time from the head-quarters of a battalion, or other corps; and under such a contigency, the medical staff drawing the established hospital allowance for the battalion or corps, will provide such occasional assistance as may be requisite for the duties of the hospital at the head-quarters of the battalion or corps during the temporary absence of both its native assistants.

ART. VI. C. 1ST. The established hospital allowance for the gun lascars is to be drawn by the medical staff under whose charge they may be placed;—cots shall be provided, and such proportion of hospital servants maintained for them by the medical staff receiving this allowance, as may be prescribed from time to time by the Commandant of the regiment of artillery, or the Superintending Surgeon, according to the numbers of gun lascar companies, or details, that may be together at the same camp or station.

Proportion of establishment of hospital servants, to be partially, or locally entertained with detachments of gun lascars, &c.

C. 2D. The hospital allowance for the gun lascar detail attached to the horse artillery, is to be drawn by the medical staff in charge of the sick of that corps or detachments from it; subject as above to furnish cots for the sick, as well as all requisite Europe and country medicines; and under the authority of the Superintending Surgeon, and the officer commanding the corps, to maintain such a proportion of hospital servants for the lascar detail as circumstances may render necessary according to the spirit of these regulations.

C. 3D. For ordnance drivers, miners, and for such magazine establishments, as are entitled to medical assistance by the regulations of the service, the sum of Bombay annas 4 per man, per month, whether stationary, or in camp, is to be drawn by the medical staff in charge of the sick of the several details of those branches of the service, as prescribed for the other corps of the army; for which allowance, cots and all requisite Europe, country, and bazar medicines, are to be furnished, and such proportion of hospital servants maintained, as the Superintending Surgeon, or the Commandant

Medical allowance for ordnance drivers, miners &c.

of

Magazines and arsenal establishments, how drawn for.

of the regiment of artillery may prescribe from time to time. Magazine and arsenal establishments when not attached to garrisons or corps, shall be drawn for by the senior medical officer with native troops, at stations respectively.

Allowance for syces, grass cutters, &c.

C. 4TH. For the syces and grass cutters of the corps of horse artillery, of his Majesty's regiments of light dragoons, and of the several regiments of native cavalry, present on the 1st or muster day of each month, hospital allowance is to be drawn at the rate of 4 annas, per man, per month, whether in cantonments or in camp.

C. 5TH The syces and grass cutters of all corps, whether in his Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's service, are to be regularly mustered on the 1st of each month, upon muster rolls attested and signed in the manner prescribed for the monthly musters of the Hon'ble Company's troops in general.

C. 6TH. For the allowances granted to medical staff on account of ordnance drivers, miners, magazine establishments, syces and grass cutters, the sick of those several branches of the service are to be furnished by the medical staff, drawing the allowance for details respectively, with cots, with all Europe and country or bazar medicines, that may be necessary; and such proportion of hospital attendants is to be maintained by them, as shall be prescribed by the Superintending Surgeon, or by commanding officers of corps, or detachments respectively, in conformity with the spirit of these regulations. The foregoing direction with regard to a suitable proportion of hospital servants being maintained by medical staff in charge of portions of corps, is to be considered applicable to all detachments of native troops.

ART. VII. On every occasion of the sick of native corps being sent to general field hospitals, native assistants will be furnished from the sources most available at the time, and a proper establishment of all other requisite hospital servants, and cots as prescribed by the XIII. article of this section will be provided by the Commissariat, in communication with the Superintending Surgeon; and the following regulations for the regular payment of native troops who may be sent to general field hospitals, or be left sick or wounded at other hospitals or stations, away from their corps, are to be strictly and invariably observed.

Rules for the payment of native troops, when in general field hospitals, or otherwise sick absent from their corps.

C. 1ST. When the men are sent from the army into general field or other hospitals away from their corps, their arrears up to the 1st of the current month are to be paid by the Paymaster upon the receipts of officers in charge of companies, and accounted for in abstract.

C. 2D. Commanding officers of corps will, on the 1st of each month, furnish the Paymaster with a list of sick absent from their respective corps, specifying the company, names and rank, the amount of pay and batta due to each, and the places at which they are.

C. 3D. The Paymaster is directed to remit the sums so stated to the officers commanding the fort or station where the sick may be, who, upon receiving the money, will direct it to be issued to the men respectively; and the commanding officer's list is to be considered as the Paymaster's authority for making the necessary deduction from each company on paying the abstract for the month.

C. 4TH. When the Paymaster remits the pay of the sick, he is to send along with it, for the information and guidance of the officer commanding at the place, or the officer in charge of the sick, a list of the names of the men, specifying the rank, company and corps to which they belong, and the amount sent for each.

C. 5TH. When sick are sent from the army, each man is to be furnished with a certificate of the date to which he is paid, signed by the officer commanding the company, and the Adjutant of the corps.

C. 6TH. When sick are discharged the hospital, and ordered to join their corps, the staff officer of the fort or station is to report the same to the commanding officer of the corps, to which the men may belong, who will thereupon discontinue them on his list of sick in hospital, furnished to the Paymaster.

C. 7TH. Should any men have intermediately died, or left the hospital or station, the commanding officer of the station, or officer in charge of sick, will furnish the Paymaster with a memorandum of sums remitted on their account, which could not be paid to them, in order that he may refund the amount to their company, and deduct it from his next remittance to the station at which men may be sick absent from their corps. The officer commanding the station, and officer in charge of the sick, will be responsible that the property and effects of all men who may die in hospitals away from their corps, be duly taken care of, and inventories forwarded to the commanding officer of the corps to which the casualties may have belonged.

C. 8TH. Whenever any native officer or soldier proceeding on, or returning from leave of absence, happens to fall sick, and is admitted into the hospital of another corps, the officer commanding it is immediately to communicate the circumstance to the officer in command of the corps to which the man belongs, to whom also the date on which the patient may be discharged from the hospital is to be reported.

An European commissioned officer to be always sent in charge of sick ordered to general field or other separate hospitals, when amounting to 50 men and upwards.

ART. VIII. Whenever sick and wounded men amounting to 50 and upwards, may be sent to a general field hospital, or other hospitals away from those of their corps, one or more European commissioned officers, according to the number of the sick, are to be sent in charge of them, by whom the pay, when received, is to be issued to the men, and the acquittance rolls transmitted to the commanding officer of corps, respectively, to which the sick and wounded belong; with any number of men less than 50, who may be sent as above, one or more native commissioned officers will always proceed in charge.

Hospital allowance for battalions of native infantry, by whom to be drawn when no full Surgeon may be present.

ART. IX. Whenever the battalions of the same regiment of native infantry shall be employed in separate situations, the Assistant Surgeon of the battalion, or medical staff officer in charge, will draw the monthly hospital allowance for that battalion, or portion of it, with which the regimental Surgeon may not be present. And whenever both battalions of the same regiment of native infantry may be together, and no full Surgeon belonging to it present, the Assistant Surgeon of each battalion, or medical staff in charge of the sick of each battalion, shall draw the established monthly hospital allowance for battalions respectively, and be separately responsible for the due care of the sick, and the regular performance of all the hospital duties connected with their charge; but whenever a regimental Surgeon is present with both battalions of his regiment at the same station, he will in that case draw the established allowance for both, and be responsible for the duty of both.

For detachments from native corps, the hospital allowance, by whom to be drawn.

ART. X. For all detachments from regiments of native cavalry, regiments or battalions of native infantry, and local corps, for the separate duties of which no military medical staff shall be specially nominated, the Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, in medical charge of the regiment, or battalion, will continue to draw the established hospital allowance and furnish the requisite Europe and bazar medicines, servants, and necessaries for such detachment, in proportion to their strength, together with the necessary carriage for these articles when the detached parties are marching. These supplies are in such cases to be placed under the charge, and at the disposal of the native assistant sent with detachments; or where there is no native assistant, they are to be made over to the officer, whether European or native, commanding the detachment, with written instructions for their use and application. Whenever any detachments, parties, or individuals may, under such circumstances, receive occasional medical assistance, the expense that may be actually incurred on their account, is to charged to the medical staff drawing the hospital allowance of the corps for the time being, to which such detachments, parties or individuals may belong: and whenever detachments from

corps

corps of native cavalry, native infantry, or local corps, shall be away from the head quarters of their corps, unaccompanied by any regimental or battalion medical staff; and any other medical staff shall be appointed by the officer commanding the station, or troops with which such detachments may be employed, to the medical charge and duties of such detachments; a regular proportion of the hospital allowance according to the numbers, is to be drawn by such medical staff in charge for the time being; and a corresponding portion of the established hospital allowance, is of course to be left undrawn by the medical staff of corps, respectively for the same period.

Subject continued with regard to golandauze, pioneers, miners, gun lascars and ordnance drivers.

ART. XI. The medical staff belonging to gun lascars and corps of pioneers, will draw the proportion of hospital allowance for the division of their respective corps, that may be at the head-quarters of each, or detached as above, in situations where no separate medical aid may be assigned, it being understood that the hospital allowance for golundauze details, doing duty with battalions of native infantry, or in other detached situations, with corps or detachments to which medical staff may be attached, is always to be drawn by the medical staff present and doing duty with such detail; and in like manner are the hospital allowances from all detachments from the pioneer corps, under similar circumstances, to be drawn, as well as for the several details of miners, of gun-lascars, or ordnance drivers wherever employed. The medical staff at the head quarters of the golundauze and pioneer corps, will of course omit to draw such portions of the hospital allowances as shall be drawn in any month, by medical staff in charge of details or parties detached from each of those corps.

Subject continued with regard to details of native invalids detached from head-quarters.

ART. XII. For detachments of native invalids permanently stationed in situations away from the head quarters of their battalions, the hospital allowance is to be drawn by the Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, from whom such detachments may receive medical assistance on the spot; and any medical staff officer who may be appointed to the charge of an invalid battalion, will continue to draw for any detachments or parties of invalids, that may be occasionally absent from their corps and not consigned to the charge of any other medical officers. The person drawing the established allowance for the corps, defraying in all such cases, any actual expenses that may be incurred for any occasional medical assistance that may be rendered to such detachments or parties.

Country cots to be provided of an uniform size by the medical staff drawing the hospital allowance for corps respectively.

ART. XIII. In every hospital at the head-quarters of each regiment of native cavalry, each battalion of native infantry, golundauze, the corps of pioneers, and all local corps, and battalions of native invalids, in all stationary situations, cots for the use of the sick and wounded are to be provided by the medical staff, drawing the established hospital allowance for corps respectively. The cots are to be of an uniform size not less than six feet four inches long, two feet ten inches broad, and fourteen inches high. At a relief of corps, the medical staff of relieving corps, will receive all good and serviceable cots belonging to the hospital of the relieved corps, at a fair valuation. Every cot on which a patient may have died of an infectious disease, or that may be otherwise rendered offensive, is to be immediately burnt at the discretion of the Superintending Surgeon, or medical staff of the corps, were no Superintending Surgeon may be present.

Indents for Europe medicines.

ART. XIV. The indents for Europe medicines and instruments required for native troops, are to be made out according to the form prescribed for indents for Europe medicines for the use of European corps, and to be transmitted through the same channels, subject to the regulations detailed in the XI. section.

Commissariat to comply with indents for Madeira wine for native hospitals.

ART. XV. C. 1ST. The commissariat department is authorized to comply with indents from Surgeons, under the countersignature of Superintending Surgeons, for Madeira wine, which may be required for the use of hospitals of native troops, or any other hospital where that article is supplied at the expense of the Surgeon.

Price of wine, how to be adjusted.

C. 2D. The price of wine, which will be supplied in the first instance, from the Hon'ble Company's import warehouse, at such rates as Government may determine,

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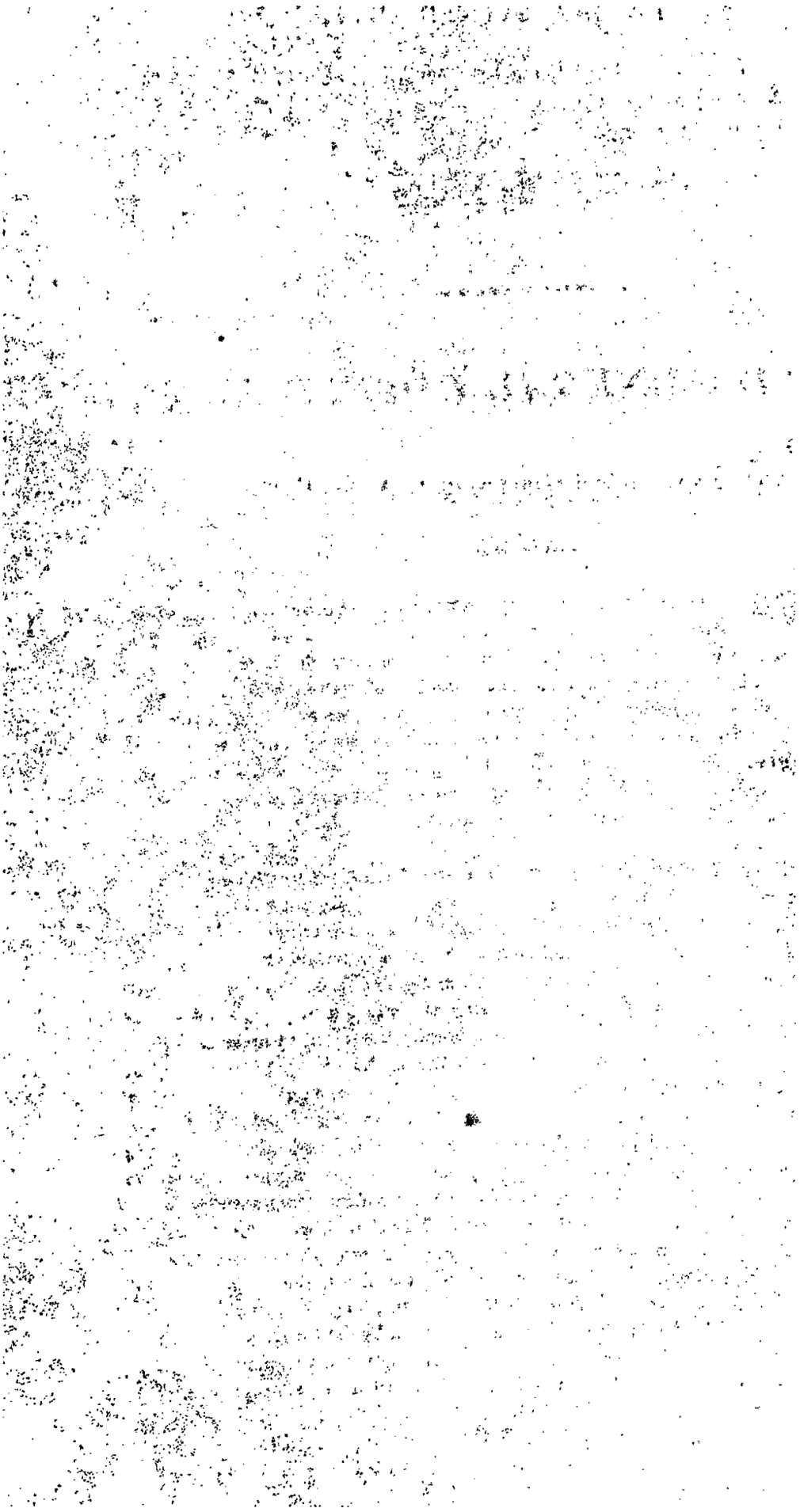
is to be adjusted by the Commissariat, and the amount in the first instance charged to the Paymaster of the station who disburses the allowances of the Surgeon who signed the indent; and the Paymaster will deduct the same from the first issue of pay made to the Surgeon.

ART. XVI. C. 1ST. Medical staff officers drawing the hospital allowance for native troops, are required to have chests of convenient size for the carriage of every requisite supply of Europe and country medicines, instruments, &c., for the use of the sick under their charge. These chests are to be covered with tarpaulin, or painted canvas; and the words '*Hospital Stores*' and the number of the battalion or regiment, or denomination of the corps, painted on them. Superintending Surgeons will be held responsible, that every corps in their respective divisions are duly provided with such chests, the condition and number of which, with each corps, they are directed to enter in their yearly reports for head-quarters.

Chests of prescribed description for the conveyance of medicines and hospital stores with native troops, to be included in their reports by Superintending Surgeons.

C. 2D. The chests required to be furnished by the medical staff for the conveyance of country and bazar medicines with the hospitals of European corps, and which are to be of a description similar to the above, are likewise to be inspected and their number and condition included in the yearly reports by Superintending Surgeons.

As also those for the conveyance of country and bazar medicines with the hospital of European corps.



SECTION IV.

FIELD GENERAL HOSPITALS, &c.

RULES RELATING TO THEM.

ART. I. WHEN troops, whether European or native, are ordered to take the field, all men belonging to them, who from sickness are incapable of field service, will either be left behind at the station from whence such corps or regiments may proceed, or be transferred (as to the commanding officer of the troops, in communication with the Superintending Surgeon, may appear necessary, with reference to safety or convenience) to some other station, and be placed under the medical charge either of the senior medical staff officer belonging to, or quartered at the station, or that of a separate medical officer, to be appointed to that specific duty, as circumstances may at the time appear to render most expedient.

Sick of corps ordered on field service, how disposed of.

ART II. C. 1ST. The necessary provision of Europe medicines, instruments &c. for such men as may be left behind their respective corps, and as may not be attached to other regimental, or previously established hospitals, European or native, will be obtained, under the sanction of the Superintending Surgeon of the division, from the nearest medical depôt, on indents on the public account, whether for Europeans or natives: but when the sick are not numerous, instead of having separate hospitals established for them, they will be transferred to other regimental hospitals; subject, in so far as regards the supply of Europe medicines and instruments, to the regulations of the hospital, European or native, to which they may be respectively attached, when distinct indents on that account will be unnecessary; and in the case of natives, so situated, the Europe medicines and instruments will be furnished at the expense of the medical staff drawing the following allowance agreeably to the usual practise in native regimental hospitals under ordinary circumstances. Bazar medicines, and necessaries comprehended under that general head, will be supplied by the medical staff in charge, who on that account shall be entitled to an allowance of rupees 2 per man, per month, whether belonging to an European or native corps, on the principles already specified in the VII. article of the II. section of these regulations. Hospital clothing, bedding, wine and diet, together with servants, will be furnished for the European sick, by the Commissariat, under the general rules already laid down; and for sick belonging to native troops, native assistants, and a proper establishment of requisite hospital servants, when in a separate hospital, or such additional aid as may become really necessary, on their account when attached to a regimental or previously established hospital, together with cots of a proper description, will, under these circumstances, be provided by the Commissariat in communication with the Superintending Surgeon.

Medical supplies, how furnished for sick of corps ordered on field service.

C. 2D. The above regulation is to be considered in every respect applicable to the European women and children of European corps, who being left behind, or otherwise separated from the corps to which they belong, may require medical aid at any of the stations of the army.

The above applicable to European women and children.

Officers to be left in charge of sick left behind by their corps.

ART. III. When men are thus left behind in hospital, a proper number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be placed in charge of them; and as the sick may recover, they will be sent in parties, by such opportunities as may afford an easy and safe communication with their regiments, to join their respective corps on actual service, in the manner that shall be hereafter pointed out, for the recovered men at field hospitals.

Rules for establishing field general hospitals when necessary during war.

ART. IV. Whenever it may become necessary, in consequence of the increased number of sick and wounded men, during war, or distant campaigns, to have recourse to field general hospitals in fixed situations, one or more such hospitals are to be established accordingly, upon the general principles prescribed for the regulation of European regimental hospitals; that is to say, diet, servants, clothing and bedding, will be furnished by the Commissariat; Europe medicines, instruments, and wine, by indent upon the public stores in camp, or the most adjacent stationary depôt, according to circumstances; and all articles coming under the general denomination of country or bazar medicines, linen, bandages, lint &c. as specified in the VI. article, section I. of these regulations, are to be provided by the hospital store-keeper, who will be appointed for the duties of each field general hospital, with a salary, if an Assistant Surgeon, of rupees 250 per mensem, exclusive of the usual pay, batta and tent allowance of his rank.

Medical supplies for native sick in field general hospitals, how furnished.

ART. V. C. 1ST. Proper cots, as described in article XIII. of the foregoing section of these regulations, and other necessaries, shall be provided for native sick sent to field general hospitals, by the commissariat department, by which also native hospital assistants and the requisite establishment of the hospital servants, shall be provided and paid, in communication with Superintending Surgeons. Europe medicines and instruments, will be furnished for the sick of native corps in field general hospitals, on the same principles as for the sick of European corps, as will likewise bazar and country medicines, with all the articles comprehended under that general head; no allowance being granted on that account to Surgeons in charge of such hospitals.

Native hospital assistants for general hospitals, how to be provided, when not procurable by the Commissariat department.

C. 2D. When native hospital assistants cannot be supplied by the commissariat department for a field general hospital, they may taken, for the time being, from any of the battalions of native infantry, or troops attached to the force, on the selection of the Superintending Surgeon, or senior medical staff officer under the authority of the officer commanding the division, or force.

Expense on account of country, or bazar, medicines how to be charged.

ART. VI. The expense that may be incurred in furnishing country and bazar medicines, necessaries &c., by the hospital store-keeper, is to be charged in a contingent bill monthly, liable to be attested upon oath when required. These bills are to be countersigned by the Surgeon, or senior medical staff officer in charge of the hospital, in which the articles charged for shall have been expended (or for which they may have been provided, in the case of any remaining on hand at the end of each month), and also by the Superintending Surgeon of the division, in testimony of their correctness to the best of the knowledge and belief of these officers. Statements in the form of indents, which are to accompany the bills for payment, are also to be signed by the Surgeon of the hospital, setting forth the several articles which have been required from time to time, for the use of the sick and wounded.

Advance of cash on that account.

ART. VII. An advance of cash will be made on this account in the first instance, on the application of the Surgeon or medical staff officer, who may be appointed to the charge of the hospital, to be made through the Superintending Surgeon; and a sum equal to the amount required for the monthly disbursements is to be advanced by the Paymaster, or the Collector, where there may be no pay office at hand, upon timely application being made by the hospital store-keeper, through the Surgeon,

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in charge of the hospital. The amount to be adjusted as usual in other cases of money being advanced by Collectors on account of military disbursement.

Provision of hospital supplies, and establishments for general field hospitals.

ART. VIII. As soon as the officer commanding the troops, shall have determined, in communication with the Superintending Surgeon, on the place at which a field geeral hospital is to be established, and the number of patients, to be transferred to it from the regimental hospitals in camp, or for whom it might be adviseable to prepare field hospital accommodation and necessaries; instructions are to be forthwith issued to the Commissariat for the immediate preparation and supply of all articles, with the requisite establishment of hospital servants, which are to be furnished by that department, as above premised, according to statements to be prepared by the Superintending Surgeon, and sanctioned by the officer commanding the troops, inclusive of cots for the sick and wounded, which are likewise to be provided on such occasions by the Commissariat. As the hospital establishments of European regiments, of which the sick and wounded are sent to field hospitals, may admit of being for a time diminished, as many servants, and as much clothing and bedding shall accompany sick and wounded men sent from these hospitals, as can, in the judgment of the Superintending Surgeon, be spared, with reference to the present exigencies or prospective wants of such regimental hospitals. The Commander in chief when with the army, will, in the same orders which direct the formation of one or more field hospitals, authorize the provision by the proper departments of all articles necessary for the purpose, and the entertaining of the requisite establishments. When the Commander in chief is not present with the army, or a division of it, the officer commanding, will issue orders to the above effect, under discretional authority to be previously consigned to him.

Likewise of medical stores and hospital wine.

ART. IX. In like manner indents on the medical and wine departments are to be prepared by the Surgeon or medical staff officer who may be selected for the charge of a field hospital, under the instructions of the Superintending Surgeon, by whom they are to be countersigned, for such supplies of those articles as may be deemed necessary, and can be spared from stores in camp, in the first instance, until further supplies, can be drawn from the stationary depôts; or by indents on the stationary depôts in the event of its being practicable, in consequence of previous arrangement, for the first demands to be thence supplied in proper time.

Medical staff for field general hospitals.

ART. X. C. 1ST. A medical staff, consisting of a Surgeon for the general charge and superintendence of the field general hospital, with a salary of Bombay rupees 600 per month, exclusive of the usual pay, batta and tent allowance of his rank, with as many Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons for the duties thereof as may be necessary and can be spared; together with an Assistant Surgeon for the appointment of hospital storekeeper to the general hospital, will be appointed by the Commander in chief, on the recommendation of the Medical Board, or on that of Superintending Surgeons if those appointments are made immediately in the field: care being taken, in all such cases not to remove from the charge or duties of regimental hospitals, either the Surgeons or assistants, to the prejudice of the management and requisite duties of those hospitals respectively; and to provide for this eventual arrangement and other calls for medical aid during war, a sufficient medical staff will always be appointed in the first instance, when practicable, to do duty with every considerable division of the army that may be ordered to take the field.

C. 2D. The Assistant Surgeon who may be appointed to act as hospital storekeeper to a general hospital, shall invariably, in addition to that charge, afford such personal medical attendance to the sick, as may be required of him, by the Surgeon in charge of the hospital.

Commissariat arrangement for field general hospitals.

ART. XI. An officer, or other agent of the commissariat department, will attend every field general hospital that may be thus established during war, as well for the purpose of furnishing and maintaining the requisite hospital equipments and diet for the sick, as for supplying provisions to the men who may be discharged from the hospital fit for duty, until they shall rejoin their corps.

Apothecaries and stewards for field general hospitals.

ART. XII. An Apothecary and Steward, either European or country born, with the salaries granted to persons in those situations with the hospitals of European regiments, inclusive of the pay and allowances of their rank, if belonging to the troops, are to be appointed on the recommendation of the Superintending Surgeon, to each field general hospital that may be established during war. Men fit for these situations will doubtless always be found with every European corps that may be in the field, until better provision can be made by a permanent establishment of persons to fill such offices; for which see section VI.

Establishment of native servants for field general hospitals.

ART. XIII. All the native servants required for field general hospitals, are to be provided by the Commissariat, in which department their pay, as well as the allowance for the apothecary and steward are to be drawn and paid, upon monthly muster rolls, according to the rules prescribed in this respect for regimental hospitals.

European and native divisions to be kept separate.

ART. XIV. The European and native divisions in field general hospitals, with their respective establishments of servants, are to be carefully kept separate, and not allowed to interfere with each other.

Early attention to be given to the object of establishing field general hospitals.

ART. XV. Whenever the probable time and place at which it may become necessary to establish one or more general hospitals for the reception of the sick and wounded during war, can be anticipated by the Commander in chief, or the officer commanding the troops, the earliest intimation will be given to the Commissariat and to the most adjacent medical depôt, in order that the attention of officers in charge of those departments may be directed to the probable demands that will be made upon them; or according to the nature and probable duration of the service in prospect, adequate supplies, to provide for one or more general hospitals, will accompany the army in the first instance, or be intermediately brought forward to such advanced situation as may be found convenient.

Officers to be always sent in charge of men ordered into field general hospitals.

ART. XVI. An officer from each corps is always to be sent in charge of the sick, when they amount to 20 men, who may be sent from regiments or corps of Europeans to field general hospitals, and they will remain on that duty until it may be necessary for them to accompany the men when ordered to rejoin their corps.

Rations of provisions to convalescents.

ART. XVII. Whenever men may be discharged from field general hospitals, as no longer requiring medical attendance, yet in the opinion of the Surgeon requiring some modification of their ordinary diet, rations of provisions, if Europeans, will be supplied to them by the Commissariat on provision rolls framed on this principle, to be presented daily by the commissioned or non-commissioned officers, under whose charge they may placed; and the provisions to be thus supplied, may be made to vary from the articles usually issued to troops in health, according to the state of convalescency of men, thus circumstanced, and for whom certificates are to be furnished by the medical staff, who may have attended them in the field general hospital, describing the diet, most proper for the men, whilst in progress to their corps, according to which the provision rolls are to be prepared, and the certificates above mentioned are to be countersigned by the officer in charge of the men and delivered as vouchers to the commissariat department. Stoppages being made from the men on this account agreeably to the principles in practise on this establishment when rations or messes are furnished for men not in hospital; or under such further regulations as circumstances may render expedient.

Establishments of field general hospitals and depôts to be mustered.

ART. XVIII. The establishments that may be allowed for field general hospitals, as well as the establishments fixed for medical depôts in the field, are to be mustered on the 1st of each month by Superintending Surgeons, or the commanding officers on the spot, or officers properly authorized, as the case may be; and regular muster rolls are to be prepared for all those establishments, and to be attested in the usual manner by the mustering officer, whoever he may be.

ART. XIX. The regulations respecting hospital stoppages from Europeans generally, as detailed in articles XX. XXI. XXII. and XXIII. of section II. are to be particularly attended to by medical officers in charge of field general hospitals; and when men are discharged from these hospitals, they are in like manner to be furnished by them with the precribed certificates.

SECTION V.

GENERAL DUTIES
OF
SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS,
INTERNAL ŒCONOMY AND MANAGEMENT
OF HOSPITALS, &c.

ART. I. THE Honorable the Governor in Council deems it necessary to call the attention of Superintending Surgeons to the importance of the office they are appointed to fill, and to the great degree of responsibility which attaches to their situation. It will be the special duty of all Superintending Surgeons minutely and scrupulously to enforce the most strict and undeviating execution and observance, by all concerned, of the rules and regulations now established for the medical department of the army under this presidency. It can only be necessary to add on this head, that the responsibility thus vested in Superintending Surgeons, will be best appreciated by contemplating the extensive benefits that will result to the public service, and to the important interests of humanity, from a strict, constant and minute exercise of the superintending controul and authority with which they are invested, and on which the Governor in Council deems it proper to declare, that their continuance in office, or otherwise, must absolutely depend.

Great importance and responsibility of the office of Superintending Surgeon.

ART. II. The Governor in Council further deems it proper to declare, with reference to the principles established on this subject, and to the great importance of the duties to be performed by Superintending Surgeons, that the succession to such appointments will not depend on seniority alone; but that the selection will be made with reference to established character, for distinguished zeal, strict assiduity, and professional ability,—due regard being however had to seniority when not opposed by considerations of a still more powerful nature.

Nomination to the office of Superintending Surgeon, not to depend on seniority alone.

ART. III. In consideration of the various duties to be performed by Superintending Surgeons, requiring much writing, each Superintending Surgeon is allowed from the period these regulations are carried into effect, one writer at forty rupees per month, and twenty rupees per month for stationery, in all situations; and when serving with troops in the field, a head dooly bearer to be denominated 'Chief Muccadum', is to be allowed as an Assistant to each Superintending Surgeon; for whom he is to draw the sum of twenty five rupees per month, as pay and batta for the dooly major, from the time that the field establishment of the dooly bearers shall be entertained for the troops, until they may be discharged.

Monthly allowance for a writer and stationery, granted to Superintending Surgeon, & for a head dooly bearer when serving with troops in camp, or whenever field establishments shall be maintained.

ART. IV.

Orderly books to be kept by Superintending Surgeons.

ART. IV. C. 1ST. Whenever a Superintending Surgeon shall be serving with troops in camp, it will be his duty to keep an Orderly Book, in which is to be inserted all orders and instructions which he may deem it necessary to issue from time to time, for the management of the medical department in camp, which will serve for the purpose of record, and at the same time greatly facilitate the communication of his orders and arrangements to the parties concerned.

C. 2D. The same measure is also to be adopted by Superintending Surgeons in stationary situations, for the purpose of entering on record the orders and instructions which may be issued for the due execution of the Regulations of Government, in the medical department of divisions respectively.

Regular hospital registers, and medical diaries to be kept in all hospitals of whatever description.

ART. V. In every hospital of whatever description, and in all situations, regular hospital registers and medical diaries or journals are to be kept by the medical staff in charge of the sick, in which are to be entered the name, probable age, general constitution, disease and treatment of each patient, with a table of the prescriptions for each, together with dates of admission, discharge, or death, with a figured abstract of the number discharged, cured, dead, or deserted, and remaining on the last day of each month.

Returns of the receipt and expenditure of wine are likewise to be kept in all hospitals.

ART. VI. Returns of the expenditure of wine, founded upon the registered prescriptions, entered as above directed, in the medical diaries, are to be regularly kept by the stewards of hospitals respectively, which are to be closed at the end of each month, and to be countersigned by the medical staff in charge of sick, or of hospitals respectively.

Hospital registers how to be prepared.

ART. VII. C. 1ST. The hospital registers are to be prepared according to the form No. 2 annexed to this section, and copies of them are to be transmitted in the first week of each month for the month preceding, by the medical staff in charge of sick, to Superintending Surgeons of divisions.

Diaries or journals, how to be prepared.

C. 2D. The medical diaries or journals are to be prepared according to the form No. 3, which is likewise annexed to this section; and the several cases as they may terminate are to be carefully arranged and preserved by the medical staff officers respectively, according to the directions laid down on this subject.

To be preserved always in readiness.

C. 3D. Superintending Surgeons of divisions will point out such particular or important cases of disease as they may think it expedient to have transmitted to them monthly, and copies of such cases will be prepared, and furnished accordingly by the medical staff in charge of hospitals; the original diaries or journals in their complete state are always to be preserved in readiness, and to be transmitted to the Superintending Surgeons whenever they may be called for, or required by these officers.

C. 4TH. In the return of wine expenditure, a copy of which is likewise to be transmitted to the Superintending Surgeons, is to be inserted the quantity remaining in store with hospitals respectively at the end of each month.

Such registers to be carefully prepared in field general hospitals and by whom.

ART. VIII. The foregoing directions respecting medical diaries and hospital registers, are to be considered strictly applicable to all field general hospitals that may be established, as well as to all other hospitals, European and native; and the requisite registers and statements, as prescribed, are to be kept up by the Surgeons, or senior medical staff officer who may be appointed to the charge of such general, field, or other hospitals, and by the stewards of such hospitals respectively.

All public documents to be preserved in the office of Superintending Surgeons.

ART. IX. All documents are to be carefully preserved in the offices of Superintending Surgeons, and on the removal of any Superintending Surgeon, they are to be delivered over to his successor, and held in constant readiness for transmission to the Medical Board, whenever that authority may consider it necessary or expedient to

call

call for them. This rule is to be considered applicable to all public papers, connected with the duties of medical superintendence in the several military divisions.

Superintending Surgeons to visit all hospitals within their respective divisions:

ART. X. C. 1ST. It will be the particular duty of Superintending Surgeons to make frequent personal inspections of all regimental or other hospitals within their respective divisions; to enforce the most unremitting attention to their professional duties on the part of all the subordinate medical staff under their authority; and to inspect, with rigid attention, the medical diaries and registers, enforcing strict conformity to the forms prescribed.

And to make a monthly report to the Medical Board.

C. 2D. Monthly general reports of the state of hospitals and of the sick of their respective divisions are to be made by Superintending Surgeons to the Medical Board, which general reports are to be accompanied by monthly returns of the sick in hospitals prepared according to the form No. 4. annexed to this section, together with such observations on all points relating to the hospital department as may appear necessary to be brought under the notice of the Medical Board; transmitting at the same time notices of any remarkable cases or diseases that may occur in medical practice, together with copies of any particular instructions for the regulating of the hospital duties, and of any communication of approbation, or censure, which they may have deemed it necessary to issue in the course of the preceding month.

Visitation of all hospitals by superintending Surgeons, and their report thereupon to the Commander in chief.

ART. XI. C. 1ST. It is expected and required that each Superintending Surgeon shall accomplish an inspection of every hospital, European and native under his superintendence, at least twice in each year, and visit not less than twice a week, every hospital at the station, or in the camp, at which he may be present; and at the close of each year, a full and detailed report agreeably to the annexed form No. 1, is to be forwarded through the officer commanding the division to the Adjutant General's office, to be laid before the Commander in chief. A duplicate of this report is to be forwarded by the Superintending Surgeon to the Medical Board.

C. 2D. On these occasions, as well as at all other times, Superintending Surgeons will call for such statements and reports, as they may deem proper, from the medical staff in charge of hospitals, and prescribe such further rules for the management and interior economy of the several hospitals in their respective divisions as they may deem necessary from time to time.

C. 3D. Although detailed reports, as above directed, are only required to be forwarded yearly to head-quarters by Superintending Surgeons, they will nevertheless consider it their particular duty to submit thro' the above channel as well as to the Medical Board, all observations or suggestions that may occur to them from time to time, as necessary for the Commander in chief's information and orders, in any way relating to the health of the troops, the duties of the hospital department, and the state of the buildings appropriated for the accommodation of the sick; and also to the Medical Board such circumstances as may be requisite for their information and instructions.

C. 4TH. The state of the cooking utensils with the hospitals of all European corps is likewise to be a constant object of attention on the part of Superintending Surgeons.

C. 5TH. Superintending Surgeons will likewise require from the medical staff in charge of sick and hospitals of every description whatever, monthly returns of the sick under their care, according to the form No. 4, which is also the form for the general monthly return to be made by Superintending Surgeons in future to the Medical Board.

C. 6TH. In addition to the items to be entered in the form No. 1, as prescribed, a very particular statement of the state of each hospital; the treatment of the sick and their diet; the condition of the buildings, hospital stores, and appointments, of every description; with suggestions for the adoption of any measures of a local nature, tending to benefit the sick; with a report of the conduct and attention of the medical staff attached

attached to hospitals respectively, with the praise or censure that may be due to each in the performance of their professional duties, are to constitute subjects of Superintending Surgeons' communications and reports for the information of the Commander in chief and the Medical Board.

Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of local or irregular troops to consider themselves under the orders of Superintending Surgeons of divisions respectively.

ART. XII. Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in charge of local or irregular corps, will consider themselves under the Superintending Surgeon of the district in which they are stationed, and will attend to such instructions as he may give them on points connected with their professional duties.

Duties of Superintending Surgeon for the presidency division, by whom to be performed.

ART. XIII. The superintending duties of the presidency division, comprizing the whole island of Bombay, are to be performed by the third Member of the Medical Board, in whose yearly report for the Commander in chief, the presidency general hospital, as well as all other hospitals appertaining to the presidency division, are to be included. All the rules for discharging the duties of medical superintendence in the other divisions, will likewise be applicable at the presidency.

Nominal disposition returns of medical officers to be made monthly by Superintending Surgeons, and to whom.

ART. XIV. Superintending Surgeons are directed to transmit to the Adjutant General of the army, and to the Secretary to the Medical Board, on the 1st of each month, a nominal disposition return of the Surgeons and Assitant Surgeons posted to corps, garrisons, or departments within their respective divisions, agreeably to the following form.

Nominal Disposition Return of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons posted to corps, garrisons, and departments in the——————*1st of*——————

Form.

NAMES.	RANK.	CORPS, GARRISONS, OR DEPARTMENTS TO WHICH ATTACHED.	REMARKS.

(Signed) A. B.
Superintending Surgeon.

When medical officers are removed from situations to which they have been appointed in general orders, the circumstance to be immediately reported.

ART. XV. Whenever the exigencies of the service may render it necessary to remove medical officers from situations to which they may have been appointed in general orders, an immediate report of the circumstance shall be made to head-quarters by the officer, by whose authority the measure has been sanctioned, and to this regulation the strictest attention must be paid on every occasion. A similar communication must also be made by Superintending Surgeons to the Medical Board.

Assistant Surgeons entitled to tent allowance when directed to do duty under Superintending Surgeons.

ART. XVI. As it is frequently found necessary to direct Assistant Surgeons to do duty under Superintending Surgeons of divisions, in order that they may be disposable for contingent services; and as medical officers so situated are constantly liable to move at the shortest notice, they shall be entitled to the tent allowance of their rank.

Rules for the military regulation and inspection of hospitals by commanding officers, and officers to be appointed for that duty.

ART. XVII. The following rules for the military regulation and inspection of hospitals in all situations, are incorporated into the code of regulations now established for the medical department under this presidency, and are to be strictly and unremittingly observed and enforced by commanding officers and all others concerned.

1ST. Officers commanding stations, garrisons, cantonments, posts, detachments, regiments, or battalions, are enjoined frequently to visit the hospitals at the stations, or of the corps, under their command, and minutely to investigate the economy and order therein established;

established; to enquire into the state of the patients, their diet and attendance of every kind, and to enforce the strictest observance of the prescribed medical regulations.

2D. Officers commanding brigades or detachments of the army when in the field, will, for the same important purposes, be careful to inspect frequently the hospitals of corps composing their respective brigades or detachments.

3D. These attentions are required still more in detai. from commanding officers of regiments and battalions, who, from personal observation, have opportunities of checking every abuse, and whose duty it is to extend to the hospitals the same system of order, regularity, and discipline, which should prevail in their regiments, and they will accordingly be held immediately responsible for any neglect which may arise on these heads.

4TH. The hospitals of every corps or detachment, whether in camp, garrison, or cantonments, are to be regularly visited, twice every day, by European officers to be appointed for this duty in European corps; and in native corps by an European commissioned officer, in the morning, and in the evening by a native commissioned officer; who are to see that the sick are properly attended, and do not suffer from the remissness of Surgeons or native attendants, and that regularity and cleanliness prevail in, and about the hospital. They are also to hear and examine into all complaints. The European visiting officers will make their reports next morning in writing to their commanding officers in the usual manner.

5TH. The Surgeon is to make a daily abstract report of the sick to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, who will make a weekly report to the commanding officer of the station, of the sick of his regiment or battalion.

6TH. A guard is to be constantly furnished for every hospital from the corps to which it belongs, and the Surgeon, or medical staff officer in charge, will signify to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, the particular orders which he wishes to be given to the noncommissioned officer commanding the guard, and to the sentries.

7TH. When a soldier is sent to the hospital, his arms and accoutrements are to be left with his troop or company, and in no instance is he to take his arms or ammunition with him to the hospital.

8TH. Convalescents, when discharged from the hospital, should not be immediately put on public duties, but should be employed for a certain time on regimental or battalion guards only, where they are not liable to be so much exposed to the weather, or to fatigue.

9TH. In cantonments and barracks, the quarters of the medical staff of corps, must be as near to the hospitals of their corps, as may be practicable; and in camp, their tents are to be pitched as close to the hospital tents as circumstances of ground and the situation of the camp may admit.

10TH. The regularity and proper management of regimental hospitals so materially tend to the good of the service, and so much promote the comfort of the soldiers, that it can scarcely be necessary in this place, to impress on the minds of all officers in command, the indispensible necessity of giving the most constant attention to these important objects.

11TH. In addition to the foregoing, the officers commanding at forts or stations where general field hospitals may be established, or where sick belonging to other corps than those at the station may be lodged, will frequently inspect in person the condition

of

of the sick, their accommodation and attendants, and issue such orders as may appear necessary, from time to time, for the comfort of the sick, and for the prescribed visitations and reports by subordinate officers, as above directed for regimental and other hospitals.

Further general rules for the regulation and management of all hospitals.

ART. XVIII. 1ST. The utmost attention is to be invariably paid to cleanliness, in and around all hospitals in every situation. The Quarter-master's establishments of corps respectively, when such exist, are to be employed as often as may be necessary to keep the ground adjacent to the hospitals free from weeds, to fill up all hollows or excavations, and to prevent any water from remaining on the ground in the vicinity of the hospitals. The medical staff in charge will make application for such aid, whenever requisite, through the visiting officer of the day, and where there are no establishments of the above description with individual corps, such public followers, as may be suited for this purpose, shall be furnished by commanding officers of stations, cantonments or camps, on a proper application being made to that effect. Where there may be none such, laborers may be procured by the commissariat department on indents preferred by medical officers respectively, countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon when present, or in his absence by the commanding officers of regiments, battalions, or detachments respectively, subject to the approval of the officer commanding the station, cantonment, or camp; whenever the sweepers attached to particular hostals may be considered insufficient for the purposes required.

2D. The doors and windows are to be thrown open every morning at a proper hour, the floors are to be previously sprinkled with water (*in order to prevent dust*) and then swept, and all stains on the walls or floors, are to be washed out. The ground also, to the distance of some yards around the hospital, is to be swept and kept clean.

3D. Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of hospitals and corps are required to visit the sick in their respective hospitals punctually every morning by 9 o'clock, provided their attendance be not absolutely necessary at that time elsewhere on regimental duty. It is to be understood, however, that every surgeon or medical staff in charge of an hospital will see the sick men in his hospital twice a day at the least, and oftener when necessary.

4TH. The kitchens appertaining to each hospital are to be kept, at all times, clean and in good condition, and those of native hospitals in a proper state to be used by the different casts of patients respectively. The persons to be employed as servants for this purpose are to be such only as the native officers and men shall themselves approve of.

5TH. The sick in hospital, either Europeans or natives, are not to be permitted to leave the hospital without special leave from the Surgeon, or medical staff officer in charge.

6TH. Patients in the hospital, are not to be permitted to smoke tobacco in the wards; but if permitted to use tobacco, they may do so in the verandahs.

7TH. Sepoys will bring with them into hospital, their own setringees and quilts, by way of bedding; and the Surgeon is to be specially attentive in causing every article of this kind, to be kept perfectly clean. The sick are not to be allowed to have foul-linen or filthy rags about them.

8TH. The cots for the use of the sick, are all to be regularly arranged in the wards, and kept at equal distances from each other.

9TH. The sweepers are to be constantly in attendance at the hospital, and instantly to remove spittle or any kind of filth that may be accidentally thrown upon the floor, or elswhere.

10TH.

10TH. It being desirable that the sepoys should be induced to consider their hospitals in a respectable point of view, no native is to be permitted to enter the wards with shoes on, excepting native officers on duty.

11TH. In order that the Superintending Surgeon and visising officer, may recognise the cases of the several patients, the name of each, that of his disorder, and the date of his admission, are, in every hospital, to be inscribed on a board, which is to be hung on the wall at every cot, or where the cot may be distant from the wall, the board is to be suspended on the head of the cot.

ART. XIX. The foregoing rules prescribed by Article XVIII, are to be written in English for European troops, and in Guzerattee, Mahratta and Hindoostance for native troops, and to be pasted on a board, which is to be kept suspended in each hospital, and the European and native commissioned officers who shall daily visit each hospital, will see that the rules are strictly observed, and report accordingly.

The rules prescribed by the preceding article are to be written and hung up in every hospital.

ART. XX. Whenever a Superintending Surgeon may be present, either at a station, or in camp, or cantonment, he is to be allowed two orderlies from any native regiment or battalion, for the purpose of attending upon, and assisting him in the discharge of his public duties: to be relieved as often as the officer commanding the station or troops in camp or cantonement may deem proper, but to accompany the Superintending Surgeons on their tours to visit the hospitals of their respective divisions.

Orderlies for Superintending Surgeons allowed.

FORM No 1.

EUROPEAN (OR NATIVE) TROOPS.

Annual report of the hospital department in the————————Division of the Army of which Mr. O. P. is Superintending Surgeon, from the 1st January 1821 to 31st December 1821————————the————————of————————18————

		Average strength during the year.	For the months of Jan., Feb., and March.				For the months of April, May, and June.				For the months of July, Augt., and Sept.				For the months of Oct., Nov., and December.					Abstract for the year ending 31st December 1821.				REMARKS.													
			Remaining in hospital 1st January.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in hospital 1st April.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in hospital 1st July.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in hospital 1st October.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Rems. 31st Dec.	In hospital on the 1st Jan. and admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died during the year.	Remaining in hospital 31st Dec.	Heat Thermometer.				Prevalent Winds.				Weather dry, wet, &c.				Medical staff in charge.	Date of visitation of each hospital, by Superintending Surgeon.
																								1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2d Quarter.	3d Quarter.	4th Quarter.		
At Seroor station.	His Majesty's 17th Regt. of Light Dragoons, ...	690	25	30	40	2	13	25	18	3					17	34	22	1	28	114	80	6	28													Surgeon C. D.	Twice a week throughout the year.
	His Majesty's 47th Regiment Foot,	980																																		
	1st Regiment Native Cavalry,...	560																																		
	1st Batt. 3d Regt. Native Infantry.	959																																		
At Poonah station.	1st Company 2d Battalion Artillery, ...	95																																	E. T.	On the 5th Feb. 18
	1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry...	902																																	P. L.	On the 6th Feb. 18
At Sattarah.	2d Battalion 7th Native Infantry.	934																																	G. H.	Not visited during this year.
	1st Battalion 12th Native Infantry.	960																																	P. K.	

REMARKS.

Continue in this manner until all the corps of the division shall have been entered as above, observing this difference, that there is one return for the European, and one for the native troops of divisions respectively, and which are to be headed and backed accordingly 'European troops', or 'Native troops' as above. In each yearly return the whole entries regarding sick, &c. &c. &c. are to be inserted, compiled from the monthly returns of hospitals respectively. The date of visitation or otherwise is to be inserted, according as the case may be.

N. B It is not required that all the European, or all the native corps of the division under each Superintending Surgeon should be compressed into one sheet of paper. The larger the several columns, and the more clear and distinct the several entries may be made, the better.

REMARKS.

REMARKS ON EUROPEAN HOSPITALS.

Servants.	Sufficient in number, good of their kind, attentive to their duties, or otherwise: complaints, if any, what; or no complaints.
Buildings, hospitals & out offices.	In good, or other condition; good or bad situation; defects, what; dry, damp, and clean, dirty &c. &c.
Medicines, instruments and medicine chests.	Their numbers and quantity; condition, quality &c. of the Europe and country medicines.
Hospital cots, clothing, bedding, and pans.	Good of their kind, or otherwise: in quantities sufficient, or wanting. Clothing clean and well taken care of; beds, in good or bad condition.
Cooks, cook-rooms, & cooking utensils.	Condition, general good or bad order; proper, good, bad, sufficient or otherwise. Pots for cooking, well tinned, or otherwise.
Provisions, Wine, weights, measures &c.	Observations with regard to the appearance, quality, state &c. of these several articles.

NATIVE HOSPITALS.

Buildings, hospitals & out offices.	Site, good or bad; good or bad order, general appearances; complaints, and what; or no complaints; condition of cook-rooms and necessaries.
Establishment of servants.	Proper persons or otherwise, mustered and found according to orders or otherwise.
Cots.	The requisite number in good or bad condition, dimensions as described, or otherwise.
Medicines, instruments and medicine chests.	State, quality and quantity of Europe medicines; instruments, country medicines, medicine chests, &c. &c.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

State of the doolies in use, general appearance of cleanliness in and around the hospitals, cook-rooms, &c. Water sufficiently near at hand. Native assistants apparently good and proper persons, or otherwise, &c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

FORM

HOSPITAL REGISTER BOOK.

Hospital Register of the——————Battalion of the——————Regiment——————for the Month of——————18——

Date of Admittance.	*Names.*	*Rank.*	*Troop or Company.*	*Diseases.*	*When Discharged.*	*When Died.*	*When Deserted.*	*Memoranda, Remarks, when and where left, &c. &c.*

POINTS

TO BE ATTENDED TO IN THE PREPARATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE DIARIES OR JOURNALS OF HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

These Journals may be kept on country paper, of the best kind, and which is to be the size of large folio.

For the case of each patient, one or more separate sheets of paper, as may be necessary, are to be allotted. The several sheets that may accumulate monthly, are to be inserted with tape fastenings in a paste-board cover, and at the end of each month the several sheets containing the cases of all patients who may have died, or been discharged, are to be withdrawn, and arranged so that each case shall be placed distinct, and in continuation from admittance to the close. The cases thus arranged are to be then again posted in regular series, to be preserved as the originals by medical staff respectively, and copies thereof, when required, are to be transmitted to the Superintending Surgeon as directed by the VII Article of this section.

Stationery for these and all other returns, reports or other purposes connected with the hospital department (not otherwise provided for by these regulations), is to be furnished out of the established hospital allowances, by the medical staff drawing those allowances for corps respectively, European and native. And for general field hospitals, and the general hospital at the Presidency, all stationery that may be required, is to be provided by the hospital store-keepers thereof, the cost of which is to be included in their monthly contingent bills.

N°. 3.

FORM of MEDICAL DIARY or JOURNAL, of the Sick in Hospital of the————————under the Charge of Surgeon (or Assistant Surgeon) P. Q. for the month of————————

Disease.	*Name, Rank, Company, Admitted, Age.*	*General Constitution.*
Dysentery.	A. B. Private of the 2d or Capt. D's Company, admitted the——July 18—— Age about 25 Years.	
Date 1821.	*Symptoms and prescriptions.*	*Diet, Wine &c.*
July 5th.		
6th.		
7th.		
&c.	&c.	

FORM

FORM
No. 4.

Monthly return of the sick in hospital of (here insert European or native, division or corps, as the case may be,)——Camp————or station, from the————to the————18——

	Remained in hospital at date of last return.	Admitted during the month	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining the 31st of
	1st CAVALRY. Strength 600.					
Apoplexy,						
Diarrhœa,						
Dysentery,						
Fevers,						
Hepatitis, or Hepatic affections,						
Ophthalmia,						
Pulmonic affections,						
Rheumatism,						
Small Pox,						
Ulcers,						
Venereal,						
Wounds and accidents,						
Anomalous cases, &c.						
Total						
	2d CAVALRY. Strength 580.					
Apoplexy,						
Diarrhœa,						
Dysentery,						
Fevers,						
Hepatitis, or Hepatic affections,						
Ophthalmia,						
Pulmonic affections,						
Rheumatism,						
Small Pox,						
Ulcers,						
Venereal,						
Wounds and accidents,						
Anomalous cases, &c.						
Total						
	GOLUNDAUZE. Strength 400.					
Apoplexy,						
Diarrhœa,						
Dysentery,						
Fevers,						
Hepatitis, or Hepatic affections,						
Ophthalmia,						
Pulmonic affections,						
Rheumatism,						
Small Pox,						
Ulcers,						
Venereal,						
Wounds and accidents,						
Anomalous cases, &c.						
Total						
	1st BATTALION 1st N. I. Strength 860.					
Apoplexy,						
Diarrhœa,						
Dysentery,						
Fevers,						
Hepatitis, or Hepatic affections,						
Ophthalmia,						
Pulmonic affections,						
Rheumatism,						
Small Pox,						
Ulcers,						
Venereal,						
Wounds and accidents,						
Anomalous cases, &c.						
Total						
	2d BATTALION 2d N. I. Strength 750.					
Apoplexy,						
Diarrhœa,						
Dysentery,						
Fevers,						
Hepatitis, or Hepatic affections,						
Ophthalmia,						
Pulmonic affections,						
Rheumatism,						
Small Pox,						
Ulcers,						
Venereal,						
Wounds and accidents,						
Anomalous cases, &c.						
Total						
	1st BATTALION 3d N. I. Strength 650.					
Apoplexy,						
Diarrhœa,						
Dysentery,						
Fevers,						
Hepatitis, or Hepatic affections,						
Ophthalmia,						
Pulmonic affections,						
Rheumatism,						
Small Pox,						
Ulcers,						
Venereal,						
Wounds and accidents,						
Anomalous cases, &c.						
Total						
	2d BATTALION 4th N. I. Strength 950.					
Apoplexy,						
Diarrhœa,						
Dysentery,						
Fevers,						
Hepatitis, or Hepatic affections,						
Ophthalmia,						
Pulmonic affections,						
Rheumatism,						
Small Pox,						
Ulcers,						
Venereal,						
Wounds and accidents,						
Anomalous cases, &c.						
Total						
	1st BATTALION 10th N. I. Strength 1000.					
Apoplexy,						
Diarrhœa,						
Dysentery,						
Fevers,						
Hepatitis, or Hepatic affections,						
Ophthalmia,						
Pulmonic affections,						
Rheumatism,						
Small Pox,						
Ulcers,						
Venereal,						
Wounds and accidents,						
Anomalous cases, &c.						
Total						
	2d BATTALION 12th N. I Strength 800.					
Apoplexy,						
Diarrhœa,						
Dysentery,						
Fevers,						
Hepatitis, or Hepatic affections,						
Ophthalmia,						
Pulmonic affections,						
Rheumatism,						
Small Pox,						
Ulcers,						
Venereal,						
Wounds and accidents,						
Anomalous cases, &c.						
Total						
	PIONEERS. Strength 360.					
Apoplexy,						
Diarrhœa,						
Dysentery,						
Fevers,						
Hepatitis, or Hepatic affections,						
Ophthalmia,						
Pulmonic affections,						
Rheumatism,						
Small Pox,						
Ulcers,						
Venereal,						
Wounds and accidents,						
Anomalous cases, &c.						
Total						

GENERAL ABSTRACT.
Total Strength ——.

	Remained in hospital at date of last return.	Admitted during the month.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in hospital 31st.
Apoplexy,						
Diarrhœa,						
Dysentery,						
Fevers,						
Hepatitis, or Hepatic affections,						
Ophthalmia,						
Pulmonic affections,						
Rheumatism,						
Small Pox,						
Ulcers,						
Venereal,						
Wounds and accidents,						
Anomalous cases, &c.						
Total						

N. B. This is the form to be observed by the medical staff in charge of hospitals, in their monthly returns to Superintending Surgeons, and by the latter in their monthly returns to the Medical Board, observing that separate returns are to be made by each for European and for native troops, and it is strictly enjoined to regimental medical staff invariably to use this form, neither omitting any columns, nor items in the catalogue of diseases, although some may be occasionally blank, nor making any addition to them, except in cases of a special nature, or when Epidemic or Endemic diseases may prevail, such as cholera, &c.

Here insert any general observations.

Description of any particular cases, cures, wounds, unusual occurrences, &c. &c. &c.

SECTION VI.

REGULATIONS

RELATIVE TO HOSPITAL SERVANTS.

ART. I. THE following are the rates of pay and allowances to the Apothecaries, Stewards, their assistants, and other persons belonging to the hospital establishments of regimental hospitals of European corps, or divisions of corps, general field hospitals, and the presidency general hospital, and are to include the pay of their rank of such as may belong to corps of the army.

Table of pay and allowances for hospital establishments.

DENOMINATION OF PERSONS.	*Pay each per Month.*	*Half batta each per Month.*	*Full batta each per Month.*
Apothecary, ... Rs.	50	30	60
Stewards, ...	30	30	60
Assistant Apothecary, ...	25	15	30
Assistant Steward, ...	25	15	30
Apprentices to the Apothecaries or Stewards, being Europeans, the sons of European fathers, or Portuguese.....	* 8	2½	5

Inclusive of the pay of their rank of such as may belong to corps of the army.

* With a ration of provisions each, as allowed to the hospital patients on full diet, but no wine, unless prescribed in case of sickness.

Native writer or sircar, ... Rs.	25
Head compounder, ...	15
Ordinary do., ...	10
Head dresser, ...	10
Ordinary do., ...	8
Shop servants, ...	6
Steward servants, ...	7
Bheestee muccadum, ...	8
Ditto ordinary, ...	7
Ward cooley muccadum, ...	7
Ditto ordinary, ...	6
Sweeper or halalcore muccadum, ...	6
Ditto ordinary, ...	5

N. B. The rates of pay for the other descriptions of servants, or those denominated the 2d class of hospital establishments, are to be fixed by the Commissariat, according to circumstances of situation &c., and in communication with Superintending Surgeons, or the Medical Board.

ART. II. Pay and half batta only to be allowed to the persons included in the foregoing table of establishments, in every stationary situation; and full batta, whenever any of them may be serving with troops in camp, or with general field hospitals whenever established. The rates of batta in such cases for the inferior servants are to be arranged by the commissariat department, in conjunction with the Superintending Surgeon or commanding officer, as circumstances of situation may render necessary.

ART. III.

Tents or quarters to be furnished to apothecaries, stewards &c.

ART. III. Tents shall be supplied from the public stores, for hospital establishments in camp; and such establishments shall be furnished with quarters when in cantonments or fixed situations. Apothecaries and stewards of hospitals shall receive tent allowance, or house-rent, when not furnished with tents or quarters, on the scale at present granted to conductors of ordnance; and assistant apothecaries, and assistant stewards, and apprentices, shall in those respects be provided for on the same principles as the European non-commissioned officers who are attached to corps of native infantry.

Quarterly nominal returns of subordinate medical servants to be transmitted.

ART. IV. C. 1ST. Superintending Surgeons are on the 1st of January, of April, of July, and of October of each year, to transmit to the Adjutant General of the army, a "quarterly nominal return" of the apothecaries, assistant apothecaries, stewards, assistant stewards and medical apprentices stationed within their respective divisions, and shewing the manner in which they may be disposed of.

Those attached to the presidency general hospital to be included.

C. 2D. Those attached to the Presidency general hospital, to be included in the return of the Presidency Superintending Surgeon.

Of what form, and what to exhibit.

C. 3D. The return which is to be prepared agreeably to the following form, is likewise to exhibit in a figured abstract, the number of each of the above mentioned description of persons wanting to complete the establishment as sanctioned by these regulations.

Casualties to be noticed.

C. 4TH. All casualties among the above described subordinate medical servants which occur during the quarter, are to be noticed in the return.

Forms.

Quarterly nominal Return of Subordinate Medical servants stationed in the———— Division of the army————of————18———

Names and description.	*Corps and detachment to which attached.*	REMARKS.
Apothecaries.		
A. .... B.	H. M. 65 Regt. Foot.	
C. .... D.	H.C. European Regt.	
&c.	&c.	
Assistant Apothecaries.		
E. .... F.		
G. .... H.		
&c.		
Stewards.		
I. .... J.		
H. .... L.		
&c.		
Assistant Stewards.		
M. .... N.		
O. .... P.		
&c.		
Apprentices.		
Q. .... R.	Died the	
S. .... F.		
&c.		

(Signed) A. B. Superintending Surgeon.	Abstract.	Apothecary.	Assistant Apothecary.	Steward.	Assistant Steward.	Apprentices.
	Wanting to complete in the Division.					

ART. V. When recommending any of the subordinate medical servants for promotion to the higher situations to which they are eligible, the Superintending Surgeon will, at the same time, report to which of the situations he is desirous of having them advanced, or in what part of the division their services are required.

What to report when recommending for higher situations.

ART. VI. Whenever a medical apprentice, an assistant apothecary, or an assistant steward, shall be considered by the Superintending Surgeon of the district, qualified for promotion to the higher situations to which they are permitted to rise, the Superintending Surgeon will report the circumstance to the Adjutant General of the army, at the same time transmitting a roll of the person recommended, prepared according to the following form.

Superintending Surgeons to report proficiency of subordinate medical servants.

Roll of a Medical Apprentice (or, as the case may be, of an Assistant Apothecary or Steward) qualified for promotion.

Form of a recommendatory roll for promotion.

POONA.

Name.	*Present Rank.*	*Date of Apprenticeship.*	*Present Age.*	*To what hospital attached.*	*Whether best qualified for the Apothecary's or Steward's department.*	*Character.*
[illegible] H.	Assistant Apothecary.	August 1st 1821.	17.	Artillery.	Apothecary's department.	Good.

ART. VII. C. 1ST. To enable Superintending Surgeons to judge of the qualifications and conduct of the medical apprentices, apothecaries, stewards, and their respective assistants, the medical officers under whose immediate orders they may be placed, will make regular reports of the same to the Superintending Surgeon of the district; those from the Persian Gulph, and places beyond sea not included in other divisions, to be transmitted to the Presidency Superintending Surgeon.

Medical officers to make reports of the qualifications of medical apprentices &c. &c. to Superintending Surgeons.

C. 2D. On receipt of the recommendation rolls from Superintending Surgeons, the individuals whose names may be included in them, will be advanced to the situation they shall appear best qualified for; or should there be no vacancies, their names will be enrolled in a book, and they will be promoted as vacancies shall occur.

Relative to the promotion of hospital servants.

C. 3D Altho' in general a preference will be given to assistant apothecaries and stewards for supplying vacancies in the situations of apothecary and steward, when they shall appear deserving of the promotion, yet the selection will not invariably be made from them; but in all cases where they shall possess superior qualifications, the medical apprentices, without passing through the intermediate step of assistants, or reference to relative standing, will at once be advanced to the rank of apothecary or steward.

ART. VIII. C. 1ST. The Medical Board will adopt the necessary measures for completing as soon as possible the number of hospital apprentices authorized by the regulations, by selecting, in communication with the managers of the charity school, as many boys from that establishment as may be required for the purpose, or should the charity school not be able to furnish the requisite number, from such other sources of supply as can be resorted to on the occasion, it being always understood that they shall be able to read and to write.

Instructions for completing hospital apprentices.

C. 2D. The names of the persons selected are to be reported by the Medical Board to the Adjutant General of the army, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in chief, by whom, if approved, they will be brought on the establishment and posted to corps and hospitals.

Their names to be reported to the Adjutant General.

ART. IX. All vacancies in the establishment of hospital apprentices, arising from death, promotion, or other causes, are, by Superintending Surgeons of divisions, to be reported

Vacancies how to be supplied.

reported to the Medical Board, which will immediately select boys to fill them, reporting their names as above directed, that they may be regularly appointed and posted by the Commander in chief.

The monthly pay of apprentices to be paid to Surgeons of hospitals until they attain an age fit to enable them to manage their own pecuniary affairs.

ART. X. C. 1ST. The monthly allowances of the apprentices attached to European hospitals shall be paid into the hands of Surgeons in charge of hospitals respectively, who are authorized to appropriate them to such purposes, relating to the clothing, tuition, &c. of the boys, as, under the general control and direction of Superintending Surgeons of divisions, may be deemed most advisable and beneficial.

C. 2D. All control over the pay of apprentices will of course cease on their attaining that age which will enable them to manage their own pecuniary concerns.

How to be advanced to the situations of assistant apothecaries and stewards.

ART. XI. On any of the apprentices being considered by Superintending Surgeons qualified for the situations of assistant apothecary or assistant steward, the Superintending Surgeon under whose orders they may be placed, will, through the Adjutant General of the army, report their names to the Commander in chief, that they may be advanced to either of those situations as vacancies shall occur.

How to be advanced to apothecaries and stewards.

ART. XII. The assistant apothecaries and assistant stewards will, in like manner, be advanced by the Commander in chief to the higher situations of apothecary or steward, on the recommendation of Superintending Surgeons.

Subordinate medical servants to be subject to what rules and discipline.

ART. XIII. The hospital apprentices, the apothecaries, stewards, and their respective assistants are to be considered subject to military rules and discipline as provided for in the case of warrant officers, sub-conductors, and non-commissioned rank and file professing the christian religion, whether born in Europe or in India; and, without reference to their parentage, they are, when coming under the above description, to be tried for military crimes by courts martial, composed of European commissioned officers only.

No person not belonging to the regular hospital establishment, to be appointed apothecary, steward, or assistant ditto.

ART. XIV. C. 1ST. As soon as the hospital apprentices can be looked to for supplying vacancies in the departments of apothecary and steward, no person not belonging to the regular hospital establishment will be appointed apothecary, assistant apothecary, steward, or assistant steward, unless there shall happen to be no individual of the establishment qualified for the situations.

Vacancies, how to be supplied, and thro' what channel.

C. 2D. Superintending Surgeons will then scrupulously attend to the orders prescribing the manner in which vacancies in the establishment of warrant hospital staff are to be supplied, and the channels through which recommendations of persons to fill the same are to be made.

C. 3D. It is to be distinctly understood therefore, as a principle of these regulations, that the offices of the apothecaries, stewards and their assistants, shall be filled from the class of hospital apprentices as they become qualified for those situations; and they are only to be provided by the Commissariat, or from such other sources as may be available, when hospital apprentices are wanting for the purpose.

Surgeons to watch over the conduct of the young men under their charge and to instruct them in the duties of their situations.

ART. XV. As the object in forming a distinct class of warrant hospital staff will not be fulfilled unless the Surgeons with European corps sedulously watch over the conduct of the young men placed under their charge, and carefully instruct them in the duties of the situations they are destined to fill, the Commander in chief hopes that those medical officers will be solicitous to acquit themselves satisfactorily of this important and charitable part of their duty.

Superintending Surgeons to ascertain the acquirements and conduct of the subordinate

ART. XVI. Superintending Surgeons, when making their periodical tours of inspection, are requested to ascertain the professional acquirements, as well as the general

conduct

conduct of the hospital apprentices, and the warrant hospital staff, and will include the result of their enquiries in their annual report, for His Excellency's information.

hospital staff &c. and to include particulars in their annual report.

ART. XVII. With a view of placing the apothecaries and stewards on a respectable footing, warrants will be granted to those officers chargeable with the following fees.

Warrants granted to apothecaries, and stewards.

Apothecaries, ...	Rs. 20
Stewards, ...	15

Fees on warrants.

The apothecaries and stewards are to be on the same footing as conductors; and assistant apothecaries and stewards as sub-conductors only.

ART. XVIII. C. 1st. Warrant officers and their assistants in the medical branch of the service, when transferred to the invalid pension establishment, will receive the following allowances.

Invalid pension of subordinate medical servants.

Apothecary, per mensem, ...	Rs. 60
Assistant Apothecary, ...	32
Hospital Steward, ...	50
Assistant Hospital Steward, ...	32

C. 2d. Neither warrant officers nor their assistants are eligible to the invalid pension establishment, until reported incapable of further duty in the effective branch of the service.

ART. XIX. Although it has not been deemed necessary to admit the warrant medical officers, or their assistants, to the benefits of furlough, or to retire on a pension in Europe, yet should any individual of this class establish a fair claim to the indulgence, the Governor in Council will be prepared to give the circumstances of his case a favorable consideration, on their being brought under his notice by the Commander in chief.

Furlough and retirement of, will be considered favorably, when deserving of such indulgences.

ART. XX. The native hospital assistants allowed for native troops, agreeably to article V. section III., shall be entitled to the following rates of pay per mensem.

Rates of pay for hospital assistants with native troops.

	Peace establishment.	*Field establishment,*
First native hospital assistant, ...	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
Second do. do. do.	20	25

ART. XXI. As it is of essential importance that the native hospital assistants should be able to read and write English, for the purpose of noting down prescriptions, making memoranda of such instructions as they may receive, writing and affixing labels to bottles and packages &c., these will be considered as necessary qualifications in future, and none shall otherwise be entitled to fill these situations who are not so qualified.

Reading and writing English considered indispensible for native hospital assistants.

ART. XXII. In the event of none of this description being procurable, and the exigencies of the service rendering it necessary to appoint one not so qualified, such appointment shall be considered only as temporary; and the individual so employed may be discharged, when one better qualified can be found; but this regulation is not to be considered as retrospective, nor affecting those now in the service, or who may be confirmed in their situations at the period when these regulations take effect.

Those not so qualified are in future to be considered only as temporary appointments.

ART. XXIII. It is to be considered as a general rule, that when a vacancy in the appointment of first native hospital assistant occurs, the second assistant of the corps or battalion, in which such vacancy happens, shall be promoted to the rank of first assistant; but in the event of incapacity or misconduct, the second assistant of any other battalion may be placed over him; or in the event of none such being procurable, an apprentice from one of the European hospitals, or any other individual properly qualified, shall be appointed to the vacant situation.

Second native hospital assistants to be promoted in battalions to which they respectively belong, if duly qualified, otherwise to be superceded.

ART. XXIV. Quarterly nominal returns of native hospital assistants attached to native troops, agreeably to the form prescribed in the IV. article of this section, shall also

Quarterly nominal returns of native hospital assistants to be sent to the Adjutant General.

also be transmitted by Superintending Surgeons of divisions respectively to the Adjutant General of the army; and all recommendations for promotion to fill vacancies, either from apprentices, or qualified individuals, to be 2d native hospital assistants, or from these to 1st hospital assistants, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as prescribed for European troops: and the rules laid down in articles XI. XII. XIII. XIV. XV. and XVI., are also to be generally attended to, in so far as they may be applicable to the hospital assistants with native troops.

Promotion of hospital assistants, by what rules regulated.

Apprentices to be promoted to hospital assistants, if half cast or Portuguese, when procurable; otherwise, Parsees, Hindoos, or Mussulmans, eligible.

ART. XXV. Properly educated apprentices, either half casts, or Portuguese (Europeans being excluded from native troops), shall, when procurable, be invariably preferred for the appointments of first and second native hospital assistants; but when such cannot be found, Parsees, Mussulmans or Hindoos may be appointed, if able to read and to write in English; or compounders from European hospitals; their names and qualifications being reported by the Superintending Surgeon of the division in which vacancies occur.

Apprentices so promoted may be transferred back to European hospitals to fill the higher situations in such.

ART. XXVI. The appointment of apprentices to native regiments or battalions, who may have accepted of such situations from the prospect of more immediate advancement, or other circumstances, is not to preclude their transfer again to European hospitals, if found better qualified to fill any particular vacancy in such, than those who may have adhered to the European branch of the service throughout, but the latter shall otherwise be preferred. The apprentices, however, being more particularly intended for European hospitals, it is to be understood that the various situations in these hospitals are to be provided for in the first instance, and such of the apprentices, as may afterwards be disposable, or not so well fitted for Europeans, may be appointed to native corps.

Native hospital assistants eligible to the invalid and pension establishments.

ART. XXVII. The native hospital assistants shall, when incapable of further duty in the effective branch of the service, be transferred to the invalid or pension establishment conformably to authority from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors under date 15th September 1819, on such portion of their pay respectively (being not less than one half), as the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, on a consideration of their respective merits and claims, may be pleased to determine.

Native doctors and compounders at present employed, to be confirmed.

ART. XXVIII. All the native doctors or compounders, who may be attached to hospitals of native troops when these regulations take effect, shall be confirmed as first and second native hospital assistants respectively, unless any well founded objection can be brought against their conduct or abilities, even should they be unable to read or to write English; and altho' the rates of pay now established are inferior to what some of them receive on the system hitherto in practice, yet this is more than counterbalanced by their now becoming regularly eligible to the invalid, and pension establishments; and a due explanation of this important circumstance will, no doubt, prove perfectly satisfactory to them, even should some of them suffer in their present emoluments.

Servants employed in European hospitals when these regulations take effect, to be appointed apothecaries, stewards; or other active and intelligent men to be appointed.

ART. XXIX. As the arrangements connected with the supply of apothecaries, stewards and hospital assistants from the charity school, must necessarily be slow in their operation; and as some years must elapse before the whole system can be perfected, and brought into regular action on the plan here laid down; it will be requisite, in the meantime, to retain such as are at present employed in hospitals, in so far as the same can be done with reference to their individual qualifications, and to appoint such others from the most active and intelligent men in European regiments, or from any other sources from which they can be procured with most advantage to the public service, as may be required to fill up the principal situations of apothecaries, stewards, and their assistants &c., with the view of rendering these establishments as efficient as possible.

Men to be selected from the hospitals of H M.'s regiments in the first instance,

ART. XXX. For the hospitals of His Majesty's regiments also, it may be necessary, for a time, to select such men from the regiments themselves, in communication with

their

their respective commanding officers and Surgeons, subject to the approval and report of the Superintending Surgeons of the divisions, in which the regiments or battalions may be stationed, and who, if duly satisfied with their qualifications, will recommend them accordingly in the manner already prescribed; but these situations shall be eventually filled by the regular public servants, trained, and educated for this purpose on the principles of the system here laid down; and such of them as may then be attached to His Majesty's regiments, shall be transferred from one regiment to another as they may be relieved from England.

or from the ranks when necessary, for the above situations.

ART. XXXI. As it cannot be expected that apothecaries, stewards, and their respective assistants, properly qualified, trained, and educated, can be procured in the first instance to fill these important situations, those who may be be appointed temporarily, or under such circumstances, shall be considered as entitled only to the following allowances.

Men so appointed to the situation of apothecaries &c. to receive the following rates of pay unless particularly recommended for the full allowances laid down in article I.

	Garrison.	*Field.*
Apothecary per mensem,.....	50	80
Steward,.....	40	60
Assistant Apothecary, and Ditto Steward, each.....	30	45

inclusive of the military pay and allowances of such as may otherwise be borne on the strength of the army. In particular cases where the abilities and education of individuals, properly attested, may give them a claim to favorable consideration, and should such prove satisfactory to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, a specific order will be issued for granting to the individuals in whose favor application may be made, the full pay and allowances of their hospital rank, as laid down in the table contained in the I. article of this section; but which is, with such individual exceptions, intended only for those who are regularly brought up and advanced in the service, agreeably to the system detailed in these regulations, as the same may gradually become matured.

ART. XXXII. C. 1ST. In order to establish the means of providing apothecaries, stewards and assistants for the several branches of the medical department under this presidency, young men from the charity school will be engaged as apprentices for those situations, upon conditions which will be communicated to the managers of the society; and who are to be employed in the following situations.

Measures for providing apothecaries, stewards, and assistants for the different branches of the medical department.

	No. of Apprentices.
At the general hospital at the presidency,.....	5
With the hospital of H. M. 17th regiment of light dragoons, and the hospitals of H. M.'s regiments of infantry viz. the 47th, 65th, and 67th, or such regiments as may hereafter succeed them:—each three,—amounting at present to.....	12
With the hospital of each battalion of artillery, three..	6
With the hospital of the Hon'ble Company's European regiment.....	3
Garrison hospital presidency.....	2
Ditto, Ditto, Surat and Tannah, each one.....	2
	30

C. 2D. The persons thus apprenticed will, according to their capacity and assiduity, be appointed apothecaries, stewards and assistants in those offices, for the duties of the regimental hospitals of all European corps, general field hospitals, and the general hospital at the presidency, &c., and as hospital assistants with native corps, with such salaries as are authorized by Government for those situations respectively.

C. 3D. On all the hospitals of Europeans and natives being completed with regular servants agreeably to the foregoing arrangements, the number of apprentices authorized by this article will be diminished, should the state of promotion or other circumstances render it expedient so to do.

Number of apprentices to be hereafter diminished, if necessary.

SECTION VII.

REGULATIONS

RESPECTING DOOLIES AND DOOLY BEARERS.

ART. I. C. 1ST. ALL regiments or battalions of Europeans, when in garrison or cantonments, or whenever doolies are not entertained on the field establishment, shall be allowed two doolies with six bearers each, for the conveyance of such sick as may require it, from the barracks, lines, or guards of their respective corps, to hospitals; and in the event of these being found insufficient, either from the distance of the hospital from the lines, or from any unusual degree of sickness, additional means of conveyance will be granted, on a proper indent from the medical officer in charge, stating the reason for the demand, and bearing the approval and countersignature of the Superintending Surgeon if present; and all indents whatever for doolies, dooly bearers, or conveyance for sick, should be invariably countersigned by the Quarter-master General, or an officer of his department, previously to their being passed by the Military Board at the Presidency, or by commanding officers of divisions or stations.

Doolies
European regiments or battalions intitled to two when in garrison or cantonment for conveying sick to hospital.

C. 2D. When the number of Europeans with any battalion or detachment exceeds 24 men, but does not amount to the average number of half a battalion, one dooly only will be allowed for the purpose in ordinary; but additional conveyance will be granted, under the circumstances specified in the foregoing clause, on a proper requisition being made to that effect, clearly stating the grounds of the application.

One dooly allowed for the above purpose for certain detachments.

ART. II. The proportion of doolies for European troops in the field, to continue as at present, viz. one for every 10 effective men, subject to future revision, whenever carts, or waggons for the conveyance of sick and wounded may be established, or circumstances appear to render it necessary.

Proportion of doolies for Europeans in the field.

ART. III. At all stations, the proportion of doolies appertaining thereto, when unemployed, to be lodged in the charge and custody of the ordnance department; and at stations or posts, where there may be no officer or conductor of ordnance, the charge and custody of the doolies is to be assigned by the commanding officer on the spot to such officer as he may think proper.

Doolies, in whose custody lodged when unemployed.

ART. IV. Public buildings sufficient to contain the doolies, appertaining to every station, are to be provided for their reception, either by the allotment of any buildings, or portion of them, that can be spared for the purpose, or by the erection of new ones when absolutely necessary, upon plans and estimates to be submitted in the usual manner. The dooly bamboos, or poles, when moveable, are to be unfixed when the doolies are deposited, for the convenience of stowage.

Public buildings, or portion of them to be allotted for the reception of doolies.

ART. V. It will be the particular duty of officers of ordnance, or other officers in charge of those important articles of military equipment, to have the doolies, frequently inspected;

Doolies to be regularly aired, inspected, & mustered.

ed; and all those which may be deposited in store are to be regularly mustered and inspected quarterly by a mustering officer; when any public followers, or tent lascars, that may be present, or available at the time, are to attend, if necessary, to assist in moving and preparing the doolies for inspection.

Doolies to be kept in repair by establishments attached to the ordnance.

ART. VI. The doolies thus deposited, as well as those in use with corps in cantonments, are to be constantly kept in a state of good and perfect repair by the establishments attached to the ordnance, in all practicable cases.

Doolies to be repaired by the Commissariat when necessary.

ART. VII. When there is no public establishment of the above description by which repairs can be made, any repairs which the doolies may require, are to be made by the Commissariat, and the expense of such repairs is to be included in the account of hospital charges for the month in which it may be incurred. In like manner whenever troops shall take the field, the doolies are to be repaired, and additional doolies to be furnished, when necessary, by the Commissariat (upon which all indents for doolies must be made) on the application of Superintending Surgeons, or medical staff in charge of hospitals when there may be no Superintending Surgeon present; and for the purpose of making those repairs, any establishment that may be really necessary, is to be maintained, during the employment of troops in the field. Whenever doolies require repair by the Commissariat, the requisite survey reports before and after the completion of the work, are to be furnished as customary on all similar occasions, with regard to public equipage and stores. The commissariat department will obtain the doolies that may be required by indent on the ordnance department, or on the officer under whose charge they may be deposited at stations respectively, and supply them with bearers complete for service.

Quarterly returns of doolies to be transmitted to the military board, by officers in charge respectively.

ART. VIII. C. 1ST. Quarterly returns of doolies, are to be transmitted by Commissaries of ordnance, or other officers in charge of doolies, to the Quarter-master General, for the information of the Military Board, noticing all intermediate alterations with regard to number and condition, under the requisite heads of 'issued, received from corps or from fresh supply, repaired, condemned &c.'; and all doolies in use with corps are to be included in the monthly returns of arms, accoutrements &c. of corps, as an article of public store in use with corps respectively.

C. 2D These returns are also to exhibit, in an appropriate column, the number of doolies wanting to complete the established proportion for the troops at the station, and the officers who may have charge of the doolies, are directed to be punctual in transmitting the quarterly returns of doolies to the Quarter-master General.

Proportion of doolies, bearers, and muccadums allowed to Europeans when on field service.

ART. IX. All European troops, of whatever description, shall be allowed, when actually on field service, one dooly for every 10 effective men, and six bearers for each doolie; one 2d muccadum being allowed for every 24 men, or four doolies; and one head muccadum for every 96 men, or sixteen doolies.

The proportion of doolies allowed by foregoing article will generally admit of being much reduced when troops are merely marching from one place to another; when carts and other conveyance may be substituted.

ART. X. C. 1ST. Such smaller proportion of doolies only, shall be allowed for Europeans, when marching from one station to another, as may be considered necessary in reference to the length of the march, the nature of the country, or the state of the weather and roads, and condition of the sick themselves; but it is to be understood that when carts or waggons can be used, the number of the former must be reduced accordingly, and the proportion will be regulated by the Superintending Surgeon in consultation with the commanding officer, with a view to the above circumstances; and the indents will be made out by the former, or in his absence by the medical officer in charge, in communication with the commanding officer, who will issue such orders as may be necessary on the occasion.

C. 2D. The doolies to be reserved for the worst cases, or for such accidents as may occur and may require such conveyance; and carts, waggons, or cattle, may be either indented for, in the necessary proportions at once; if not procurable on the line of march;

march; or procured on the road as circumstances may direct, in view to the strictest œconomy, consistent with the necessary care and attention due to the sick.

Proportion of dooly bearers & muccadums allowed for native troops when on actual field service.

ART. XI. C. 1ST. The proportion of doolies for native troops when on actual field service, is also to continue as at present, viz, one dooly for every 25 effective men, with six bearers for each dooly, one 2d muccadum for every 24 bearers, and one head muccadum for every 96 bearers, or sixteen doolies; subject to future revision, whenever carts or waggons can be appropriated for the conveyance of sick and wounded, or other circumstances may render it expedient so to do.

Above proportion to be reduced when troops are only marching from one station to another, or not engaged in actual field service.

C. 2D. When native troops are merely marching from one station to another, such as for the purpose of annual reliefs of battalions &c., the proportion of doolies will be reduced under the regulations and principles of the foregoing article, with reference to Europeans, and on such occasions one fourth of the number of those allowed for troops on actual service will, in general, be found amply sufficient, calculating in proportion to the strength of the battalion or detachment.

Sick to be forwarded by water when practicable.

ART. XII. Whenever an opportunity occurs for forwarding the sick of corps or detachments by water, the Superintending Surgeon if present, or otherwise the Senior medical officer of the troops to which the sick belong, will indent on the commissariat officer attached to the force, or district, countersigned by the commanding officer of the division or station, for tonnage for such men as it may be thought necessary or expedient to forward by sea, agreeably to returns to be made to him for that purpose by medical officers of regiments, battalions or detachments respectively, in the event of there being more than one battalion or detachment, and verified by his own personal inspection.

The Commissariat to supply carriage for the sick according to indents authorized by the commanding officer.

ART. XIII. With reference therefore to the foregoing rules, it is to be understood generally, that whenever corps or detachments may be ordered into the field, or to march, the Commissariat will entertain carriage for sick according to the proportion admitted by the regulations, or such other lower proportion as the indents sanctioned by the commanding officer may specify, or according to the particular orders he may receive on the occasion; tonnage being, in like manner, furnished for such as may proceed by sea. Under ordinary circumstances, however, it is always intended that such of the sick as may be unable to march, shall be left behind, on the recommendation of the Surgeon, and attached to other hospitals until enabled to rejoin their corps, under the provisions of the I. II. and III. articles of section IV., in order that the doolies may, in the first instance, be left unincumbered, and ready for the reception of such men as may fall ill during the march.

Establishments entertained for the carriage of sick, altho' proportioned to the strength of corps composing a force, are not to be attached in that proportion to particular corps, but will be distributed according to circumstances by the Superintending Surgeon.

ART. XIV. The establishments thus entertained for the carriage of the sick, altho' proportioned to the strength of regiments or battalions composing any force, are not to be considered as attached to particular corps or detachments; but a distribution of them is to be made when marching, by the Superintending Surgeon, or chief medical authority, according to the number of the sick of corps respectively, and the Superintending Surgeon, or senior medical officer, will call for such returns as he may deem necessary from the different medical staff in charge of sick, and he will make such other arrangements in the distribution of doolies, in the line of march, as he may think most conducive to the objects in view.

Advances of cash to be made to the commanding officers of battalions, or detachments, under particular circumstances, for the carriage of sick.

ART. XV. On the relief of battalions or detachments, or when such are marching from one station to another, unaccompanied by any officer of the Commissariat, the Commissariat will advance cash to the commanding officer, on application, for all contingent expenses likely to be incurred in the carriage of the sick on the road, for carts, bullocks &c.; which will be accounted for to the Commissary, at the ultimate station, in a detailed account vouched upon honor by the commanding officer, accompanied by a return from the Surgeon of the number of men for whom carriage was daily required. Should there be any necesity to make advances to the dooly bearers, commanding officers may do so accordingly; but are not to settle their accounts ultimately, nor discharge them.

ART. XVI.

Charges incurred on account of the conveyance of sick not supplied by the Commissariat, to be brought forward in a bill upon honor.

ART. XVI. In cases where officers in the command of small detachments not supplied with carriage for their sick, may find it necessary to incur some expense for their carriage, the charge is to be brought forward in a contingent bill, upon honor, according to form No. 1 attached to this section.

All other incidental expenses incurred for sick in crossing rivers &c will be discharged by the Commissariat on bills properly vouched.

ART. XVII. Unavoidable contingent expenses incurred by commanding officers of corps or detachments, on the road, in crossing the sick over rivers, &c., under such circumstances, will be discharged by the Commissariat on their being furnished with regular bills vouched upon honor.

Officers of the Commissariat to pay all establishments & to be responsible for their efficiency.

ART. XVIII. The officers of the Commissariat will pay the whole of the establishments in this department, and will be held responsible for their being efficient in every respect.

Muster rolls to be the vouchers for the admission of charges accompanied by indents and orders.

ART. XIX. The muster rolls are the vouchers for the admission of the charges on account of this department, and are in the first instance to be accompanied by the indents and orders which authorized the establishments being entertained.

Doolies when in use with regimen's, to be under the particular charge of regimental surgeons.

ART. XX. Whenever doolies may be allotted to, and *in use* with particular corps or detachments, whether in camp or cantonements, they are to be considered under the particular care of the regimental Surgeons, or other medical staff in charge of hospitals respectively, whose duty it will be to watch over the conduct of the bearers, report any misconduct when necessary, and see that the doolies are duly taken care of.

Doolies with regiments or battalions, when not in use, under whose charge to be considered.

ART. XXI. When doolies that are unemployed may happen to be with battalions or detachments, they are to be lodged under the charge of the Quarter-masters, or such other officers as may be nominated by the commanding officers of corps or detachments respectively; and the latter will be equally responsible for the due care and preservation of the doolies as for the other public stores and equipage appertaining to their respective corps, and such doolies shall be entered in the monthly and quarterly returns of arms, accoutrements &c., which are transmitted to the Military Board, and Quarter-master General.

To be entered in the monthly and quarterly returns to the Military Board and Quarter-master General.

Dooly bearers to be provided by the Commissariat, and paid by them, on regular muster rolls.

ART. XXII. All dooly bearers for the public service, are to be provided and paid by the Commissariat. Regular muster rolls, are to be prepared with regard to all dooly bearers, as customary for the troops of this establishment.

And to be regularly mustered by Superintending Surgeons when present.

ART. XXIII. Whenever a Superintending Surgeon may be present, whether in fixed situations, or in camp, the doolies in use and the dooly bearers in service, are always to be mustered by that officer, by whom the muster rolls (to be prepared by the Commissariat with the usual attestation as presented for officers taking the musters of troops) are to be signed.

When there is no Superintending Surgeon, to be mustered by such officer as the Commanding officer may appoint.

ART. XXIV. Where there may be no Superintending Surgeon present, the doolies and bearers are to be mustered by such officers, as the officer commanding the troops may direct: the number of doolies in use with corps or detachments respectively to be specified in a figured abstract at the bottom, or on the back of the muster rolls of bearers attached to them.

All casualties to be immediately reported, and their places supplied. Discharges, leave of absence, &c.

ART. XXV. Whenever a Superintending Surgeon may be present with a division of troops employed on service or in camp, the pay of the dooly bearers is to be issued in his presence, or in that of a medical officer deputed by him for the purpose, and all casualties of dooly bearers, by death, desertion, or other causes, whether in camp, or stationary situations, are to be immediately reported by the medical staff of the corps in which the casualties may occur, to the Superintending Surgeon, or where there may be no Superintending Surgeon, to the Major of brigade, or staff officer officiating as such, in order that application may be immediately made to the Commissariat for other bearers to supply the place of the casualties; nor are any bearers to be discharged,

charged, or allowed leave of absence whilst marching, or in camp, without the sanction of the Superintending Surgeon, or in his absence that of the officer commanding the corps with which the bearers may be serving, being previously obtained. Whenever bearers wish for leave of absence, they will necessarily provide others to supply their places before such indulgence can be granted.

Dooly bearers, how to be discharged for misconduct.

ART. XXVI. With troops in camp, no bearer is to be discharged the service for any alleged misconduct, but by the authority of the Superintending Surgeon, or that of the officer commanding the troops, or by the sentence of a Court Martial.

All doolies, dooly bearers, and all other carriage for the sick of the army, are, when with troops in camp, to be entirely under the management and controul of the Superintending Surgeon.

ART. XXVII. All doolies and dooly bearers, as well as every other description of carriage for the sick of the army with troops in camp, are to be entirely under the management and conduct of the Superintending Surgeon, by whom such dispositions and allotment of the whole will be made from time to time, as the circumstances of the sick, and the exigencies of the service may require. All such arrangements being subject of course to the approbation of the officer commanding the troops, who will call for such reports and information regarding them, as he may deem proper.

Dooly bearers to be encouraged to look up to Superintending Surgeons for protection, &c.

ART. XXVIII. Dooly bearers in general, and more especially when with troops in camp, are to be encouraged to look up to the Superintending Surgeon, as the person to whose general controul and authority they are all amenable, by whom they are to be protected from ill treatment, and to whom they are accordingly to have recourse whenever his interposition may be necessary.

Regimental Medical staff to consider it their duty to cause the doolies attached to their respective hospitals to be properly taken care of, and to report any misconduct of bearers.

ART. XXIX. In every situation, the doolies that may be allotted to corps, are to be considered under the particular care of regimental Surgeons, or medical staff officers in charge of hospitals respectively, whose duty it will be to watch over the conduct of the bearers as well on the line of march, as in camp, seeing that the doolies, their poles when moveable, and coverings, are carefully disposed in the tents, or other place allotted for them, and that due attention is constantly paid to the care and preservation of the doolies. Any bearers or muccadums who shall misbehave in this, or in any other respect, are to be immediately reported by the medical staff in charge of hospitals to the Superintending Surgeon, who will adopt such measures as his judgment may suggest to prevent a repetition of improper conduct.

When Superintending Surgeons are not present, the control vested in them to be transferred to the senior medical officer, or such other person as the commanding officer may appoint.

ART. XXX. In the event of one or more corps being in camp, without any Superintending Surgeon, then the senior medical officer in camp, or such other person as the officer commanding the troops may appoint, is to exercise the controul vested in Superintending Surgeons for the management of the carriage provided for the sick of the army.

Dooly bearers to be particularly attached to duties connected with sick when marching, but when troops are stationary, such proportion of them as can be spared, may be otherwise employed by authority of the commanding officer only.

ART. XXXI. As the dooly bearers are expressly entertained for the benefit of the sick, it is proper they should be considered as particularly attached to the medical department of the army, and when troops are marching, or on active service, they are exclusively to be employed in carrying or assisting the sick, the duties of which will afford them sufficient employment. When troops are stationary, however, in camp or in cantonments, such proportion of the field establishment of dooly bearers as the Superintending Surgeon may be of opinion can be spared from attendance on the sick, is to be placed at the disposal of the commissariat department, under the authority of the officer commanding the force, for the purpose of being employed on public works or duties, whenever he may consider it necessary so to do.

Dooly bearers attached to particular corps, to receive medical aid free from all additional expense to Government.

ART. XXXII. The allowance granted to the medical staff of corps being considered ample and liberal, those officers are to afford such medical assistance as may be necessary to the dooly bearers that may be attached to their respective corps, in all situations, without any further allowance whatever.

Doolies and dooly bearers attached to garrisons, to be on the same footing as those serving with battalions, in every respect.

ART. XXXIII. The doolies and dooly bearers allowed for garrisons, or stations, are to be placed on the footing prescribed for those furnished on account of corps; and the dooly bearers are to be paid by the Commissariat accordingly.

Empty doolies to be carried by three, and never more than four bearers, when sent from one station to another.

ART. XXXIV. Empty doolies when sent from one station to another, are each to be allowed three, and never more than four bearers.

Returns of the allotments and distribution of doolies to be made to the Quarter-master General, the Military and Medical Boards.

ART. XXXV. Returns of all the doolies in the service, shewing the disposition and allotment of them, are to be forwarded to the Quarter-master General for the information of the Military Board, and by Superintending Surgeons to the Medical Board; and indents for any doolies wanting to complete the allotted portion in the divisions of the army, are to be forwarded at the same time to the Military Board. Officers commanding stations and divisions of the army will likewise cause the Superintending Surgeons to be furnished with statements of the distribution and deposit of the doolies appertaining to their respective divisions, who will make the necessary communications to the Medical Board.

A monthly return of the carriage for the sick, to be made to the Commissary General &c.

ART. XXXVI. Monthly returns of the carriage that may have been required for the sick, are to be transmitted to the Commissary General, from stations respectively, and by him forwarded to the Military Board. They are to be made out according to the form No. 2, subjoined to this section, and on paper the size of foolscap.

Rates of pay of muccadums, and dooly bearers.

ART. XXXVII. C. 1ST. It being ascertained that dooly bearers are procurable at many of the stations of the army, and actually have been so at lower rates than those at present established, the following are fixed upon as the standard rates of pay and batta, for the future guidance of the commissariat department, under this presidency.

	Pay.	*Batta.*
Chief Muccadums, allowed to Superintending Surgeons in the field, by article III. section V.	Rupees, 20	5
Head Muccadums, per M.	15	5
2nd. Muccadums, "	9	3
Bearers, "	7	2

C. 2D. In situations, however, where men cannot be procured for the above sums, additional pay will be authorized, on the abstract being accompanied by certificates from Magistrates at civil stations, or from commanding officers at military stations, certifying that they could not possibly be procured under the rates so charged; but in all ordinary cases it is expected that the sums above mentioned will be amply sufficient.

Prompt payment of arrears to dooly bearers, enjoined.

ART. XXXVIII. It is hereby most strictly enjoined to the several officers of the commissariat department, never to detain in waiting for their arrears, any dooly bearers who may be discharged, but invariably to pay their arrears and furnish them with regular certificates to that effect on the day from which they may be ordered to be discharged the service.

Further favorable consideration extended to dooly bearers.

ART. XXXIX. C. 1ST. The rates of pay and batta, established for dooly bearers, and the proportion of bearers allowed by the foregoing regulations, are considered sufficiently liberal and equitable, to ensure, with the aid of conciliating treatment, the services of those useful people on all general occasions, under a prospect of receiving the monthly rates of hire, for a protracted period of time; but as particular and local occasions may occur, under which the proportionate daily or monthly rates of pay for the number of days, or time actually employed, may neither be strictly equitable, nor sufficient to induce those people to engage for the service of the troops for short journeys or limited periods of time, at the hazard of being discharged at a distance from the place whence they may have proceeded, and without an opportunity of being employed on their return; the officers of the Commissariat are, in all such

cases,

cases, authorized to pay an additional allowance to muccadums and bearers, at the rate of one half of their pay respectively, from the day of their being discharged, for the number of days' journey, calculating at the usual rate of travelling, from the place at which they may be discharged, to that from whence they came.

C. 2D. For instance, if a corps marches to occupy a new station; or on occasion of any other movement or relief, when troops may not return by land to the station whence the corps with which bearers previouly engaged may have moved; in all such cases, not affording any positive chance of return hire to the places of their residence, the extra allowance above authorized, is to be paid by the Commissariat on a bill to be presented for the purpose by the Superintending Surgeon, or senior medical staff officer at the station where no Superintending Surgeon shall be present, which bill is to be countersigned by the commanding officer of the post or station. On the other hand, the necessity of this measure is to be obviated, as much as possible, by the officers of the Commissariat, who, in previous communication with each other, whenever corps move, will, in all practicable cases, endeavour to obtain employment for the public dooly bearers with any troops that may be moving from the place at which bearers arriving with troops are liable to be discharged; and on every such occasion, timely communication is to be made by the Commissariat to the Superintending Surgeon or medical staff, to prevent any claim for extra or return allowance being brought forward by them on behalf of the bearers.

C. 3D. In like manner an extra allowance is, upon the same principle, to be made to all dooly bearers, and muccadums, whenever they may be discharged, at the close of a war, campaign, or other termination of a service, on which troops may have been engaged. The extra or return allowance in such cases will be calculated to the place at which the bearers may have been first engaged for the public service, whether that may have been at the place from which the troops first moved, or other district or place of residence from which they may have been procured for the service of such troops.

FORM Nº 1.

A. B. Assistant Commissary General..... Dr.

Carriage of the sick of the——Battalion——Regiment N. I.

Hire of 5 carts from Surat to Broach, from 1st to 10th instant, being 10 days at Rs.——per day..... 00 0 00

10 Dooly bearers from ditto to ditto, from 5th to 8th instant, being 4 days at——each per day..... 00 0 00

10 Ditto from Broach to Baroda, at——per day..... 00 0 00

Rupees, 00 0 00

——*30th June* 1819,

Contents received,

(Signed) C. D.

Comdg. detachment batt.——regt. N. I.

I do, in the most solemn manner, declare, on my honor, that the charges contained as above, are faithful, just and correct; that the whole sum charged has been bonâ fide disbursed exclusively on account of the public service; that the rates are the lowest that could be obtained, and that I have not, either directly or indirectly in any shape or way whatsoever, profited by the transaction.

(Signed) A. B.

Comdg. detachment batt.——regt. N. I.

FORM

FORM N° 2.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

POONAH DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

Monthly Return of carriage for the sick for the month of January 1821.

	Doolies.	*Muccadums.*	*Dooly bearers.*		
With the force.....					
With the detachment under.....					
With the battalion——regiment.....					
TOTAL.					
Enlisted.....					
Discharged.....					
Deserted.....					

SECTION VIII.

HOSPITALS FOR FEMALES,

OR

LOCK HOSPITALS.

ART. I. ALL Hospitals that at present are, or hereafter may be authorized for the reception and care of the public women appertaining to military stations, garrisons, or corps, are to be placed under the charge of army medical staff, viz. Hospitals for diseased women.

ART. II. Those of all garrisons, under the Garrison Surgeons. Regulations relative to them.

ART. III. Those at every other station, or with troops in camp, when necessary, under charge of the senior Assistant Surgeon present, not holding the medical charge of any other hospital or corps. In the case of any difficulty arising from there not being any medical staff present coming under the latter description, the officer commanding the station, or the division of troops in camp, will, at the recommendation of the Superintending Surgeon, nominate such person to the charge of the hospital for the diseased women, as can most conveniently discharge its duties, submitting the order on every such occasion, for the eventual confirmation of His Excellency the Commander in chief.

ART. IV. The following permanent establishment is fixed for each hospital for diseased women.

To be entertained and drawn for in abstract by the medical staff in charge, the establishment being duly mustered every month and a regular muster roll furnished, attested in the usual manner.

The Medical staff officer in charge, ... Rupees 50

	Garrison.	*Field.*
—— A Native compounder, ...	15	—— 20
—— One Matron, ...	10	—— 12
—— One Assistant to ditto, ...	5	—— 6
—— One Bheesty, ...	7½	—— 9
—— One Halalcore, ...	5	—— 6

With an allowance of three annas per day for each patient; for which the medical staff in charge will provide them with cots, and small settringees, by way of bedding, together with all suitable and necessary diet, and all country medicines that may be requisite for the patients.

ART. V. For such Europe medicines as may be indispensibly necessary, the medical staff in charge will be allowed to indent on the public stores, according to the rules and forms prescribed for indents for Europe medicines.

ART. VI.

ART. VI. The monthly bill for the diet, and medicine allowance, is to be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon, or by the station or garrison staff where no Superintending Surgeon may be present, certifying that the patients charged for, have, to the best of their knowledge and belief, actually been in the hospital for the period specified, which is to be ascertained by a certificate from the Provost Serjeant, or the cutwal of the bazar where there may be no Provost Serjeant, stating the dates of admission and discharge of each patient. These dates, with the names of the patients, are also to be entered in a register to be kept for the purpose by the medical staff in charge, which is to be inspected monthly by the Superintending Surgeon.

ART. VII. Officers commanding stations, garrisons, or corps, will order such inspections of the public women, as may, in their opinion, best tend to the discovery of all who may be diseased, and all such are to be forthwith sent under restraint to the hospital, with certificate, specifying date and name of each, to be furnished by the provost serjeant or cutwal. And no woman is, on any account, to be allowed to quit the hospital without a discharge certificate from the medical staff officer in charge, which will be delivered to the provost serjeant or cutwal, by whom they are to be preserved.

ART. VIII. A guard of Europeans, or natives, as may be found most expedient, is to be furnished for all hospitals for diseased women.

ART. IX. The rules prescribed for cleanlines, and the interior economy of hospitals in general, are to be considered as extending, as far as they may be applicable, to the hospitals for diseased women.

ART. X. The Superintending Surgeons will include in their reports to the Medical Board and to head quarters, the condition, order and management of the hospitals for diseased women, with an abstract annexed of the number admitted, cured and discharged, dead or deserted, during the period to which the reports have reference.

ART. XI. All commanding officers of corps, detachments, garrisons, or stations, are enjoined to take measures for having expelled from intercourse with the troops under their command, any women who shall be detected, in endeavouring, when diseased, to elude enquiry, or not readily availing themselves of the humane consideration and relief which is thus extended towards their unfortunate condition by Government.

SECTION IX.

REGULATIONS
RELATIVE TO THE
EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL
AT THE
PRESIDENCY.

Presidency general hospital how to be conducted.

ART. I. THE Rules prescribed for supplying diet, hospital clothing, bedding, establishments, &c., for the hospitals of European corps and field general hospitals by the commissariat department, as well as the rules established for the supply of hospital wine, and generally all rules for the management of those hospitals, are likewise to be carried into effect at the Presidency general hospital.

General hospital establishment how to be mustered.

ART. II. The establishment of hospital servants at the Presidency general hospital, is to be mustered on the 1st of every month by the member of the Medical Board performing the duty of Superintending Surgeon at the Presidency, by whom the muster rolls are to be duly attested.

One Surgeon and one Assistant Surgeon to be appointed to the general hospital.

Assistant Surgeon to be denominated hospital store-keeper and his duties defined.

ART. III. The Surgeon in charge of the Presidency general hospital, in lieu of his present emoluments, which will cease on the introduction of these regulations, shall draw, in future, a fixed salary of rupees 600 per mensem; and one permanent Assistant Surgeon, who will be appointed to the general hospital, shall, under the denomination of "hospital store-keeper", have the charge and custody of all medical stores and instruments belonging to the hospital, and will supply the requisite country and bazar medicines and such other articles as are specified in the VI. article of the I. section of these regulations, in the manner and on the principles laid down in articles IV. and VI. of section IV, with respect to similar supplies for field general hospitals; and for these duties, and for such attendance on the sick as may be required of him at all times, agreeably to clause 2nd, article X. of the last mentioned section, he shall be entitled to a personal salary of rupees 250 per mensem, as granted to hospital store-keepers with general field hospitals, in addition to the garrison pay and allowances of his rank. All other allowances, for the purposes of which provision is made by these regulations, are of course to cease from the date of the new system being carried into effect.

The Assistant Surgeon to reside in, or near to the hospital.

ART. IV. The Assistant Surgeon attached to the general hospital, shall reside in such quarters as may be provided for him, either in, or near to the hospital, or in the event of none being allotted for him, he must reside within the walls of the Fort, as it is absolutely necessary that he should be near, in case of accidents &c., which frequently occur at night; as well as to superintend more minutely the various subordinate duties of the hospital.

ART. V.

Establishment of servants fixed for the presidency general hospital.

ART. V. The following is the scale of the establishment of servants fixed for the presidency general hospital, and whenever occasional encrease may be necesary, a representation of the case is to be made to Government through the Commander in chief by the officiating Superintending Surgeon.

Apothecary, European or country-born,	1
Apprentices from the orphan school,	3
Native compounder and dresser, united,	1
Shop cooly,	1
Steward, European or country born,	1
Apprentices from the orphan school,	2
Bheestees,	2
Sweepers or halalcores,	5
Ward coolies,	6

The bheesties and sweepers to perform all the requisite duties in the departments both of the Apothecary and Steward.

Rates of pay for the servants attached to the general hospital the same as for European corps.

ART. VI. The rates of pay and half batta for the establishment appertaining to the presidency general hospital are to be the same as fixed for those of European corps.

Proportion of clothing, bedding, &c.

ART. VII. The proportion of hospital bedding, clothing, stool pans, &c. &c. to be provided for the presidency general hospital, will, in the first instance, be calculated for 40 patients, according to the scale and description of bedding, clothing &c., and under the same rules, as fixed for the hospitals of European corps. Additions thereto will be made, when necessary, upon application to the Commissariat by the officiating Superintending Surgeon at the presidency.

Diet and subordinate servants on the same scale and principles as in other European hospitals.

ART. VIII. The table of diet prescribed for the hospitals of European troops, is likewise to be considered applicable to the presidency general hospital, and is to be conformed to accordingly; and the requisite establishment of cooks, barbers, washermen, tailors and other subordinate servants for the presidency general hospital, according to the monthly average of patients therein, will be provided and maintained by the Commissariat in communication with the member of the Medical Board, officiating as Superintending Surgeon for the presidency division.

Europe medicines, instruments, and wine to be supplied on the principles detailed for European hospitals generally.

ART. IX. Europe medicines and instruments, for the use of the presidency general hospital, will, under the prescribed rules, be supplied from the medical stores upon indents, according to the proper form, countersigned by the member of the Medical Board officiating as Superintending Surgeon, and passed by the Medical Board. Wine will be supplied under the same rules, as in other hospitals for Europeans.

Rate of charge on account of men admitted into the general hospital.

ART. X. For patients received into the presidency general hospital, whose expenses can be defrayed by themselves or their relations; and for sick men belonging to His Majesty's, or the Hon'ble Company's ships, or other vessels, whose expenses will be debited on account of His Majesty's Government as at present, or paid by the commanders or owners of such ships or vessels respectively, a charge shall be made at the rate of one rupee per day for each man; and this sum which has been ascertained to be nearly the average amount of expense that will be necessarily incurred on account of such men, shall, by the Commissariat by which it will be realized, be carried to the credit of Government in their accounts of hospital charges for the presidency general hospital.

To be carried to the credit of Government.

Expences of paupers and seamen of the H. C. marine to be charged to the civil department.

ART. XI. The expenses of paupers, and of seamen belonging to the Hon'ble Company's marine, who shall be admitted into the presidency general hospital, will be charged by the Military Auditor General annually to the civil department, and will be calculated at the rate of 1 Rupee per day, for every patient coming under either of these descriptions as they shall appear at the end of each year on the monthly rolls of patients sent by the Surgeon in charge to the Military Auditor General.

ART. XII. C. 1ST. The Governor in Council taking into consideration the great inconvenience and probable loss that may be experienced by the Commissariat on account of the non-payment of hospital stoppages by the commanders of ships frequenting this port, for their men sent to the presidency general hospital, is pleased to resolve that commanders of ships sending men to the hospital, shall be required to refer to some agency house, or respectable individual, who may be willing to become answerable for any demands against them that may not be paid previously to the sailing of their vessels; and that commanders availing themselves of the indulgence, are not to receive their port-clearance, until that condition is complied with, or the amount of the hospital charges paid, either of which is to be certified by the Commissary General, or by one of his assistants at the presidency, and the certificate presented to the Collector of Sea-customs or department granting the port-clearance.

Commanders of ships sending men to the presidency general hospital to refer to some agency house, and to become responsible for any demands.

Not to receive port clearance until that condition is fulfilled, or certificate produced from the Commissary general's department of accounts having been settled.

C. 2D. In the event of a commander of a ship having sent no men to the general hospital, he will produce, previously to receiving his port clearance, a certificate from the department of the Commissary General stating that there are no demands against him.

ART. XIII. Upon the arrival of troops from Europe, or from other Presidencies, their sick shall be sent to the presidency general hospital, and the Member of the Medical Board officiating as Superintending Surgeon will ascertain and decide when the requisite arrangements shall be made in the commissariat department, and the medical staff of corps may be properly prepared for taking charge of the sick of their corps, upon the principle of regimental medical arrangement, when the sick are to be transferred accordingly from the presidency general hospital to the care of the regimental medical staff. A certificate of this circumstance is to be regularly furnished by the Superintending Surgeon, which will serve as a voucher of the date from which the regimental medical staff will be entitled to draw the established hospital allowance for country and bazar medicines, &c. &c. &c.

The sick of corps on their first arrival from Europe to be attached to the presidency general hospital until the requisite arrangements are made for establishing a regimental hospital.

ART. XIV. Hospital stoppages, in all authorized cases, are to be made from persons in the military branch of the service, whilst sick in the presidency general hospital, under the rules prescribed for realizing hospital stoppages due from men of European troops, whilst sick in hospitals or situations removed from their corps; and regular rolls of all patients whatsoever, who may be admitted into the presidency general hospital, are to be sent to the Military Auditor General on the 1st day of each month, by the Surgeon of the hospital, through the member of the Medical Board officiating as Superintending Surgeon, by whom they are to be countersigned. Rolls of patients belonging to the marine department, shall, in like manner, be transmitted monthly to the Marine Board, in order that the authorized stoppages from seamen &c., belonging to the Honorable Company's Marine, may be recovered and carried to the credit of Government.

Hospital stoppages to be made from patients belonging to the military department in the general hospital.

Rolls of all the patients in hospital to be sent monthly to the Military Auditer General.

ART. XV. The rolls of patients belonging to the military branch of the service in the presidency general hospital, to be forwarded as above directed, and to be separate and distinct from the rolls of such patients as are not comprehended in that class. The rolls of military patients are to be prepared in the manner prescribed by the XXIII. article of the II. section; and to be subject to the rules prescribed under the head 'hospital stoppages' of that section of these regulations. The monthly rolls of patients, who do not belong to the military department, are to be prepared according to the following form; and one copy of these rolls is to be transmitted, as above directed, to the Military Auditor General, and another copy to be furnished, at the same time, to the Commissariat, to guide that department in realizing the charges above specified on account of patients, whose expenses are not defrayed by the Hon'ble Company.

The rolls of military patients to be separate and distinct from the others.

Monthly rolls of patients not military to be made according to the following form.

Form.

Roll of Patients, not belonging to the military department, in the Presidency general hospital for the month of———1821.

Description of Patients.	*Names*	*Admitted.*	*Discharged.*	*Died.*	*No of Days.*	*By whom sent in.*	*To whom charged.*	*Remarks.*
His Majesty's Seamen.	A. B.	Aug. 1, 1821.	Aug. 15, 1821.	... ...	14	Capt. S—— of the Theseus.	Navy Agent or His M.'s Government.	
	C. D.	Do. 5, Do.	... ...	Aug. 10, 1821.	5	Do. ..... Do.	Do. ..... Do.	
Seamen Hon. Co.'s Marine.	E. F.	Do. 10, Do.	... ...	... ...	21	Marine Surgeon.	Government.	
	G. H.	Do. 20, Do.	... ...	... ...	11	Supdt. Marine or Master Attendt.	Do. ..... Do.	
English Ships. —	I. K.	Do. 5, Do.	... ...	Do. 20, Do.	15	Owners of Ship.	Owners of Ship.	
Foreign or Free Trading Ships.	L. M.	Do. 10, Do.	Do. 31, Do.	... ...	21	Comdr. of Ship.	Comdr. of Ship.	
Townsmen. —	N. O.	Do. 1, Do.	... ...	... ...	30	Messrs. A. & Co.	Messrs. A. & Co.	
Mariners, &c. —	P. Q.	Do. 2, Do.	... ...	... ...	29	Do. ..... Do.	Do. ..... Do.	
Paupers.	R. S.	Do. 5, Do.	Do. 10, Do.	... ...	5	Police.	Government.	
	T. U.	Do. ..... Do.	... ...	Do. 20, Do.	15	Med. Board.	Ditto.	

(Signed) C. D.,
Superintending Surgeon Presidency.

(Signed) A. B. *Surgeon Presidency general hospital.*

Certificates of admission and discharge to be granted to all patients sent to the general hospital.

ART. XVI. C. 1ST. Regular certificates of admission and discharge are to be granted for all patients sent to the presidency general hospital.

C. 2D. All such discharge certificates are to specify the date of admission as well as of discharge; and are, by all persons belonging to the military service, to be delivered by the individuals to the officer commanding their company, or other officer by whom their pay may be drawn for the time being.

Hospital registers and medical diaries under the same regulations as in other hospitals

ART. XVII. The hospital registers, medical diaries, and monthly returns of sick, as prescribed for other hospitals, are likewise to be regularly kept in the presidency general hospital, and copies thereof are to be duly presented to the member of the Medical Board officiating as Superintending Surgeon, agreeably to the regulations detailed in the V. section.

Assistant Surgeons arriving from Europe to attend the general hospital regularly for three months at least.

ART. XVIII. C. 1ST. All Assistant Surgeons arriving from Europe, are required to attend the presidency general hospital under the Surgeon in charge, for three months at the least, and as much longer as their services may not be elsewhere required, and to attend in the hospital-wards twice every day so long as they may remain at the presidency.

Report of Assistant Surgeons doing duty at the presidency general hospital to be transmitted monthly.

C. 2D. For the purpose of enabling His Excellency the Commander in chief to judge of the disposition shewn by the Assistant Surgeons, who, on their first arrival from Europe, are sent to do duty at the presidency general hospital, to avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity of acquiring professional experience, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the medical officer in charge of the hospital shall, on the 1st of each month, transmit to the Adjutant General of the army a report in the following form.

Report of Assistant Surgeons doing duty at the Presidency general hospital for the month of——————1821——————*1st of*——————1821.

Form of the report.

Names.	*Date of joining Hospital.*	*How many days visited the hospital during the Month*		*How many days did not visit the Hospital during the Month.*		*Remarks.*
		Morning visits.	*Evening visits.*	*Morning visits.*	*Evening visits.*	
Mr. A. B.	15th May 1821.	28	26	3	5	In this column the cause of absence & any other useful observations to be included.
—C. D.	10 June 1821.	30	26	„	4	

At the foot of the report is to be stated whether the Assistant Surgeons whose names are therein included, have furnished themselves with the portable amputating and trepaning instruments, and the pocket instruments and lancets, with which, agreeably to the LVI. article of section XI. every Assistant Surgeon is required to supply himself.

C. 2D. A duplicate of this report, is also to be transmitted to the Medical Board thro' the Presidency Superintending Surgeon.

ART. XIX. The presidency general hospital, is to be visited twice a month at the least, by a field officer to be appointed for that purpose from the troops at the presidency station, and daily by surbordinate officers to be appointed in like manner to that duty by the Commandant of the garrison, as directed for other hospitals ; and he will be pleased to consider this as a standing order by government, and cause it to be strictly attended to accordingly.

The presidency general hospital to be regularly visited by officers appointed for that purpose.

SECTION X.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

RULES FOR THE HOSPITAL ESTABLISHED FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE INSANES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

ART. I. THE general control and superintendence of the hospital for European and native insanes at this Presidency, is vested in the Medical Board, and in the Magistrates of Bombay.

Control and superintendence of the insane hospital, in whom vested.

ART. II. C. 1ST. The senior Member of the Medical Board, and the principal magistrate of Bombay, shall visit the asylum together, on the first day of every month; and in those visits they will inspect minutely, and make particular enquiries into the state of each patient. They will, on the first day of each month, also submit to Government, a return of the patients in the hospital, signed by them conjointly. With this return, they will furnish a report containing their sentiments on the general state of the hospital, and on its management in so far as regards the comfort and welfare of the patients, with reference to food, clothing, cleanliness, medical treatment and humane care and attention on the part of the Surgeon of the hospital, and those employed under his authority.

The first member of the Medical Board and principal Magistrate when to visit.

To inspect minutely the state of each patient.

To submit a return and a report containing their sentiments on the state and management of the hospital.

C. 2D. The following is the form of the monthly return, which is to be submitted to the Government as above directed, viz.

A Return of Patients in the Lunatic Asylum, for the Month of October 1821.

Names.	*Remarks.*	*Admitted.*	*Discharged.*	*Died.*	*Remarks.*
Jos. Thomas,	Ens. 4th R. N I.	Jan. 4th 1821,	Oct. 3 1821.		
Wm. Long,	Seamen,	July 1st 1821,	———	Oct. 5 1821.	
Henry Rose,	Officer of a Ship,	Nov. 6 1820,	———	———	

Form of the monthly return.

(Signed) ———,
President Medical Board.

(Signed) ———,
Principal Magistrate.

BOMBAY, *November* 1821.

ART. III. Any of the Magistrates of Bombay, are authorized to visit the hospital as often as they may think it necessary. It will be the duty of the several Members of the Medical Board to visit it frequently, and to controul and direct the general management and professional treatment of the patients. They will be held responsible, that due care and attention are bestowed upon the patients in every respect, and that no deficiency is permitted, in regard to any object that may be conducive either to the welfare and comfort of their unhappy situation, or to their ultimate recovery.

Any Magistrate to visit as often as it is found necessary.

Members of the Medidal Board to do so frequently they being responsible for its due conduct.

ART. IV.

An Assistant Surgeon to have charge of the hospital.

ART. IV. An Assistant Surgeon shall have the immediate charge and management of the insane hospital, on a salary of rupees 300 per mensem, in addition to the pay and allowances of his rank, under the control and direction above mentioned. It is also intended, that he shall constantly reside either at, or in the immediate vicinity of the hospital, and in order to insure his whole time and attention being exclusively devoted to the care of the patients he shall hold no other situation or appointment, and he shall abstain from every other pursuit which can interfere, in the most remote degree, with the care and proper conduct of the establishment committed to his charge.

Where to reside.

To abstain from all employment that may interfere with his duty.

Persons belonging to the army, how to be admitted: in the civil and marine departments, how admitted.

ART. V. Persons belonging to any of the corps of the army, who are afflicted with derangement, shall be sent to the insane hospital after having been examined, and reported to be insane by a medical committee, to be assembled for that purpose. Persons in the civil and marine departments will be admitted into the hospital, after their insanity has been certified; in respect to civil servants, by the civil Surgeon and any other medical practitioner in Bombay; and in respect to marine servants, by the marine Surgeon and any other medical officer. The insanity of persons unconnected with the public service, shall, in all practicable cases, be certified by two medical practitioners before they are admitted into the hospital. The reports of medical committees in cases of insanity in the military department, and the certificates in all the other several instances above mentioned, are to be transmitted to the Surgeon of the hospital, by whom they are to be carefully preserved. Transcripts of these reports and certificates are, in every case, to be made in a book of record, which is to be kept at the hospital for that purpose, and the authenticity of these copies is to be certified by the signature of the Surgeon of the hospital.

Persons unconnected with the public service how to be admitted.

Transcripts of reports, and certificates, how to be kept, and by whom to be certified.

All patients admitted, to be visited and examined by the senior member of the Medical Board, who will give his opinion in writing.

ART. VI. All patients admitted into the asylum shall be visited and examined by the senior member of the Medical Board, immediately on their admission, or as soon afterwards as possible. That officer shall furnish the Surgeon of the hospital with his opinion in writing respecting the person admitted, with reference to the state of the malady, and the propriety of the future detention of the patient. The writing containing this opinion is to be carefully preserved by the Surgeon of the hospital, and a transcript of it is to be made in the book of record above mentioned, immediately subjoined to the report or certificate relating to the same patient. The authenticity of this copy is likewise to be certified by the signature of the Surgeon of the hospital.

Such written opinion, how to be preserved.

And how certified as to its authenticity.

Patients to be discharged, by whose authority.

ART. VII. Patients shall be discharged from the hospital only by the authority of the visiting member of the Medical Board, in ordinary cases; and in every instance when a patient is discharged, that officer will furnish the Surgeon of the hospital with his opinion in writing in respect to the propriety and safety of the discharge. This writing, like those above mentioned, will be carefully preserved; and it shall be transcribed under a distinct head for patients discharged in the book of record, which has been already described. This transcript shall likewise be authenticated, in every instance, by the signature of the Surgeon of the hospital. The senior member of the Medical Board, and the principal Magistrate of Bombay, in all their monthly visits to the hospital, shall carefully inspect this book of record, and in their report to the Government, shall state whether the above directions are duly and regularly complied with by the medical officer having the immediate charge of the hospital.

Opinion to be preserved, and transcribed under a distinct head.

By whom the book of record is to be inspected, and reports made to Government whether the directions are complied with.

A separate book to be kept, in which the case of each patient is to be described.

ART. VIII. Besides this record, it will be the duty of the Surgeon of the asylum to keep a separate book, in which the case of each patient is to be particularly described, and the name, period of admission, age, country, temperament, pursuits and habits of the patient, and the history of the disease, so far as it may be possible to ascertain those circumstances, carefully detailed. The medical treatment, and general management of each patient, shall also, from time to time, be described in this book, together with the success attending the measures adopted for the cure of the patient. In cases of bodily indisposition, a daily report of the disease and its treatment, shall be entered in this book; and the event, whether in death or recovery, stated, as is usual in ordinary medical journals. The progressive result of the treatment for the cure of insanity, the periods of the decease of patients, or, in cases of recovery, those of their dis-

charge

charge, shall also be carefully recorded. This book shall be attentively inspected at the periodical visits of the senior member of the Medical Board, and the principal Magistrate of Bombay, who in their reports to the Government, will state whether this record is duly and regularly kept by the Surgeon of the hospital.

The Book to be inspected, by whom.

ART. IX. The Surgeon shall regularly visit the hospital in the morning and in the evening of each day, and he shall at every visit carefully inspect the case of each patient in the hospital; and adopt such measures as may appear necessary, under the particular circumstances that may, from time to time, occur. Besides these stated visits, the Surgeon shall, at all other times, give his attendance in the hospital, when required by the situation of any patient. In this manner, due care and attention are to be extended generally to the duties of the hospital, and particularly to the separate case of every patient under all its peculiar circumstances and variations.

Surgeon to visit the hospital morning and evening.

To inspect the case of each patient carefully.

At all other times to give his attendance when requisite.

ART. X. The Surgeon of the hospital shall furnish to the Medical Board a weekly return of his patients, prepared according to the form above laid down for that which is to be submitted monthly to the Government, and it shall be accompanied by a report of all circumstances requiring the Board's notice, in any of the branches of that establishment. The Surgeon shall also furnish to the Adjutant General of the army, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in chief, a quarterly return and report of all patients belonging to the military department, who are in hospital. This return will also be prepared according to the form above specified.

The Surgeon to furnish a weekly return of patients to the Medical Board.

To be accompanied by a report.

A Quarterly return and report to be furnished to the Adjutant General, of all military patients.

ART. XI. In reviewing the state of the hospital, in respect to the general management and professional treatment of its inmates, it will be the particular duty of the visiting member of the Medical Board to see, that due attention is paid to the separation, and, if practicable, the total disjunction of the male and female branches of the establishment; and to the classification and assimilation of the patients. They will take care, that frequent recourse is had to the cold and hot bath; that unnecessary coercion be never used; that irons be not employed except in extreme cases, and then only manacles or light leg chains; and that where a preference is given to the strait waistcoat, it be used with discretion, and be neither tied so tight nor kept on so long, as to impede respiration, fret and chafe the patient, or prevent him from feeding himself, or attending to personal cleanliness.

To see into the separation of the male and female branches of the establishment.

And that recourse is had to baths.

Irons not be employed except in extreme cases.

Strait waistcoat to be used with discretion.

ART. XII. The hospital shall be lighted up at night, in such manner as the Surgeon, under the sanction of the Medical Board, may think proper; and the cells, wards, areas, grounds and walks kept clean, under the direction and superintendence of the Surgeon, whose peculiar duty it will be to see that in these and all other points connected with the purity, airiness, and neatness of the buildings, the utmost attention is paid to secure the comfort and welfare of the patients.

Hospitals to be lighted up at night and their wards &c. &c. kept clean.

ART. XIII. The floors of the wards and verandas shall be daily swept, washed, and scoured. The walls of the hospital and its various compartments, shall undergo a thorough whitewashing twice at least a year; and the doors, windows, and other woodenwork be painted, as often as occasion may require.

Floors of the wards &c. to be swept, washed and scoured daily. How often to be white washed yearly and when painted.

ART. XIV. Long experience in the history and treatment of insanity having shewn that much may be effected, towards the recovery of those afflicted, by the healthful employment and exercise of the mind, and the careful banishment of its habitual vicious trains of thought; it is expected that the Surgeon of this establishment will devote much of his attention to this important branch of curative means; and that by indulging the unhappy objects placed under his care with innocent games and other harmless means of recreation, he will endeavour to gain their confidence, and to reclaim them to the enjoyment and exercise of reason. The means best fitted for the useful occupation and amusement of the patients, as adapted to native habits, must be almost entirely left to the good sense and discrimination of the medical officer.

Patients to be indulged with innocent games.

Natives how to be admitted.

ART. XV. Natives not in the service shall be admitted as patients into the Asylum upon the recommendation of the Magistrate of a station, or of a Judge of the Court of Circuit, or by an order from the Medical Board; and in the event of a person being sent from any of the out-stations under circumstances justifying his detention, the Magistrate, or senior civil servant on the spot, will forward with him a certificate of supposed insanity, which will be the Surgeon's warrant for receiving or confining him until examined by a member of the board as already ordered. Should it so happen, that the insane person has been seen or attended by the medical officer attached to the zillah station, the latter will furnish a statement of the history and progress of his derangement, so far as may be practicable, for the information and guidance of the Surgeon in charge of the hospital; and when natives are thus sent, Magistrates will specify on the above certificate, the ability, or otherwise, of their relatives to defray the whole, or any portion of the authorized charges for such patients.

Diet, clothing &c. to be supplied by the commissariat department.

ART. XVI. The diet, clothing, bedding, and all necessaries for the patients in the insane hospital, with the exception of medicines and surgical instruments, shall be supplied by the department of the Commissariat.

Clothing and bedding to be of two descriptions for Europeans.

ART. XVII. The articles of clothing and bedding for the use of the European patients in the hospital, shall be of two different descriptions, of which one shall be suitable for persons belonging to the higher, and the other for persons of the lower rank of life. The clothing and the bedding, generally, shall be of the kind used by persons belonging to those ranks respectively when in health. Articles of this nature will be provided in sufficient quantity to afford to patients of the higher class, a daily change, and to patients of the inferior classes, a change every second day, of articles requiring to be washed. Articles which do not require to be washed, shall be changed, and removed only, according to the judgment of the Surgeon of the hospital, confirmed by the visiting Member of the Medical Board; and on that same principle the clothing and bedding for native patients, male and female, shall be regulated with reference to their customs and habits; a sufficient stock being at all times kept on hand to allow of frequent change and washing, and to admit of such occasional variations, as alternations in the weather or the health of particular patients may, in the opinion of the Surgeon, require.

Clothing, bedding &c. for natives.

Indents for supplies of clothing, bedding &c. to be made by the Surgeon.

To be sanctioned by the visiting member, and complied with by the Commissariat.

ART. XVIII. When supplies of clothing, bedding, &c., are required for the use of the insane hospital, an indent shall be prepared by the Surgeon of that establishment, in which the number and description of the several articles required, are particularly specified. This indent having been sanctioned by the signature of the visiting member of the Medical Board, shall be complied with by the Commissariat. On the delivery to the Surgeon of the hospital by the Commissariat of the articles required, the Surgeon shall write a receipt on the back of the indent, which shall serve as a voucher to the Comissariat for the supply which may have been provided.

Commissariat to prepare two sets of clothing &c.

To be approved by the Medical Board. One set to be lodged with the Commissariat for guiding all supplies in future, the other to be lodged in the hospital.

ART. XIX. The Commissariat shall, in communication with the Medical Board, prepare two samples of all the most important articles of clothing and bedding required for the two descriptions of European patients, whether male or female, in the insane hospital. Every article of those sets, when approved by the Medical Board, shall have the seal of that office affixed to it. One of these sets shall be lodged with the Commissariat, to guide that department in providing all supplies for the use of the hospital of the articles in question. The other set shall be lodged among the stores of the insane hospital to serve as a standard for the kind and quality of articles to be hereafter furnished, which the medical officer of that establishment may refer to, whenever he may be of opinion, that the clothing and bedding furnished are not of the description which is intended.

Diet.

ART. XX. The diet of European patients in the insane hospital, shall likewise be of two different descriptions, according as the persons for whom it is intended, shall belong to the higher, or inferior class of patients. The diet for each class shall be, generally,

nerally, of a description, approximating to that used in ordinary circumstances by persons in health, who belong to those classes respectively. It will however be, of course, subject to such regulation, and modification, at all times, as may be proper and expedient in the judgment of the medical officer, under whose guidance and direction the hospital is placed: and in like-manner the diet for natives will be regulated by their usual habits, affording in all cases a proper and humane indulgence to the prejudices of individual patients; and in cases of bodily indisposition the Surgeon shall be at liberty to vary the diet, and to order such extra articles as may be necessary under the particular exigencies of each case, subject to the approval of the visiting member of the Medical Board.

The quality and quantity to be regulated by the judgment of the Surgeon.

ART. XXI. As the adoption of precise rules in respect to the diet of the patients in the insane hospital, would not appear to be practicable, the quality and quantity of all articles of diet furnished, must be regulated by the judgment and discretion of the Surgeon of that establishment, acting under the controul and superintendence of the Medical Board. The general supply of the several articles of diet to be furnished daily, will be specified by the Surgeon of the hospital, to the Commissariat: and timely notice will be given to that department, when variations in that supply are considered necessary; or new or extra articles are required. The steward, or person acting as such, of the hospital shall grant to the agent employed by the Commissariat a daily receipt, countersigned by the Surgeon, for all articles which the agent furnishes. At the end of every month, a general list of all the articles of diet, received from the Commissariat, during the month, shall be prepared and signed by the Surgeon of the hospital; and it shall afterwards be submitted to the visiting member of the Medical Board for his sanction, and when approved, shall be signed by that officer and delivered to the Commissariat. This list will be compared by that department, with the daily receipts received by its agent from the steward of the hospital, as above directed, and will serve as a monthly voucher for the whole of the articles of diet furnished. By being subjected to the inspection, and by its requiring the sanction of the visiting member of the Medical Board, it will, at the same time, enable that officer to judge generally of the supply furnished, and it will be his duty to interpose his authority, when he may be of opinion that the supply of diet to the patients is conducted on a scale that it either injudicious and wasteful on the one hand, or in any respect narrow and defective on the other.

Timely notice of variations in supply to be given to the Commissariat.

A list of articles received during the month to be prepared by the Surgeon.

And sanctioned by the visiting member, when approved to be delivered to the Commissariat.

How to be prepared.

Wine to be of what description.

ART. XXII. The wine with which it may be considered proper to supply any of the patients in the insane hospital, shall, in general, be Madeira wine, of the same description with that used in the several hospitals for Europeans under this presidency. Beer or other liquors, however, which are deemed necessary by the Surgeon of the hospital for particular patients, shall likewise be allowed. All supplies of wine and articles of that description, shall be furnished on indents presented to the Commissariat by the Surgeon of the hospital, and bearing the countersignature of the senior member of the Medical Board. Monthly statements shall be submitted to that Board by the Surgeon of the hospital, of the quantity of wine, and other articles of that description, expended in the hospital. In these statements will be specified the reasons for which such articles are allowed, together with the quantity given to the several patients by whom they are used; and it will be the duty of the visiting member of the Medical Board, from time to time, to compare these statements with the record kept by the Surgeon of the hospital in his book of cases, where the quantity of wine &c. granted to each patient, and the circumstances requiring their use, are to be carefully inserted.

Beer and other liquors, when requisite, to be allowed.

To be furnished on indents being presented to the Commissariat.

Statements of expenditure to be submitted to the Board.

Newspapers to be allowed for the amusement of the patients, and also books to particular patients.

ART. XXIII. One or more weekly newspapers, as the Surgeon of the hospital may think advisable, will be allowed for the amusement of such patients in the insane hospital, whose rank in life, or state of mind, may render such indulgence advisable. Particular patients may also, when it is deemed proper, be supplied with books from the circulating library: and any other little indulgence, which the Surgeon may deem very expedient in certain cases, shall be allowed. The Commissariat will therefore comply

Commissariat to comply with requisitions by the Surgeon.

with

with requisitions made by the Surgeon of the hospital for articles of this description, provided that in every case, the requisition shall be countersigned by the visiting member of the Medical Board, in testimony of the sanction and approbation of that controling authority. It is the intention of the Government, generally, that no article which the Medical Board may think necessary, expedient, or useful, for any of the unhappy persons confined in the insane hospital, shall be withheld; although they expect due attention to œconomy and moderation in respect to every supply that may be required.

No necessary, expedient, or useful article to be withheld.

ART. XXIV. The cots, tables, chairs, &c., required for the Lunatic Asylum, shall be of the description which the Medical Board may think best suited for that establishment, and for the different descriptions of patients. These, together with cooking utensils, plates, table cloths, napkins, and every article of that description, shall be supplied by the Commissariat, on indents presented by the Surgeon of the hospital, and countersigned by the visiting member of the Medical Board.

Cots, tables, chairs &c.

Cooking utensils, plates, &c. &c. to be supplied by the Commissariat on an indent.

ART. XXV. All the Europe and country medicines, surgical instruments and apothecary's utensils, which are required for the use of the insane hospital, shall be supplied from the Hon'ble Company's stores. Indents for such articles shall be prepared by the Surgeon of the hospital according to the form prescribed by the Medical Regulations for other hospitals under this presidency. These indents shall be submitted to the Medical Board, by whom they will be examined and passed in the usual manner, previously to their being complied with.

Medicines, surgical instruments &c. to be supplied from the public stores.

Indents, how to be prepared.

CHARGES FOR PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

ART. XXVI. The allowances of all persons receiving pay from the Hon'ble Company, Europeans or natives, will cease on their being admitted into the insane hospital, as patients; to insure the execution of this rule, it will be the duty of the Surgeon of the hospital, to notify the periods of admission and discharge of every patient, belonging to the military department, to the Military Auditor General; and of every patient from the civil or marine departments, to the Civil Auditor of accounts. Those officers, guided by such notifications, shall adopt the necessary measures for checking the issue of pay in their respective departments on account of public servants, whose unhappy situations may have required their transference to the insane hospital.

Pay of all persons in the Hon'ble Company's service to cease when admitted into the insane hospital.

Surgeon to notify the admission and discharge of patients.

ART. XXVII. The families of the persons referred to in the preceding paragraph, to whom the arrangement above specified may be productive of circumstances of hardship, and who may require public support, will be pleased to make their situations and claims known to the Government, through the Medical Board. It will be the duty of that Board, to submit to the Government all representations of this kind, that may be presented to them; and they will, at the same time, furnish such further information, in regard to each particular case, as they may be enabled to obtain, together with such observations as they may deem necessary. The Government in every case of this kind, which is regularly brought before them, will carefully consider the circumstances stated, and pass such orders as it may deem necessary, or expedient, in each particular instance.

Families of persons of the military, civil and marine departments who require public support, how to make their claims known.

Medical Board when representing such cases, to furnish every information.

ART. XXVIII. Persons unconnected with the public service, who may become patients in the insane hospital, will be maintained in that establishment, from the proceeds of their own property when their circumstances are adequate to that object. When the property of patients of this description, is insufficient to defray their expenses in the insane hospital, it is reasonable and proper that these should become a charge on their relations, and friends, in all practicable cases. It will therefore be expected, that the natural duty of maintaining persons in this unhappy situation, will be undertaken by their connections who may possess the means of affording it.

Persons unconnected with the public service, how to be maintained.

When their property is insufficient to defray the expenses, their relations to bear the charges, if able.

ART. XXIX.

ART. XXIX. The charges to be made in the cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, will be at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem, for all patients belonging to the superior class; and of Rs. 30 per mensem, for all patients of the inferior class of Europeans. These sums shall be collected by the Commissariat, and credit given for them to the Government in the accounts of expenditure by that department, on account of the insane hospital. It will be required that sufficient security for the payment of the charges above mentioned shall accompany applications for the admission of patients of this description into the hospital, and these securities shall be preserved by the Surgeon of the hospital, for the purpose of being available, when necessary, by the Commissariat. It will also be the duty of the Surgeon of the hospital to transmit, on the first day of every month, to the Military Auditor General, a list of the names of all such patients, in which are specified the class to which each belongs, together with the periods of admission and discharge, for his information and guidance. In like manner, when the relations of native patients can afford it, they will be charged for their maintenance and support;—the richer and higher classes at the rate of ½ rupee per diem,—the lower orders, ¼ of a rupee.

Rates of charges for the superior class of patients.

For patients of inferior class.

The sums to be collected by the Commissariat and credited to Government.

Securities for the payment of charges to accompany application for admission of patients.

The Surgeon to transmit a list of the names of patients to the Military Auditor General.

Rates of charges for native patients.

ART. XXX. In all cases when it shall clearly appear, that neither the funds of insane patients, nor the circumstances of their relations and friends, are adequate to defray the charges on account of their care and maintenance in the asylum, the necessary expenses on that account will be charged to the Government. Such patients on their admission into the hospital, shall belong to the superior or inferior class of patients, according to the station and rank in life which they may have previously occupied.

Expenses to be charged to the Government for persons whose funds, or the circumstances of whose relations are inadequate to defray them.

ART. XXXI. In order that no expense but what is absolutely necessary, may be incurred by the Government on account of patients received into the insane hospital, it will be the duty of the Medical Board, to institute particular enquiries, in respect to the circumstances of all patients admitted into that establishment, for whom public support is required. These enquiries shall likewise extend to the situation and circumstances of the relations and friends of the insane persons. Such information as may be thus procured, shall be submitted to the Government, in order that a correct judgment may be formed, whether charitable consideration and support, are necesary and proper. The orders which the Government may deem necessary in every particular case of this kind, will be communicated to the Medical Board.

The Medical Board to institute particular inquiries with regard to the circumstances of persons for whom public support is required.

SERVANTS OF THE HOSPITAL.

ART. XXXII. C. 1ST. The following establishment of servants, is allowed for the Lunatic Asylum at this Presidency, with the annexed allowances respectively.

An Assistant Apothecary and Steward, in one person, on the pay and half batta of his rank, per mensem,	Rs. 40
One steady European keeper,	30
One head native female-keeper,	15
One Compounder and dresser (united in one),	15
One Cook,	10
One Assistant ditto,	6
Two Hallalcores, Rs. 6 each,	12
Four Peons, as a guard, Rs. 6 each,	24
Two Bheestees, at Rs. 7 each,	14
One Washerman,	—
One Barber,	—

Besides the above fixed establishment, one ward attendant shall be allowed for every three European patients, and one ditto for every six native patients, on Rs. 5 per mensem each; those allotted for the female patients being females.

C. 2D. Such other occasional servants as may be required, under particular circumstances, for the safe custody of the patients and due attendance on their persons, will be furnished by the Commissariat, on requisition from the Surgeon of the hospital, approved by the visiting member of the Medical Board, who will previously ascertain the necessity for such assistance.

C. 3D. The Commissariat will also furnish such number of tailors, &c., as may be occasionally required for the repair of the clothing, bedding, &c. of the asylum.

Servants, European and native, to receive pay from the Commissariat.

ART. XXXIII. The whole of the servants of the insane hospital, European as well as native, shall receive their pay from the department of the Commissariat; and they shall be regularly mustered on the 1st day of each month, by the visiting member of the Medical Board. The muster rolls, in duplicate, shall be prepared and attested in the usual manner. One of these shall be preserved by the Commissariat, and the other shall be forwarded to the Military Auditor General, to enable that officer to audit the charge of the Commissariat, on account of the servants of the establishment.

To be regularly mustered.

Muster rolls to be prepared in duplicate.

One to be preserved by the Commissariat and the other sent to the Military Auditor General.

European servants to be provided by the Medical Board.

ART. XXXIV. All the European servants of the insane hospital, shall be provided by the Medical Board, in communication with the Commissariat; and the power of discharging any of them for misconduct, shall only be exercised by the Medical Board. All the native servants required for the establishment, shall be provided by the Commissariat in communication with the Surgeon of the hospital, who may discharge them, when deemed necessary, for misconduct.

Native by the Commissariat.

ART. XXXV. Quarters will be provided for the Surgeon in, or contiguous to the insane hospital.

SECTION XI.

REGULATIONS
RELATIVE TO THE
MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT.

ART. I. THE Medical Storekeeper will continue to be subject to the immediate control and orders of the Medical Board. The duties of his office are to be confined to the receipt and issue of stores, and to the preparation of the various tinctures, ointments, and medicines usually made up in his department; but he is on no account to have any pecuniary concern, directly or indirectly, in the supply of them.

The Medical Storekeeper subject to the orders & control of the Medical Board.

His duties confined to receipts and issues &c.

To have no pecuniary transactions whatever.

ART. II. The Storekeeper will submit to the Board, lists, in the form of indents, on the Commissary General on the first Monday of every month in duplicate, for such articles procurable in the bazars, as enter into the composition of the medicines prepared or compounded in the stores, and generally for every thing, coolies and workmen included, that may have been indispensably necessary in the performance of the public duties of his department during the preceding month. These indents to have annexed a declaration attested on oath, that the whole of the articles specified therein, have been, or will be faithfully and solely appropriated to the public service, and that all other expenses incurred have been exclusively on the public account. One copy of these indents, is, after examination and approval by the Medical Board, to be delivered to the Commissary General by the Storekeeper as a voucher for the supplies made by the former, and these vouchers bearing the countersignature of the Medical Board, will be sufficient for passing his accounts. The other copy of the indent will remain in deposit in the office of the Medical Board for future reference. It will also be the duty of the Storekeeper to report if, at any time, the supplies are not of the best quality procurable.

Monthly indents on the Commissary General to be submitted to the Medical Board, in duplicate &c.

How to be disposed of afterwards.

The Storekeeper to report to the Board if the supplies made by the Commissariat are not of the best quality.

ART. III. As the nature and duties of this department frequently call for the immediate supply of articles which no regular monthly indents can anticipate. The Commissariat will, in the first instance, supply such articles as may be required by the Storekeeper, who will pass his receipt for the same on delivery. At the end of every month a general list will be made out, in the form of indent as above directed, of all the articles so received, and submitted for the sanction and approval of the Board; and this list will be compared by the commissariat department with the various receipts or requisitions made during the month, so that the total may correspond with the aggregate amount of the supplies; the Storekeeper being held responsible for every thing that may be checked or disapproved of by the Board.

The Commissariat in the first instance to supply articles immediately required, obtaining receipts from the Storekeeper; & these supplies to be afterwards included in the regular monthly indents.

ART. IV. Under the head of supplies to be furnished by the Commissary General, will be comprehended, wax, oil, mutton suet, quick-silver, spirits of wine, together with all articles required in compounding and packing medicines, old canvass, dammer, nails, ropes, &c., together with carpenter, and blacksmith's work, as well as generally

Nature of the various articles &c. to be furnished by the Commissariat.

rally every description of medicinal product procurable in the market, which may enter into the composition of ointments, tinctures, &c. Neither the Storekeeper, his deputy, nor any person attached to the office being allowed to derive any perquisite or advantage whatever from these supplies.

Neither the Storekeeper nor deputy &c. to derive any perquisite or advantage from the same.

A committee to be appointed for the examination of stores on their being received from Europe.

The Storekeeper allowed to take credit for breakages, deficiencies &c. of the same.

ART. V. When stores are imported from Europe, a committee of three medical officers, will be appointed by the Medical Board, to survey and report on their qualities and condition; and which will submit to the Board a return of every breakage or deficiency; and for these the Storekeeper will be allowed to take credit in his quarterly returns of expenditure, for which the report of the committee will be his voucher.

Timely notice to be given to the commander or purser of the ships on which stores are imported, previously to the assembling of the committee of inspection.

ART. VI. Previously to the committee of survey assembling for the above purpose, intimation of the same will be given by the Storekeeper to the commander or purser of the ship on which the stores to be surveyed, were imported; in order that the purser or any officer belonging to the ship, may attend on the part of the commander or owners, should it be thought requisite.

Reports of the committee, to be delivered to the Medical Board. Nature of these reports, &c.

The Accountant to the Medical Board, to furnish the Accountant General, and Commercial Accountant with lists, value and amount of deficiencies, &c.

ART. VII. The committee will deliver to the Medical Board, at as early a period as possible, a report of the breakages, damages and deficiencies in the stores as imported on each ship separately; carefully assigning the causes of every damage and deficiency, in so far as the same can be ascertained, or may be probably accounted for; and particularly noting the external condition of the different packages. The Accountant to the Medical Board, will furnish the Accountant General with a list, value and amount, of all such deficiences and damages, vouched by copies of the survey reports; similar accounts will be delivered to the Commercial Accountant previously to the departures of the ships on which the stores were respectively imported, or as soon as practicable.

An annual committee is to be assembled to report on the state of the Medical stores at the close of each year.

Report to be submitted to the Board.

ART. VIII. In like manner a committee will be assembled at the close of each official year, under instructions from the Medical Board, for the purpose of examining into the state and condition of the medical stores; and carefully and accurately reporting on such deficiencies and damages as may have occurred during the year, noticing also the real or probable causes of all such losses. This report, which must be clear and comprehensive, is to be accompanied by a list of the articles deficient, or damaged, and submitted to the Medical Board. The Secretary and Accountant to the Board will then frame an account of the same, drawn up from the invoice prices at the established rate of exchange, which is to be submitted for the consideration of Government, along with a copy of the report of the committee, and accompanied by such observations as the Board may have to offer. The Store-keeper being considered responsible for all losses that may not be satisfactorily accounted for; and all such as appear to have been occasioned by unavoidable circumstances will be marked off to account "profit and loss" on authority from Government to that effect.

Accounts of deficiencies &c. to be submitted to Government.

The Storekeeper responsible for all losses not satisfactorily accounted for.

Unavoidable losses to be debited to account, "profit and loss."

Damaged articles &c. to be sold by public outcry, or destroyed.

The amount of all sales to be paid to the paymaster of extraordinaries, before the articles are removed.

ART. IX. All articles reported damaged by the committee as above, will be sold by outcry on account of the Hon'ble Company, or destroyed, as circumstances may render expedient; and old boxes, jars, packages &c., that may have accumulated during the year, or from time to time, and are not required for the public service, will be disposed of in like manner; the amount of such as may be sold, being paid into the hands of the paymaster of extraordinaries, who will pass his receipt for the same, on bills drawn up by the Accountant to the Medical Board; and on the purchasers presenting these receipts for the amount of the articles so disposed of, to the Medical Storekeeper, the articles may be removed; ten per cent to be deposited on the purchase being made, and the articles to be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, if not removed within a reasonable period.

ART. X. The Medical Storekeeper will submit to the Medical Board, on the first Monday of every month; a journal of all the issues that may have been made from his department during the preceding month, agreeably to the annexed form, with a separate column for the supplies furnished on each individual indent, and a column for the total issue during the month; and the journal is to be accompanied by the indents as vouchers.

The Storekeeper to submit to the Medical Board a "Monthly Journal" of all issues from his department.

Form of the Monthly Journal of issues.

Journal of the issue of Medical Stores, instruments and necessaries, from the Medical Store department at the Presidency for the month of——1821.

	On account of H. M.'s Government of Ceylon.	Deputy Medical Storekeeper Poonah division.	Bagdad Residency.	1st Batt. of Artillery.	H. C.'s C. Ternate.	Marine Boys.	H. M.'s 47th Regt.	Garrison Surgeon Tannah.	1st Battalion 5d Regiment Native Infantry.	Medicines sold.	Public Dispensary.	Total. lb.	oz.	dr.
Acid. Nitric,.....														
Argenti Nitr,.....														
Balsamum Peruvianum,.....														
&c.,.....														
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS &c.														
Amputating,.....														
Bistories, crooked,.....														
&c.,.....														
BRASS AND IRON WARE.														
Brass Mortar and Pestle,.....														
GLASS WARE.														
Bottles of 5 lb,.....														
PEWTER WARE.														
Bed Pans,.....														
STONE WARE.														
Marble Mortar,.....														
TIN WARE.														
NECESSARIES.														

BOMBAY MEDICAL STORES, } (Signed) A. B.,
——1821. } *Medical Storekeeper.*

ART. XI.

"Quarterly returns" of receipts & issues to be submitted to the Board.

ART. XI. The Medical Storekeeper will also forward to the Board on the last day of each official quarter, viz., on the 31st of July, 30th of October, 31st of January, and 30th of April, or as soon afterwards as possible, "Quarterly Returns" of all Receipts and Issues, during each quarter respectively, and according to the following form.

Form of the "Quarterly returns."

General Return of the receipts and issues of medical stores and necessaries by the Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, for the quarter ending on the 30th April 1821.

	Balance in store 1st February.		Receipts during the present quarter.			Total.			Expenditure as per journal for February.			Expenditure as per journal for March.			Expenditure as per journal for April			Deficient and damaged since 30th April 1821.			Total.			Balance in store 1st May 1821.		
	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.
Abietes Resin,																											
Acacie Gummi Pulv,																											
Æther,																											
Balsam Peruvian,																											
&c.																											
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.																											
Amputating,																											
Barometers,																											
&c.																											
BRASS AND IRON WARE.																											
Black's Portable Furnaces,																											
GLASS WARE.																											
Bottles of 5 lb,																											
PEWTER WARE.																											
Bed Pans,																											
STONE WARE.																											
Bottles,																											
TIN WARE.																											
Bottles Tin,																											
Necessaries,																											
UNSERVICEABLE.																											
Amputating,																											
Glass Ware, &c.,																											

N. B. The jars, stone bottles, serge, boxes, chests, and casks, received from Europe, containing medicines, being commonly expended in supplying stores to the out-stations, and used in the Medical Stores, are not here accounted for.

I do hereby make oath that these returns from 1st February to the 30th April 1821, show a true and faithful account of the receipts and issues of the public stores under my charge during that period, and I do further solemnly swear that neither directly or indirectly have I derived, nor will I derive, any profit or emolument whatever from my situation as Medical Store keeper beyond the regular salary and establishment allowed me by Government.

(Signed) A. B.,
Medical Storekeeper.

Sworn before me this thirteenth day of——1821.

(Signed) B. C.
J. P.

ART. XII. In like manner, on the 1st of May of each year, or as soon afterwards as possible, the Storekeeper will lay before the Medical Board, an "annual return" of the receipts and issues of all Europe medicines, instruments and necessaries; accurately specifying the description of each that may either have been received into store, or issued from it, during the preceding year, founding the same on the quarterly returns, and drawn up according to the following form.

An "Annual return" of all receipts and issues of Europe medicines &c. to be laid before the Board at the close of each official year.

FORM OF THE

Annual return of receipts and issues of all Europe medicines, instruments and necessaries, for the official year ending the 30th April 1821.

Remaining in store on 1st May 1820.	*Received during the official year, as per quarterly returns collectively.*	*Total.*	*Expended, as per quarterly journal for May, June & July.*	*Expended, as per quarterly journal for August, Sept. and October.*	*Expended, as per quarterly journal for Nov., Dec. & January.*	*Expended, as per quarterly journal for Feb., March and April.*	*Total expenditure during the official year.*	*Remained on the 1st May 1821.*

BOMBAY STORES OFFICE,
——— 1821.

(Signed) A. B.,
Medical Storekeeper.

Form of the annual return.

ART. XIII.

An "Annual return" of the receipts and issues of all country medicines, or such as are purchased in the country, to be in like manner delivered to the Board.

ART. XIII. The Storekeeper will, at the same time, furnish the Board with a separate annual return of all country or bazar medicines, or other stores that may have been purchased in the country, and provided by the Commissariat on account of his department during the official year, founded on the monthly indents made on the Commissary General, together with the expenditure or issue of the same, agreeably to the form subjoined.

Form of the annual return of country medicines &c.

FORM OF THE

Annual return of receipts and issues of all country medicines, &c., for the official year ending the 30th April 1821.

Remaining in store 1st May 1820.	*Total receipts during the official year, as per monthly indents on the Commissary General.*	*Total.*	*Expended during the 1st quarter.*	*Expended during the 2d quarter.*	*Expended during the 3d quarter.*	*Expended during the 4th quarter.*	*Total expenditure during the official year.*	*Remain in store 1st May 1821.*

MEDICAL STORES OFFICE,
——— 1821.

(Signed) A. B.,
Medical Storekeeper.

ART. XIV. From these documents, the Secretary and Accountant to the Medical Board will frame two distinct annual accounts of the abstract value and amount of the medical stores of every description that may have been on hand, or borne remaining on the annual journals, at the close of the year preceding, together with the whole amount of the various receipts and issues of the department during the official year, and balance remaining at the close thereof, and showing the amount of gain that may have accrued to the Hon'ble Company on the sales during that period. One of these accounts will comprize the whole of the articles imported from Europe at the invoice prices, and at the established rate of exchange, and the other account will, in the same manner, comprize the purchase and issue of all medical stores procured in the country, or furnished by the Commissariat; and both shall be delivered to the Accountant General on or before the 15th of July for the official year preceding, agreeably to the forms now in use, or according to the forms and periods that may be hereafter prescribed.

The Accountant to the Medical Board to furnish annually to the Accountant Gen. two abstract accounts of the value of the receipts, issues &c. of Medical Stores during each official year. One account comprising all the articles imported from Europe, the other all Medical Supplies procured in the country.

ART. XV. To enable the Accountant of the Medical Board to frame the latter of these reports, the Commissary General will furnish him from time to time, when called on, with a list of the average rates of prices of all articles supplied thro' his department.

The Commissary General to furnish the Accountant to the Board, when required, with a list of the average rates or prices of the supplies made by his department to the Medical Storekeeper.

ART. XVI. C. 1ST. The following are the rates of charge established at this presidency on the prime costs or invoice prices of supplies issued from the different depôts of medical stores.

Rates of advance to be charged to the different departments of the public service, and to individuals, on the prime or invoice prices of Medical Stores issued to them respectively.

C. 2D. On all medicines of whatever description, issued for the use of any of the public departments of this presidency, or sold to Surgeons of native troops, agreeably to the regulations of the service, for the use of the troops under their charge respectively, for the purpose of covering incidental expenses, an advance of 10 per cent. and the same will be made on all supplies issued on account of the other Governments of the Hon'ble Company.

C. 3D. On all issues to His Majesty's regiments, His Majesty's embassy to Persia, the naval department, or on account of His Majesty's Governments of Ceylon and Mauritius, an average of 30 per cent, as at present.

C. 4TH. On all supplies sold on account of private ships, or to private individuals, an advance of 40 per cent will be made on all medicines not liable to spoil or damage, and 60 per cent on all such as are of a perishable nature.

ART. XVII. The Secretary to the Medical Board will, as Medical Accountant, keep and deliver into the various departments concerned, all accounts whatever of a pecuniary nature connected with medical stores, agreeably to the existing regulations, or according to such forms and instructions as he may hereafter receive from the proper authorities; and the duties of the Storekeeper shall continue to be strictly confined to the returns of receipt and issue, &c.

The Secretary and Accountant to the Medical Board to keep all accounts whatever of a pecuniary nature in the department of Medical Stores.

ART. XVIII. When medical stores are sold to private individuals from the Hon'ble Company's stores, indents for the same, signed by the individual making the requisition, shall be prefered on the Medical Storekeeper; who will submit the same to the Medical Board, noticing such articles as cannot, at the time, be conveniently supplied, either in whole or in part; and for such as may be approved by the Board, the Accountant will make out a bill at the established rates of charge. Previously to the delivery of the articles, however, the amount must be paid into the pay office of extraordinaries, and the receipt of the pay-master on the back of the bill for the amount there-

Rules respecting the supplies of Medical Stores issued to individuals &c., not in the public Service.

of shall be a sufficient authority to the Store-keeper, to allow of the articles being taken away. The Medical Accountant shall regularly enter into a book to be kept for the purpose, every bill so passed, numbering them in succession from the commencement of the official year; and a list of the number, and abstract amount of each, shall be transmitted quarterly to the Military Accountant and to the Military Auditor General, who will see that due credit is given for the amount.

The Accountant to the Medical Board allowed 5 per cent on all stores sold as above to individuals, the same not being on account of the public service.

ART. XIX. From all private bills for articles sold, as above, to individuals, the same not being on account of any of the departments of the public service, a deduction of 5 per cent will be allowed to the Accountant to the Medical Board, for the trouble so incurred, from the amount of each bill; and the aggregate per centage on all such bills paid into the pay office during each quarter, shall be delivered to him on an abstract made out for that purpose, at the end of each official quarter respectively. The Medical Accountant specifying in his quarterly accounts to the Military Accountant and Military Auditor General, the amount so deducted, who will credit the Pay-master accordingly.

The Accountant to furnish the Accountant General with all the annual and quarterly accounts prescribed by the regulations of the service.

ART. XX. The Accountant to the Medical Board, shall also furnish, to the Accountant General, all the annual and quarterly accounts for supplies issued on account of the presidencies of Fort William and Fort St. George, His Majesty's Governments of Ceylon and Mauritius, His Majesty's Embassy to Persia, His Majesty's Naval Department, &c., as required by the table of books, statements, &c., bearing date the 1st of May 1820, and at the various periods therein specified, or in such forms and at such periods as may hereafter be prescribed.

The annual indents on Europe to be made out by the Storekeeper and to be submitted to the Board, on or before the 20th of August of each year.

ART. XXI. The indents on Europe for the medical stores required for the use of this Presidency, shall be made out annually by the Medical Storekeeper, *in triplicate*, founded on the supplies remaining in store, and on the average expenditure of the three preceding years, when the supplies on hand have been equal to the demand; and the indents so framed, shall be submitted to the Medical Board on or before the 20th day of August of each year, with such observations annexed, on the state of the former supplies from Europe, as the Storekeeper may consider useful with respect to the mode of forwarding, or packing the stores in future. The Board will forward these indents, with such observations as they may deem requisite, to Government, on, or before the 1st of September of each year, for transmission to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

The Storekeeper to pay due attention to the preservation of stores and instruments.

Supplies not to be issued but in his presence, or in that of some trust-worthy person.

ART. XXII. In order to the due preservation of stores under his charge, the Storekeeper will place such as are perishable, together with all instruments which are liable to contract rust, in presses in dry situations and in upper apartments; and they are to be frequently inspected and cleaned, to be kept under lock and key, and no stores to be issued except in the presence of the Store-keeper, his deputy, or trust worthy person belonging to the office.

Supplies longest in store to be first issued.

ART. XXIII. The supplies that have been longest in store are invariably to be issued first, and the stock of former years to be expended before the more recent are touched.

In forwarding supplies to subordinate stations, &c., the Storekeeper to avail himself of all old boxes, jars, packages, &c.; and only to indent on the Commissary for such as may be indispensibly necessary.

ART. XXIV. In forwarding medical supplies to subordinate stations, the Storekeeper will avail himself, to the utmost possible extent, of such empty boxes, jars, canisters, bottles, and packages of every description, as may be in store, for the transmission of all supplies; and as the contents of the packages which arrive from Europe are disposed of, the packages are to be appropriated as above; and from the number of those of every description generally on hand, the indents on the Commissariat, for these articles, are expected to be extremely limited, and every attention must be paid to this circumstance, none being indented for that are not indispensibly necessary.

ART. XXV. The Storekeeper will be held responsible for all supplies made from his department, and in order to obviate all doubt as to the manner in which deficiencies or damages may have originated, he will take care that all packages are properly secured, with tapes over the different joinings of the boxes, or round the packages, and secured by sealing wax bearing the impression of the seal of his office or any private mark which he may please to fix upon, in such manner, that the packages cannot be opened without the seals being broken, or the tapes being cut, and which is to be particularly reported on, as hereafter directed. All substances of an inflammable nature, or subject to spontaneous ignition, when transported by water, are to be packed separately, marked accordingly, and a communication to that effect made to the Commander of the vessel, on which they may be embarked.

The Storekeeper responsible for all supplies made from his department.

Packages how to be secured.

Articles of an inflammable nature to be put up separately and marked accordingly, when embarked on board of ship.

ART. XXVI. The Deputy Medical Storekeepers at subordinate stations are to forward indents on the Medical Storekeeper at the presidency, half yearly. These indents are to be made out agreeably to the form directed to be observed by Surgeons of corps & departments as laid down in article XLIII., and are previously to be submitted to Superintending Surgeons for such observations as they may have to offer. These indents are to correspond with the official year; one being for the six months commencing with the 1st of May, the other with the 1st of November, and must be dispatched six weeks prior to the commencement of the half yearly periods respectively, viz. on the 15th of March, and 15th of September; and Superintending Surgeons will accordingly forward them as soon after receipt as possible. It is particularly desirable that the indents of the 15th March should be transmitted without delay, in order that the principal articles, or such of them as are in store, may be packed up before the arrival of the general supplies from Europe, and prior to the pressure of business that occurs about the end of the official year in the store department, and also to insure their reaching their destinations before the commencement of the rains, from which great inconvenience and loss has been occasionally sustained. Whenever, therefore, Superintending Surgeons may happen to be at a distance, Deputy Storekeepers will forward the indents direct to the Board.

Deputy Medical Storekeepers at subordinate stations to indent on the presidency half yearly.

ART. XXVII. On the arrival of these supplies at their destinations respectively, Superintending Surgeons will order a committee of at least two medical officers if possible, besides the Storekeeper, to attend at the opening of every package, and at the examination, weighing, and measuring of all the different articles, and these committees will submit a report of the same to the Superintending Surgeon, particularly specifying any articles damaged, or deficient, together with the probable causes thereof, and especially reporting on the state of the seals and tapes, and external condition of the packages, with reference to the probability of their having been opened or otherwise; and Superintending Surgeons will regularly forward these reports to the Secretary to the Medical Board, with any remarks they may have to offer thereon.

On the arrival of Medical Stores at subordinate depots from the presidency, Superintending Surgeons to order Medical Committees of inspection.

Object of these committees and nature of their reports.

ART. XXVIII. C. 1ST. In order to enable the committees to frame these reports, the Medical Storekeeper will transmit to the deputies respectively by post, or otherwise as may appear most eligible, as soon as the supplies are dispatched from his office, an invoice of all the packages, together with their contents, numbered from one onwards according to the number of packages. The deputy Storekeepers will lay this invoice before the committees; and all deficiencies that may appear to have arisen from short weight or original omission, or may not be otherwise satisfactorily accounted for, together with all damages that appear to have arisen from improper package, will be debited to the Storekeeper; and on these reports being forwarded by Superintending Surgeons to the Medical Board, the Accountant to the Board, will draw up bills for the amount thereof, charged at the original or invoice prices, with 10 per cent advance, which shall be paid by the Storekeeper into the hands of the Paymaster of extraordinaries, or deducted from the next issue of his monthly pay as prescribed for Surgeons of native troops.

Invoice lists of packages to be forwarded by the Storekeeper whenever Medical Stores are dispatched from his office.

The Storekeeper responsible for all deficiencies, not imputable to unavoidable circumstances, &c.

The Storekeeper allowed to take credit for all unavoidable losses, or for such as do not originate from neglect or omission.

Deputy Storekeepers to enter on their journals the quantities actually received, and to furnish receipts accordingly.

C. 2D. The Storekeeper will, on the other hand, be allowed to take credit for all losses, damages, and deficiencies, that may appear to have arisen from unavoidable circumstances; and the deputies respectively, will enter on their journals the quantities actually received, for which the report of the committees (and of which they are to be furnished with a duplicate) is to be their voucher. The deputies will also forward to the Store-keeper direct, a receipt in duplicate for the quantities actually received as above, one copy of which shall be affixed to the original indent, and delivered to the Board with the monthly journal as a voucher; the other copy will be retained in his office. When there may be no Superintending Surgeon present, commanding officers at stations will be pleased to order committees for the above purpose.

Medical Stores to be forwarded by water whenever practicable.

When forwarded by land, the packages to be of a convenient size for transportation.

Carriage for the same to be furnished by the Commissariat on application from the Board.

ART. XXIX. All medical supplies of any extent, shall be forwarded by water when practicable; and when forwarded by land, care will be taken to make the packages of the most convenient size possible, according to the circumstances of the season, roads' &c. The Storekeeper will intimate to the Board, the number and destination of packages, and the Board will make application for conveyance, accordingly, to the commissariat department: in addition to the number, the Storekeeper will transmit to the Board, a list of the dimensions, as nearly as can be ascertained, together with the weight of each package separately: and this the Board will transmit to the Commissary General along with such application, to enable him to judge of the nature and extent of conveyance required; and which documents will also enable the latter to pass his accounts, or charges for the same.

Deputy Medical Storekeepers allowed to prefer extra indents when absolutely necessary.

ART. XXX. In addition to the regular half yearly indents, Deputy Medical Storekeepers will be permitted to forward extra indents when absolutely necessary, but this is to be avoided as much as possible, and especially during the monsoon, when the expense of conveyance and probable damage and loss are greatly encreased. Packages transmitted during that period, are to be covered with old canvass and securely lashed and dammered.

The Storekeeper to intimate to the parties for whom supplies are issued, the dates of dispatch &c.

ART XXXI. In forwarding the lists of packages to deputies, or to individuals, the Store-keeper will invariably specify therein, the date on which they were reported by him as ready for transmission, in order that proper measures may be taken to discover the cause of any considerable delay that may occur in their transmission, and that inconveniences on this account may be obviated as much as possible.

Rules for the Storekeeper generally applicable to Deputies at out-stations.

ART. XXXII. The rules and regulations laid down generally for the office of the Storekeeper, are to be strictly conformed to by the Deputies at subordinate stations, in so far as the same are applicable, or may not be otherwise provided for.

Deputies, however, are not allowed to prepare medicines, nor to indent on the Commissariat for supplies.

Deputies to include, therefore, in their half yearly demands on the presidency, such country medicines &c. as may be required.

But these demands to be limited.

ART. XXXIII. It is to be distinctly understood, however, that all medical supplies of every description that may be required by them, are to be furnished by the Medical Storekeeper at the presidency, and the Deputies are on no account whatever to prepare ointments, tinctures, or any other articles; or to purchase, or to indent on the Commissariat for any article of issue. The Deputies, therefore, will include in their half yearly indents, all country and bazar medicines, and such others as may not be included in the list hereafter given; but as the demand for these will be extremely limited, and as they are only issuable to corps and departments, under particular circumstances, when expressly sanctioned by Superintending Surgeons, or by the Medical Board, it is expected that the demand made for such articles shall be small, and only small quantities of them kept on hand; and in order more particularly to distinguish medicines of this description, every article not included in the list hereafter given, shall be inserted in red ink; but in its proper place, according to the alphabetical arrangement of the London pharmacopœia.

ART. XXXIV. Instruments issued on indents to Surgeons of native troops, or whenever the amount of the same may be chargeable to the individuals indenting, on the principles of these regulations, shall not, in future, be returned into store when unserviceable, as they cease to be public property; but all instruments issued on account of the Hon'ble Company's European troops, or such as may not be debitable to Surgeons personally, must be returned into store by individuals indenting, or in whose charge they may be when no longer required, or when they become unserviceable and require to be exchanged, and medical officers respectively will be held strictly responsible for the same. Instruments issued for his Majesty's regiments, or to any of the departments of his Majesty's service, are not required to be returned into the Hon'ble Company's stores, as they are debited to the Crown on being issued.

Instruments issued on account of the public service of the H. Company to be returned into store when no longer required, or when unserviceable and requiring to be exchanged.

ART. XXXV. Along with their half yearly indents, the Deputy Storekeepers will transmit to the Medical Board a separate list of all the instruments, that may have been issued by them on the public account (i. e. to medical officers to whom the amount thereof may not be personally chargeable) during the preceding six months, from the date of these returns respectively, specifying the names of the individuals to whom they may have been issued, agreeably to the following form, headed and backed accordingly.

Deputy Storekeepers to transmit, along with their half yearly indents, returns of instruments issued, according to the following form.

List of surgical instruments issued from the depôt at————*during the period of six months, from the* 15*th of (March or* September*) to this date. (Surat)* 15*th September or* 15*th March*————182—

Form.

Regiment, Battalion or department.	*Amputating.*	*Trepaning.*	*Pocket instruments.*	*Tooth ditto.*	*Lancets.*	*Gum ditto.*	*Names of individuals to whom the instruments were supplied.*
H. M.'s 17th Light Dragoons,.....							
H. C. European Regiment,.....							
Artillery,.....							
Zillah and Collectorate Ahmedabad,..							
Baroda Residency,..							
Total of each.							

The number of columns to be regulated by the variety of instruments.

The Medical Storekeeper will transmit a similar return half yearly, and it shall be invariably noted at the bottom of these returns whether the old instruments have been returned into store or not, as directed.

ART. XXXVI. Deputy Medical Storekeepers will avail themselves of all empty bottles, jars, and packages that may be in store, for the package of the various indents that may be made upon them, and these will, in general, be found sufficient for the purpose; when others, however, may be absolutely requisite, they will prefer indents on the Commissariat for the same, with a declaration on oath 'That the articles indented for are indispensibly necessary; and have been, or will be solely appropriated for the public service.'; and no contingent bill for articles purchased, or procured by Deputy Storekeepers themselves, will, in future, be allowed. These indents, which are to be countersigned and approved by the Superintending Surgeon when present, together with the requisite receipts for the articles supplied, will be the vouchers for the Commissariat in passing their accounts; and, in like manner, the Commissariat will furnish coolies, or such other conveyance as may be requisite for the transmission of medical supplies,

Deputies to avail themselves of empty bottles, jars, boxes &c. for the package of medical supplies.

When others are requisite, to indent on the Commissarat for the same and no contingent bills to be allowed in future.

plies, to their various destinations, on indents for that purpose, prepared by Deputy Storekeepers respectively; and it is expected that supplies intended for different regiments, or departments at one station, shall be sent at the same time, as a considerable saving may be thereby effected in the expense of carriage; the packages themselves being made of the most convenient size, with reference to the most eligible mode of conveyance and state of the weather and roads. The general provisions of the XXIX. article on this head, are also to be attended to by Deputies, with the exception that applications for conveyance, at outstations, are to be made direct to the Commissariat, subject to the approval and countersignature of the Superintending Surgeon when present, carefully stating therein, the description and weight of the packages, and species and quantity of carriage required, always, in view to œconomy, giving preference to pack cattle, when such carriages can be made to answer.

The deputies to indent also on the Commissariat for conveyance for medical stores.

ART. XXXVII. Deputy Medical Storekeepers will be responsible for all supplies sent from their depôts respectively, under the provisions of the XXV. article of this section, and they will accordingly see that the packages are properly secured; and information of their number and contents, will be forwarded by them, on their being dispatched, to the medical officers, for whom the supplies may be intended.

Deputy Storekeepers responsible for all supplies issued from their depots respectively.

ART. XXXVIII. On the arrival of medical supplies at their respective destinations, Superintending Surgeons, or the commanding officers of stations when there may be no Superintending Surgeon present, will be pleased to order committees of two or more medical officers, when applied to for that purpose, to examine and report on such supplies, on the principles contained in the XXVII. and XXVIII. articles of this section, with a view of obviating, as much as possible, any disputes that might arise about the quantities or condition of articles so received; and when there may not be a sufficient number of medical officers, commanding officers of regiments or battalions respectively, will be pleased to order a regimental committee of two or more officers for the same purpose, when applied to by the medical officers of their own regiments or battalions on the receipt of stores. Medical officers failing to ask for such committees when in their power to do so, must grant receipts in full, according to the invoice lists of the Storekeeper, and the loss or deficiency, if any, will fall upon themselves.

Committees to be assembled for the inspection of supplies when received.

ART. XXXIX. The reports of the committees shall be delivered to the medical officers receiving the supplies, who will forward them, along with receipts in duplicate for actual quantities, for which the report will be a voucher, to the Deputy Medical Storekeeper, who will transmit one copy of the receipt along with the report, with such observations thereon, as he may have to offer, to the Medical Board, as hereafter directed; and the Accountant to the Board will make the necessary deductions in the bills of amount against individuals, and debit the deficiencies and damages, if any, to account "profit and loss"; or to the Deputy Medical Storekeeper issuing the supplies, as the case may be; with reference to the prescribed regulations on this head, as laid down for stores forwarded by the Storekeeper.

Their reports, how to be disposed of.

Deficiencies and damages how to be debited.

ART. XL. All Deputy Medical Storekeepers, will regularly forward direct to the Secretary to the Medical Board, monthly journals of expenditure, accompanied by indents and receipts, as vouchers, agreeably to the form laid down in article X. They will also forward quarterly returns of receipts and issues, founded on the monthly journals, as described in the XI. article, as soon as practicable after the expiration of each official quarter; but the annual returns, as required from the Store-keeper, by the XII. and XIII. articles, will be dispensed with from the Deputies.

Deputy medical Storekeepers to forward to the Medical Board monthly journals and quarterly returns of receipts and issues.

ART. XLI. The Store-keeper and Deputies shall keep regular books and journals, as records of office, in which all receipts and issues shall be regularly noted, and all indents and official returns entered for quarters respectively; they shall also keep a letter book, in which all letters written and received, relative to the duties of their department, shall be entered.

The Storekeeper and deputies to keep regular books and journals, as records of office &c.

ART. XLII. Annual committees of medical officers, shall be assembled by Superintending Surgeons at the close of each official year, minutely to examine and report on the state of the depôts respectively, precisely on the principles laid down in the VIII. and IX. articles of this section; and for such losses as may have occurred thro' the carelessness and inattention of the Deputies, or are not satisfactorily accounted for, the amount thereof shall be recovered from them in the manner hereafter directed in regard to medical supplies issued to medical officers of native troops, and carried to the credit of Government. The reports of these committees shall be delivered to the Superintending Surgeon by whose authority they were assembled, and by him transmitted to the Medical Board.

Annual Medical Committees to be assembled for the inspection of subordinate depôts, on the principles laid down for the presidency depot.

ART. XLIII. Surgeons of European troops, and those attached to the Civil and Marine Departments, or such as do not by these regulations provide Europe medicines as their own expense, are to confine their indents for Europe medicines, instruments &c., to the articles mentioned in the following list, on all occasions, except when they are of opinion, that some article not therein specified, might be of essential benefit to the sick, and they will then explain the circumstances which, in their judgment, render necessary the article so required, for the consideration of their Superintending Surgeon, who will authorize the supply, if he considers it proper and expedient to do so.

Surgeons of European troops and those attached to the civil and marine departments, to confine their demands to the following articles.

LIST OF EUROPE MEDICINES.

List of Europe medicines allowed under ordinary circumstances.

Acidum Aceticum,
——„————„—— concentrated of Dr. Bellman,
——„—— Muriaticum,
——„—— Nitricum,
——„—— Sulphuricum,
——„——-——„——- Aromaticum,
Æther Rectificatus,
Ammoniæ Carbonas,
Ammoniacum,
Antimonii Sulphuretum Præcipitatum,
Antimonium Tartarizatum,
Argenti Nitras,
Calamina præparata,
Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ cort: pulvis,
——„—— Lancifoliæ cort: pulvis, } *
——„—— Oblongifoliæ cort: pulvis,
Copaiba,
Creta Præparata,
Emplastrum Hydrargyri,
——„—— Lyttæ,
——„—— Plumbi,
——„—— Resinæ,
Extractum Colocynthidis compositum,
——„——— Conii,
——„——— Hyoscyami,
——„——— Jalapæ,
——„——— Opii,
Ferri Carbonas,
—„— Sulphas,

Gentianæ

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* *Such proportion of bark as may be required for infusion and decoction should be indented for in a separate line, omitting the word "Pulvis" which will be sufficient, to indicate the purpose for which it is intended; and Storekeepers will supply, on that account, a very coarse powder, and will label it "bark for decoction." An attention to this rule will save much trouble and expense in the store department.*

Gentianæ Radix,
Guaiaci Resina,
Hydrargyri Nitrico Oxydum,
——„——- Oxymurias,
——„——- Submurias,
Ipecacuanhæ Radicis pulvis,
Jalapæ Radicis pulvis,
Liquor Ammoniæ,
—„———-„——- Carbonatis,
—„——— Antimonii Tartarizat.,
—„—- Arsenicalis,
—„— Plumbi Acetatis,
Lyttæ pulvis,
Magnesiæ Carbonas,
——„——Sulphas,
Oleum Anisi,
—„— Menthæ Piperitæ.
—„— Olivæ, *
—„— Terebinthinæ Rectificatum,
Pilulæ Hydrargyri,
Plumbi Superacetas.
Potassa cum Calce,
Potassæ Carbonas,
—„— Supertartras,
Pulvis Antimonialis,
—„—- Cinnamomi Comp.,
—„—- Ipecacuanhæ Comp.,
Resina Flava,
Rhœi Radicis Pulv:
Sapo Durus,
Sarsaparillæ Radix,
Scammoniæ Gummi Resina,
Scillæ Rad: Pulv:
Sennæ Folia,
Sodæ Subcarbonas,
—„— Sulphas,
—„— Tartarizata,
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici,
—„— Ammoniæ Aromaticus,
—„— Lavandulæ Compositus,
—„— Rectificatus,
Sulphur Sublimatum,
Tinct: Benzoini Composita,
—„— Camphoræ Comp.,
—„— Cinchonæ Comp.,
—„—- Digitalis,
—„—- Ferri Muriatis,
—„—- Opii,
—„—- Valerianæ Ammoniat.,
Unguentum Hydrargyri Fortius,
Unguentum Hydrarg: Nitrat.,
Zinci Oxydum,
—„— Sulphas,

LIST

* *To be supplied only in small quantities, Oil proper for Ointments, Liniments, and external purposes being procurable in the bazars.*

LIST OF INSTRUMENTS &c.

Amputating,
Trepaning,
Dissecting,
Pocket, Dressing, and
Tooth,
} Instruments.

Bistories,
Lancets,
Needles,
Catheters,
Bougies,
Syringes (urethra and glyster,)
Urinals and bedpans,
Splints and Trusses,

Europe Lint and tow, and the necessary utensils for the Apothecary's department.

N. B. Amputating and Trepanning instruments are not, under ordinary circumstances, to be issued to medical officers attached to civil stations, or to the Honorable Company's Marine, as the sets of these instruments with which medical officers, agreeably to the regulations, are obliged to provide themselves at their own expense, will be sufficient for the ordinary duties of these departments, and Superintending Surgeons are directed accordingly to prohibit all such issues to them, on the public account.

Form of indents for medicines.

FORM OF

Indent for medicines for the use of ——— on estimate of the probable expenditure for the quarter commencing on the 1st of May and ending on the 1st August 1821.

———15*th April* 1821.

Remarks from the depôt.	*Articles.*	*Quantities last received on indent.* — *Quantities.* lb.	oz.	dr.	*When received.*	*Quantities remaining in regimental dispensary.* lb.	oz.	dr.	*Quantities now required.* lb.	oz.	dr.	*Remarks by Superintending Surgeon and Medical Board.*
N. B. Reason to be stated why any article passed by the Superintending Surgeon or Medical Board may not have been supplied.	N. B. The articles to be set down in alphabetical series according to the arrangement of the London pharmacopœia, but only those inserted that are required.				N. B. The date when the last supply of each particular article was received is to be inserted in the column opposite each article respectively.							

I solemnly do declare upon my honor, that the medicines supplied no my indents, have been, and shall be necessarily and solely expended for the purpose of the service, as strictly imposed upon me by my public duty.

(Signed)
A. B.,
Surgeon, &c. &c.

(Countersigned) by the Superintending Surgeon.

In

In order to give room for the necessary columns and remarks, the indents must be made out invariably on foolscap paper, and the names inserted across instead of perpendicularly as usual, leaving sufficient space in the first and last columns for remarks.

Rules respecting indents for the H. C. European troops and from Surgeons attached to the civil and marine departments of the service.

ART. XLIV. All indents for medical supplies for the use of European Troops, or from Surgeons attached to the Civil and Marine departments of the service, or from those who do not pay for such medicines as they may receive, shall be submitted to Superintending Surgeons respectively, by whom they are to be minutely examined and checked according to the principles laid down in the XIII. article of the II. section of these regulations; those on the depôts at out-stations to be complied with on the responsibility of Superintending Surgeons, subject to the future remarks and checks of the Board; those on the depôt at the presidency must be submitted by Superintending Surgeons, with such remarks thereon as they may have to offer, to the Medical Board, previously to being complied with, as no delay injurious to the public service, can arise therefrom; and the Board, after having made such further alterations as they may deem proper, will deliver them to the Storekeeper to be complied with accordingly.

Indents to be receipted on the delivery and examination of supplies.

ART. XLV. Storekeepers on forwarding supplies, will transmit along with the prescribed invoice list of packages, to the individuals for whom such supplies may be intended, lists of the same, in duplicate, in the form of receipts, and comprehending, in regular arrangement, all the articles furnished on the original indent, but with two columns only, according to the following form.

" Received from A. B. Esq. Medical or Deputy Medical Storekeeper, for the use of the Hon'ble Company's European Regiment, the medicines, instruments, &c. specified in the column of " received", the same being on account of the quarterly indent for May, June, and July 1821, or on extra indent bearing date (as the case may be).

Form of receipts.

	Supplied from the Medical depôt at			*Received as per examination & report of the committee.*		
Acid. Sulphur.,		8			8	
Ether. Rectificat.,		6			5	4
Hydrargyr: Submuriat.,	1			1		

A. B.,
Surgeon or Assistant.

KAIRA, 15TH *MAY* 1821.

Storekeepers will fill up the first column according to the quantities furnished by them. The Medical Officers receiving the supplies will insert in the other column the quantities that may be actually received, and shall, without delay, return the receipts to the Storekeeper, regularly signed and attested, accompanied, as vouchers, by the reports of the committees, as directed by the XXXIX. article of this section. One copy of this receipt, together with the report of the committee, shall invariably be affixed to the original indent, and transmitted to the Medical Board along with the monthly journal of expenditure as a voucher for the same, and the other copy shall remain in the office of the Storekeeper.

Rules respecting indents and supplies to the different branches of his Majesty's service.

ART. XLVI. The above rules are also applicable to all demands or indents preferred an account of His M.'s regiments, H. M.'s navy, the embassy to Persia, &c. with this addition, that on the delivery by Storekeepers (along with their monthly journals) of the original indents, together with their accompanying vouchers for the supplies actually delivered by them respectively, to the Medical Board, the Accountant to that Board will draw up, *in duplicate*, bills for the amount of the supplies made on each indent separately, and after regularly entering the same into a book to be kept for that purpose, he will transmit these bills to the Superintending Surgeon by whom

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the indents were originally sanctioned; and the latter, after obtaining the receipt of the medical officer concerned, which he is to do with the least possible delay, will return them to the Secretary and Accountant to the Board, who will forward them quarterly to the Accountant General, along with accounts current of all supplies made on account of His Majesty's service during each quarter respectively; within the periods prescribed by the regulations of the service, or within such periods, and according to such forms as may hereafter be directed. The bills and receipts for supplies to his Majesty's navy, being made out and delivered in triplicate. The original indents, with their accompanying vouchers as specified in the preceding article, shall be deposited in the office of the Medical Board, and copies of them entered into the books of the Storekeepers, by whom the supplies were made, as directed by the XLI. article of this section.

Indents for Europe medicines for native troops &c. and mode of payment &c.

ART. XLVII. C. 1ST. The indents for Europe medicines and instruments required for native troops, or by such medical officers as draw an allowance on that account, are to be made out according to the form prescribed for indents for Europe medicines for the use of European corps, but without the declaration on honor annexed, and are to be transmitted through the same channels; but as the amount of all these supplies are debited to the individuals indenting, the only check necessary, in ordinary cases, or when the quantities demanded do not appear unusually great, is with reference to the state of the stores on which the demands may be made; and all articles not included in the list given in the XLIII. article, must be inserted in red ink, or have a distinguishing mark prefixed.

When it is impracticable to assemble Committees of examination, Surgeons to grant certificates for actual supplies on honor &c.

C. 2D. When it may be found impracticable to assemble committees of examination on such supplies, medical officers receiving them, shall issue receipts on honor for actual quantities as above, subject to be attested on oath if required, and they will carefully specify the cause of all deficiencies or damages that may be sustained, in so far as the same may be practicable, agreeably to the instructions contained in the XXVII. and XXVIII. articles of this section and in order that they may be debited to the proper account.

C. 3D. In the event of medical officers neglecting to apply for committees of examination on the receipt of stores for their respective corps, they shall be considered as having actually received the quantities supplied by the Storekeepers, and will be debited accordingly.

C. 4TH. Medical officers, on relieving each other with native troops, are invariably to receive such medicines and necessaries as may belong to the hospital, or department, of which they may receive charge, at the rates originally paid for the same.

Amount of stores supplied to Surgeons of native troops, how recovered &c.

ART. XLVIII. C. 1ST. The amount of all Europe medicines, instruments, &c. purchased from the different depôts of Medical Stores by medical staff, to whom, by these regulations, an allowance is granted for the purpose of supplying such articles, shall, by the paymasters of stations, be deducted from the allowances of such medical staff respectively.

C. 2D. To enable Paymasters to make the necessary deductions on the above account, the Medical Accountant, when he receives the indents and vouchers from the different depôts, shall prepare accounts, *in duplicate*, of the amount of the articles so furnished, and forward one of them, which shall be a detailed invoice of the articles issued, to the medical staff for whom supplies have been individually provided, for their information respectively; and the other, being merely an abstract of the total amount of the same, to the Paymaster of the corps or station to which such medical staff belong. The Paymaster on the first issue of pay, after he shall have received these accounts, will deduct their amount from the allowances of the medical staff to whom they relate, and the Accountant to the Board shall transmit monthly to the Accountant General and to

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the Military Auditor General, an abstract list and amount of the various bills, so forwarded, in order that Paymasters respectively may be debited for the amount of the same; and Paymasters will regularly advise the Accountant to the Medical Board, of the recovery of all such sums.

All indents to be made out quarterly, under ordinary circumstances, and to correspond with the official year.
Extra indents only allowed when absolutely necessary.

ART. XLIX. All indents on the different depôts, whether at the Presidency or outstations, are, in general, to be made out *quarterly*, and to be headed accordingly, and are to be dispatched so as to reach the depôt prior to the commencement of the quarter; and these quarters are to correspond with the official year, commencing on the 1st day of May of each year, and to be made in advance. Extra indents are to be discouraged as much as possible, and Superintending Surgeons are on no account to pass them, unless in cases of real necessity, and for which they will be held responsible.

Indents to be made out half yearly when troops are beyond sea, or at any considerable distance.

When troops or departments are so situated as to render the conveyance of stores hazardous or difficult during the monsoon, the indents prior to that period are to include two quarters.

Issues to be included in the journals of Storekeepers for the month in which they may be actually supplied.

ART. L. In all cases, however, where corps or departments are at a considerable distance from any depôt, such as beyond sea, in the Gulph of Persia, or in Cutch, in dents are to be made out half yearly, instead of quarterly, and to be headed accordingly, and are to correspond in every respect with the periods laid down in the XXVI. article of this section. In like manner, for corps or departments in the Southern Conkan, or in some parts of Guzerat, or in Candeish, or wherever these are distant from the depôt, or the badness of the roads render the risk and expense considerable in forwarding supplies during the rains, the indents preceeding the monsoon, must comprehend the two following quarters, commencing with the 1st day of May; and must be transmitted so as to reach the depôt prior to that date. In such latter cases, the indents for the two remaining quarters, are to be made separately. It is not necessary that all indents for one quarter should be brought into one monthly journal of issue by Storekeepers; but they should appear in the journal for the month, in which they are actually issued, whether that may be in the last month of the preceding quarter, or in the first month of the current quarter; and an observance of this rule will prevent confusion and delay, and the same rule holds good with respect to the quarterly returns.

Depôts are not attached to particular divisions, but to supply troops indiscriminately as may prove most conducive to the interests of the public service.
Further rules respecting the supply and transmission of indents &c.

ART. LI. The depôts at subordinate stations, are not to be considered as exclusively attached to the divisions of particular Superintending Surgeons; but are to supply all corps and departments indiscriminately, with reference only to proximity, the facility of conveyance, the state of the different depôts at the time with regard to supplies, &c.; and, in this respect, it is to be clearly understood, that the benefit and interests of the public service are the primary objects of consideration. Every Superintending Surgeon will be responsible for the indents which he may pass; and all transactions and correspondence relative to these, must pass thro' him. The same Storekeeper, therefore, may have to correspond occasionally with different Superintending Surgeons; and the sanction of a Superintending Surgeon, is all that he requires to authorize him to comply with indents from whatever quarter they may come; but the medical officers of corps or departments, are only to transmit their indents thro' the Superintending Surgeon, under whom they may be more immediately placed, without reference to the station at which they may happen to be at the time. Thus, all indents for the troops &c. in Cutch, must pass thro' and be subject to the control of the Superintending Surgeon of the Baroda subsidiary force, the troops there being at present placed under his superintendance, and that, whether the supplies may be subsequently sent from Baroda, Surat, or the Presidency, as circumstances at the time may render most expedient.

Respecting indents for the veterinary departments of the public service.

Vide General orders, 27th March 1815.

ART. LII. Officers indenting for the veterinary departments of his Majesty's, or Hon'ble Company's regiments of dragoons or cavalry, horse artillery &c. for such, medicines as they may think requisite to procure from the public stores, are strictly enjoined to see that their indents correspond with the form and rules laid down for indents in general. The allowance of Rupees 3 for each horse, per mensem, granted to captains or officers in charge of troops being intended to defray every contigent expense, the amount of these supplies will be deducted, accordingly, from the pay of the

veterinary

veterinary Surgeons, or officers acting as such, or indenting, on bills made out for the same in the manner and on the principles prescribed for the recovery of the amount of medicines indented for by medical officers of native troops, as detailed in article XLVIII.; and veterinary Surgeons, or officers indenting, will recover the same from the officers of troops on whose account these medicines may be disbursed.

Superintending Surgeons held strictly responsible that all indents correspond exactly with the regulations now laid down.

ART. LIII. Superintending Surgeons will be held strictly responsible that all indents shall accurately correspond with the form and list laid down in the XLIII. article, and, as it is essential that an exact alphabetical arrangement should be adhered to, for the conveniance and dispatch of business in the departments of the Storekeepers and Accountant, it is, accordingly, strictly enjoined that all indents not conformable to the regulations in every respect, shall be immediately returned uncomplied with; the individual preferring such, being held answerable for any detriment that may arise, therefrom, to the public service.

Such as do not to be instantly returned uncomplied with.

Articles not generally allowed by the regulations, when indented for, to be included in their proper alphabetical arrangement; and other rules respecting the same.

ART. LIV. When articles not allowed by the regulation above referred to, are indented for, they must be inserted in their proper places according to the alphabetical order of the London Pharmacopœia, and distinguished by being written in red ink, or with a mark of reference; and at the bottom of the indent, the reasons for making such demands must be fully and satisfactorily detailed. It will then rest with Superintending Surgeons to pass or to reject them as they may deem expedient, but they will be held responsible to the Medical Board for all articles they may so pass, as the reasons, for so doing, may appear to the Board to rest on sufficient grounds or otherwise. This regulation is considered particularly applicable to all European corps, or departments, where the amount of the articles are not debited to the individual indenting.

Storekeepers attached to general hospitals to be denominated "hospital Storekeepers."

ART. LV. The Storekeepers attached to the General Hospital at the presidency, and to temporary Field General Hospitals, under the regulations provided for the same, are to be designated "Hospital Storekeepers" to distinguish them from the officers in charge of the depôts, who, as being officers of general receipt and issue, and immediately subordinate to the Storekeeper, are to be styled "Deputy Medical Storekeepers."

All medical officers to provide themselves with amputating, trepanning, pocket instruments, and lancets at their own expence.

ART. LVI. C. 1ST. As it frequently happens in the service that medical staff are detached on the shortest notice for the performance of medical duties, with corps and detachments proceeding on service, it is therefore the special duty of every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon to provide himself with a set of portable amputating, and trepanning instruments; as also a case of pocket instruments, and lancets, as a part of his personal appointments (in addition to whatever supply of these articles he may, in the course of service, eventually be supplied with, under the established Regulations for the medical department), and with which every medical officer is hereby required to appear personally equipped on every occasion of going into action, or whenever he is in attendance upon any portion of the corps, with which he may be serving, under any circumstances of probable warfare.

This order to be communicated to assistant Surgeons on their arrival from Europe.

C. 2D. On the arrival of every Assistant Surgeon from Europe, the Medical Board will cause the foregoing orders respecting instruments, &c. to be communicated to him, with directions, to all such as may not have brought those essential articles of the medical profession from Europe, to provide them, without delay, from the medical stores, and they will be furnished, accordingly, to each individual upon his presenting an order signed by the Secretary of the Medical Board; and the receipt to be taken on the occasion, is, after the laspe of six months, to be sent by the Secretary and Accountant, with bill annexed, to the Paymaster of the corps or station to which such individual may be appointed, in order that the amount may be realized and duly carried to account.

Each

Assistant Surgeons not to be removed from the presidency, until they have provided themselves with instruments, as directed.

Each Assistant Surgeon having thus provided himself with the instruments prescribed, will make a written report accordingly tothe Secretary to the Medical Board, who will, from time to time, transmit a report thereof to the Adjutant General, for the information of the Commander in chief; and no Assistant Surgeon will, in future, be removed from the General Hospital at the Presidency, until such report shall have been received by the Commander in chief.

DISPENSARY.

The public dispensary to continue on its present footing.

ART. LVII. The Dispensary establised at the presidency for the public benefit shall continue on its present footing, under the immediate charge and superintendence of the Medical Storekeeper and his Deputy, and under the general control and direction of the Medical Board, who will issue such instructions, from time to time, as it may deem requisite.

Indents for the dispensary to be made on the Medical Stores, and issues confined to prescriptions and articles for immediate use.

ART. LVIII. All indents for medicines and necessaries of every description required for the use of this department are to be made on the medical stores; and its issues are to be confined, exclusively, to the supply and compounding of prescriptions calculated for the immediate use of individual patients, and on no account are issues to be made from it in bulk, to corps, or to any of the public departments of the service.

Prescriptions to bear the name of the individual granting them.

To be entered into a diary to be kept for that purpose.

To be compared with original prescriptions.

And to be submitted for the inspection of the Board, when called for.

ART. LIX. Every prescription that may be presented to the dispensary, must bear the name, at length, of the medical officer who grants it, and none but those given by medical gentlemen belonging to the public service will be complied with. All prescriptions are regularly to be entered into a diary to be kept for that purpose, and it will be one of the principal duties of the Medical Storekeeper at the presidency to compare these entries with the original prescriptions, and to see that they accurately correspond. This book shall be termed the "Prescription book," and must be signed daily, for the day preceding, by either the Storekeeper or his Deputy, according as the entries may have been compared by the one or the other, and it is always to be held in readiness for the inspection of the Medical Board, whenever called for.

A weekly journal of expenditure to be kept.

ART. LX. A journal is also to be kept, in which the aggregate amount of each article expended, collected from the various prescriptions, is to be regularly and daily entered, agreeably to the following form, and this journal which is to be called 'the Journal of Expenditure', must be balanced weekly, closing with the last day of each week respectively, and must always be held in readiness when called for by the Board.

FORM OF THE JOURNAL OF EXPENDITURE.

Articles.	Sunday 1st May.			Monday 2d ditto.			Tuesday 3d ditto.			Wednesday 4th ditto.			Thursday 5th ditto.			Friday 6th ditto.			Saturday 7th ditto.			Total expended during the week.		
	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.
Acid. Nitric.,.....	,,	4		,,	5	4	,,	11	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2	2	2	7	6
Hydr. Submur.,.....																								
Ol. Ricin.,.....																								

(Signed) A. B.
Storekeeper in charge of the dispensary.

BOMBAY MONDAY, *9th May* 1821.

Form of the journal.

ART. LXI. The indents for supplies of every description, required for the use of the dispensary, are to be made weekly, according to the average rates of expenditure, as deduced from the Journals, and are to be submitted to the Medical Board every Monday for examination, agreeably to the following form.

Indents for the use of the dispensary to be laid before the Board weekly.

Form of indents.

WEEKLY INDENT FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF THE DISPENSARY.

Articles.	Remained previously to last indent.			Received last indent.			Received during the week.			Total.			Expended as per weekly journal.			Remaining in dispensary.			Required for current week.		
	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.
Acid. Sulph. Aromat.	,,	8	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	13	,,	,,	3	,,	1	,,	,,
Jalap. Rad. pulv. . . .	,,	2	2	,,	4	,,	,,	6	,,	,,	12	2	,,	11	,,	,,	2	2	,,	8	,,

(Signed) A. B.
Storekeeper in charge of the dispensary.

BOMBAY MONDAY, *9th May* 1821.

The column of "received during the week" is to include such articles as may have been unexpectedly required, and to cover extraordinary and unforeseen expenditures; in such cases the Storekeeper is authorized to make the necessary issue on account of the dispensary; but all such supplies must be regularly brought to account at the end of the week, as above provided for, and the Storekeeper will be held answerable for their accuracy.

The establishment, books, and journals, of the dispensary to be kept entirely distinct from those of the Medical Store department.

ART. LXII. The establishment required for the dispensary shall be entirely separate and distinct from that of the Medical Store department, as well as the books of office, and generally all accounts of receipts and issues: and the Medical Storekeeper will make such arrangements for the internal management and œconomy of this department, as he may think necessary, subject to the approval of the Medical Board.

SECTION XII.

MISCELLANIOUS AND ADDENDA.

Article I.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED FOR THE STAFF OF DIVISIONS AND OF GOVERNMENT COMMANDS.

C. 1st. THE senior regimental medical officers of native troops at the head quarters of the principal divisions of the army; (such as the Poona division, the Baroda subsidiary force, or at the head quarters of such commands or field forces, as may be occasionally assembled, and which may be entitled to a deputy, or assistant Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, and the usual proportion of staff); shall afford Medical Assistance to the staff, and shall receive, as recompence for that duty, rupees 100 per mensem; but this allowance is to be strictly limited to instances similar to those above referred to, and is not extended to inferior commands.

The senior Surgeon of native troops at the head quarters of divisions and field forces of a certain extent, to afford medical assistance to the staff of the same, with an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

C. 2d. An allowance of Rupees 30, (thirty rupees) per mensem for palankeen hire, or conveyance, is granted to the senior regimental medical officer of native troops, at the Head quarters of all permanent Government commands, (such as the Northern districts of Guzerat, the Southern Conkan, Kandeish, &c.) which may not be entitled to the full proportion of staff as above &c., for attending on the commanding officer and staff of such commands respectively; but in no instance is this allowance to be drawn, when the Head quarters of such Government commands may be at a garrison station, where it will become the duty of the Garrison Surgeon, who already draws the staff allowance of his rank, to attend to these duties, and to afford such assistance as may be requisite; but this, and the foregoing regulation, is not to interfere with any medical allowances which may be otherwise granted in conformity to the spirit of these regulations.

The senior Surgeon of native troops at the head quarters of smaller commands, to have an allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem for attending on the staff of the same, under certain circumstances.

C. 3d. Circumstances may occasionally render it advisable that these duties should not devolve on the senior regimental medical officer of native troops, who may happen to be at Head quarters; but in all instances of this nature, the commanding officer of the division, or station, shall, without delay, communicate his reasons for passing any individual over, to the Adjutant General of the army, for the special consideration and eventual approbation of His Excellency the Commander in chief, and also to the Superintending Surgeon of the division, who will submit the same to the Medical Board; and in the event of these reasons being approved of, the duty shall devolve on the next senior.

In the event of the senior medical officer being passed over, the reasons for so doing, are to be submitted to the Commander in chief, and Medical Board, and if approved of, the duty to devolve on the next senior.

C. 4th. In all ordinary cases, however, it is to be considered as a standing rule, that the duties above mentioned, shall devolve on the senior regimental medical officer of native troops for the time being, in virtue of such seniority; and the nomination to these appointments appearing in division or station orders, shall be considered sufficient

The nominations to these situations appearing in division or station orders to be sufficient authority for passing the established allowances.

ent authority for passing the allowances annexed to these charges respectively. An authenticated copy of the order being attached to the first abstract for payment

ARTICLE. II.

GARRISONS AND GARRISON SURGEONS.

Hospital establishments allowed for the different garrisons.

C. 1ST. The following permanent establishments are sanctioned for the garrison hospitals at the Presidency, Surat, Tannah, and Broach, on the pay authorized for their respective situations.

GARRISON HOSPITAL PRESIDENCY.

Garrison hospital presidency.

An Assistant Apothecary and Steward united in one person,	1
Apprentice to do. in the Apothecary's department,	1
Ditto ..... do. Steward's department,	1
Head compounder and dresser, (united),	1
One 2d native hospital assistant,	1
Bheesties,	2
Sweepers,	2
Ward coolies,	4

With such occasional assistance as may be further requisite, when sanctioned by the Member of the Medical Board, acting as Superintending Surgeon, on the principles of the 3d and 4th clauses of the V. article of section II., and of the 21st clause of the same as it regards the 2d class of hospital servants ; such as cooks, barbers, washermen, &c. which are furnished and paid by the Commissariat on requisition, as circumstances may render necessary.

GARRISON HOSPITALS AT SURAT AND TANNAH.

EACH.

Garrison hospitals Surat, and Tannah.

An Assistant Apothecary and Steward united in one,	1
Apprentice to do.	1
One 1st native hospital assistant,	1
One head compounder and dresser, (united),	1
Bheesties,	1
Sweepers or halalcores,	2
Ward coolies,	4

With occasional additional assistance, and 2d class servants as above. The native hospital Assistant will superintend in the native department of each hospital respectively, that is, the sick of native details, store Lascars, ordnance department, &c., that may be attached to each garrison, but he will also afford such occasional aid to the Europeans as may be required from him.

GARRISON HOSPITAL BROACH.

Garrison hospital Broach.

One first native hospital assistant,	1

The Europeans of this garrison, being under a certain number, are otherwise provided for by the VI. article of the II. section.

Purposes for which the above establishments are granted.

C. 2ND. The establishments provided for the garrison hospitals at the Presidency, and Surat, are for all detachments of artillery, European Invalids, and European details of whatever description, who are not otherwise provided with Medical Assistance, and whose sick are liable to be sent to these hospitals; and, in like manner, the establishment

blishment at Tannah is provided for the sick of the Veteran Company, the artillery, and all details attached to that garrison; and, in the event of the Veteran Company being removed, or the European details falling short of the aggregate No. of 24 men, the establishment will be removed or reduced, and the garrison hospital establishment be put on the footing prescribed for that of Broach.

Details &c. attached to garrisons to be under medical charge of the garrison Surgeons respectively.

C. 3D. It is also ordered that all details permanently attached to garrisons, including the store and ordnance departments, as well as other temporary details that may not be provided with Medical Assistance of their own; as well as local corps, or militia, the Head quarters of which may be established in a garrison, shall be under the medical charge of Garrison Surgeons respectively, and attended by the establishments provided for those hospitals.

One dooly allowed for each of the garrison hospitals at the Presidency Surat and Tannah.

C. 4TH. One dooley with 6 bearers is allowed for each of the garrison hospitals, at the Presidency, Surat, and Tannah.

All garrison Surgeons and assistants entitled to the staff pay of their rank, in addition to such other allowances as may be authorised by the regulations.

C. 5TH. All Garrison Surgeons and Assistant Garrison Surgeons are to draw the staff pay of their respective ranks, viz. the former Rupees 4 per diem, and the latter rupees 2 per diem, in addition to such other medical allowances as they may be entitled to by these regulations.

Additional salaries granted to the garrison Surgeon and garrison assistant Surgeon at the Presidency.

C. 6TH. The Garrison Surgeon and Garrison Assistant Surgeon at the Presidency shall also be entitled, in addition to the above, the former to a salary of rupees 300, and the latter to rupees 150 per mensem, as a remuneration for their trouble in attending on all sick officers absent from their stations or Regiments on sick certificate at the presidency, and to defray the expence of the conveyance requisite for the due performanceof their extensive duties; but this regulation is, in no respect, to be considered as extending to any of the other Garrison Surgeons, or Assistants, who are altogether differently situated.

ARTICLE III.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS ACTING AS SURGEONS TO H. M. REGIMENTS TO DRAW THE PAY OF THE LATTER RANK UNDER PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

Assistant Surgeons of His Majesty's service, acting as surgeons to His Majesty's regiments, under particular circumstances, to draw the personal pay and allowances of full Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeons of His Majesty's service who may be appointed, under the authority of His Excellency the Commander in chief in India, or other competent authority, to act as *Surgeons* to any of His Majesty's regiments, shall be entitled to draw the allowances of a full Surgeon during the time they may continue in medical charge of their corps, or of the regiments to which they may so stand appointed; provided the regimental Surgeon be absent beyond the limits of the Presidency, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE IV.

RELATIVE TO SUPPLIES OF PROVISIONS WINE &c. ISSUED TO THE SICK OF TROOPS EMBARKED ON THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIPS FOR INDIA.

Extract from Honorable Courts Military letter to Bombay, under date 15th November 1816.

PARA. 102. With a view to establish a more rigid check on the issue of wine, beer, fresh provisions, or other extra articles for the use of the sick of the troops who may be in future embarked on our ships for India, we have directed that the Surgeons do invariably enter on the journals the cases of the sick, who may require wine or other extra comforts, together with the quantities consumed by each person daily, specifying the

Surgeons in charge of troops from England to enter on their journals the cases of the sick.

No charge of wine &c. to be admitted until sanctioned by the Medical Board.

the prevailing maladies and their mode of treatment, that, on the arrival of the ships at any of our presidencies, at which the troops may be landed, these journals be produced for the examination of the Medical Board, and that no charge on account of the issue of wine or other articles for the use of the sick recruits be admitted, until that Board shall have certified their opinion of the propriety of the issue of the articles for which such claims may be made.

ARTICLE V.

DEPARTMENT OF VACCINATION.

Vaccinators invariably to forward their reports &c. thro' Superintending Surgeons of divisions.

But such of them as are attached to civil stations are not otherwise under the control of Superintending Surgeons.

C. 1ST. All medical officers in charge of vaccination, including those attached to the civil department of the service, are to transmit their monthly returns of subjects vaccinated, and all reports relative thereto, thro' Superintending Surgeons of divisions or districts respectively, agreeably to the subjoined form; Superintending Surgeons will regularly forward the same to the Medical Board, and are also authorized to call the attention of these officers to this part of their duty, whenever they may find reason to believe that any remissness or negligence exists, as well as to call on them for such information, connected with this subject, as they may deem proper; and they will submit the same to the Medical Board, whenever they may consider it requisite so to do; but medical officers attached to civil stations are not, in other respects, under the control of Superintending Surgeons.

Monthly Return of Persons Vaccinated in the Zillah of———for the month of———182—

Form of Vaccination returns.

Numbers.	*Names*	*Cast*	*Sex*		*Age*		*Where Vaccinated*	*When Vaccinated*	*Remarks*
			Male	*Female*	*Years*	*Months*			
1		Hindoo	1	„	2	„	Poona	4th June	
2		„	„	1	„	10	„	„	Failed
3		Dhera	„	1	3	„	Chursooly	„	
4		Christian	1	„	2	„	„	7th Do.	
5		„	„	1	1	6	Wada	25th Do.	Failed
6		Musselman	1	„	1	5	Garoda,	27th Do.	

Abstract of Persons Vaccinated.

	Hindoo	*Christian*	*Musselman*	*Dhera*	*Total*
Male.....	1	1	1	„	3
Female.....	1	1	„	1	3
	2	2	1	1	6
Vaccinated successfully——-					4
Re-vaccinated ———					2
Not seen after vaccination					
Grand Total———					6

Signed A. B.,
Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon.

All medical officers to extend the benefits of Vaccination to their respective Regiments, Battalions, &c.

C. 2D. It will be considered the especial duty of medical officers serving with the army, to extend the benefits of vaccination, in every practicable case, to their respective regiments, battalions, or charges, and to the women, children, and followers belonging to the same, without any additional allowance whatever on that account, and they will be held responsible for the due fulfilment of this important duty. Superintending Surgeons, on their circuits, will institute the necessary enquiries on this subject, and report accordingly.

ARTICLE VI.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEDICAL OFFICERS &c.

Leave of absence how to be obtained by medical officers serving with the army.

C. 1ST. All medical officers, attached to the military branch of the service, who may be solicitous to obtain leave of absence from their stations on private affairs, are, after obtaining the permission of their respective commanding officers, to transmit an application to that effect, (unless in cases of sickness or of immediate and urgent necessity,) thro' Superintending Surgeons to the Medical Board, in order that the latter may be duly apprized of the circumstance, and in order that their sanction may be previously obtained, should such leave be found not to interfere with the interests of the public service, or with other medical arrangements that may happen to be in contemplation at the time; and Superintending Surgeons, in forwarding such applications, will state to the Board the mode in which it is proposed to provide for the duties of any medical officer during such absence, should any particular provision for the purpose be necessary. The same rules are applicable to medical officers holding staff appointments in the military department of the service, such as Garrison Surgeons, medical storekeepers &c.

How to be obtained by Superintending Surgeons.

C. 2D. In the event of a Superintending Surgeon requiring leave of absence from his division, he will, after obtaining the requisite permission from the senior officer in command, transmit an application to the Medical Board, who will forward the same to His Excellency the Commander in chief with their opinion thereon, and in the event of approval, leave will be granted by a General order to that effect.

Leave of absence how to be obtained by medical officers attached to civil duties or holding medical appointments not of a military nature.

C. 3D. Medical officers exclusively attached to civil duties, or holding no medical appointment of a military nature, will continue to forward their applications for leave direct to the Medical Board, after obtaining the sanction of their immediate superiors, and the Board will submit the same to Government together with their opinion thereon. Such of them as may be in charge of vaccination, however, shall intimate their departure to Superintending Surgeons, and inform them of the arrangements which they may have made for conducting the duties of vaccination during their absence; and on forwarding their applications in the first instance, to the Medical Board, they will, at the same time, specify how it is proposed that their duties, generally, should be conducted in the event of their application being complied with.

Civil Surgeons, or medical officers attached to civil situations are not under the authority of Superintending Surgeons, nor removable from their stations without the express sanction of Government.

C. 4TH. Medical officers attached to Zillahs, residencies, collectorates, or other civil duties, are, in no other respect, under Superintending Surgeons, nor subject to their control; nor are they removable from their respective situations without the express sanction of Government.

Civil surgeons avilable for the medical charge of troops at the stations at which they reside.

But on no account to be removed from their civil duties without the previous

C. 5TH. In cases of emergency, medical officers attached to civil departments may be available for any medical charge of troops &c. at the station at which they may reside, in addition to their own immediate duties, on an application from the commanding officer to the chief civil authority to that effect; but they cannot be removed from their civil duties without a requisition from the Superintending Surgeon to the Medical Board, who will submit the same to Government, should the circumstances of the case appear

sanction and orders of Government.

appear to render their services more immediately necessary elsewhere; and these circumstances are to be particularly stated by Superintending Surgeons, for the consideration of the Board, and of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Article VII.

RELATIVE TO SICK CERTIFICATES, STATEMENTS OF CASES &c.

Medical officers to furnish along with sick certificates detailed statements of cases &c.

C. 1st. All medical officers, whether attached to the civil, military, or marine departments, on granting sick certificates to individuals proceeding from one station to another, to the presidency, or to sea, or to Europe, shall invariably furnish to the individual concerned, a full and detailed statement of his case, including an account of its progress, and of the mode of treatment throughout, as well as every possible information relative to the constitution and habits of the patient.

These statements are intended for the information of medical officers to whose charge patients will devolve, and eventually for that of the Medical Board.

C. 2d. These statements are intended, in the first instance, for the necessary information of the medical officers at the stations to which it is intended the patients should go, or in the case of military officers proceeding to Bombay, for that of the Garrison Surgeon at the presidency;—and eventually of the Medical Board, in all instances, where individuals may ultimately have occasion to proceed to sea, or to Europe:—but if circumstances should render it, in particular cases, imprudent to give such statements to the parties concerned, they are to be forwarded by post to the medical officers whose duty it will be to receive charge of individuals respectively.

Duplicate copies of statements to be forwarded immediately to Superintending Surgeons, if the individuals, to whom sick certificates are granted, belong to the army.

C. 3d. All medical officers granting certificates to individuals belonging to the army, are immediately to report the same, and to furnish duplicate copies of statements to Superintending Surgeons of divisions, respectively, for their information; but it is not intended that this should occasion any detention whatever to sick officers requiring the prescribed change. In the event, however, of Superintending Surgeons having reason to doubt the propriety or necessity of particular certificates, they will call for such further information, as they may deem necessary, from the medical officers who granted them, and should such not prove satisfactory, they will ultimately submit the same to the Medical Board if requisite, when the latter will adopt such further measures as circumstances may render expedient. In the event of sick officers being at the same station with a Superintending Surgeon, it will be requisite that their certificates should be countersigned by the latter in proof of his concurrence as to the necessity of the measure prescribed; but, otherwise, this will be dispensed with, to obviate any delay injurious to individuals.

Officers arriving at the presidency on sick certificate are expected to have the same attested by the medical officers of the corps or departments to which they belong.

C. 4th. All sick individuals belonging to the army, arriving at the Presidency from outstations, are expected to have their certificates attested by the medical officers of the regiment, battalion, station, or department to which they may respectively belong, as it is to be presumed that their own surgeons must have the best opportunities of becoming acquainted with their cases; and any deviation from this general rule, must be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Medical Board, in the event of patients ultimately appearing before them.

Certificates to sea or to Europe to be signed by two medical officers, and by whom.

C. 5th. Certificates recommending a change to Europe, to sea, or to any place beyond the limits of the Presidency, must be attested by *two* medical officers. If these are granted at outstations, by the medical officers of the corps, or departments to which the individuals may belong, or of the stations where they may happen to reside, or by one medical officer at an outstation who may have attended any individual for a length of time, and subsequently, by the Garrison Surgeon, or his Assistant at the Presidency; or should the necessity for the voyage have arisen subsequently to an officer's arrival at the Presidency, by both of these last named, or by one of them, and any other medical officer, who may be best acquainted with the case; but all certificates of this description from outstations,

outstations, if the individuals belong to the army, must pass thro' the Garrison Surgeon, or his assistant, as specified in the 9th clause of this regulation, subject to their report on the same; as cases may occur, in which the benefit derived by removal to the Sea-coast, may have been so unexpectedly great, as to render any further change unnecessary.

C. 6TH. Certificates from one station to another, within the limits of the presidency; or to the presidency itself; are to be given in the following form.

Form of certificates prescribing a change from one station to another within the limits of the presidency.

"I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that (here enter the name and designation "of the individual) is in a bad state of health, as detailed in the statement of his case, "furnished under this date; and I do solemnly and sincerely declare upon my honor "that a change of air is, to the best of my judgment, essentially necessary for his reco- "very, and I do therefore recommend that he should proceed to (here enter the "place,) on that account."

Given under my hand this—— day of————of 1821.

(Signed) A. B.

Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon.

C. 7TH. Certificates to Sea or to Europe, or to stations beyond the immediate limits of the Presidency, including the Gulph of Persia, are to be in the following form.

Form of certificates for sea, or for Europe.

"We, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare upon honor, that "we are of opinion, from the circumstances detailed in the statement of his case, that "it is absolutely necessary that (here enter the name and designation of the indivi- "dual) should proceed by the earliest opportunity to sea (or to Europe as the case "may be) for the recovery of his health."

Given under our hands this——day of————of 1821.

(Signed) A. B.

(Signed) C. D.

C. 8TH. All sick officers not belonging to corps at the presidency, are, on their arrival at the presidency, to report themselves to the garrison Surgeon, or to his Assistant, and are to furnish one or other of these officers with a copy of their certificates, together with the statements of their cases, if the latter have not been previously transmitted to them by the Surgeons by whom they had been originally attended.

All sick officers, on their arrival at the presidency, to report themselves to the garrison surgeon or assistant, and to produce certificates and statements.

C. 9TH. The garrison Surgeon or his Assistant shall accompany all officers, whose corps or station may not be at the presidency, on their appearing before the Medical Board with certificates for sea, or for Europe, to furnish such information personally, as may be required; and they shall invariably present the statements of cases, together with such additional observations thereon, as may have occurred during the patients residence at the presidency, under their charge, to the Board; and these statements, if the certificates are approved and passed, shall be registered and lodged in the office, of the Medical Board. Officers, belonging to corps or departments at the presidency, shall be accompanied by a medical officer of the corps, or department, to which they may respectively belong, or by one of the medical officers granting the certificate. Marine officers shall, in like manner, be accompanied by the marine Surgeon, or Surgeon of the cruizer to which they may belong; and Civil servants by the civil Surgeon, or by one of the medical officers granting the certificate.

Sick officers on appearing before the Medical Board to be accompanied by the garrison surgeon or assistant, or one of the medical officers granting the certificate.

C. 10TH. It is ordered that unless officers avail themselves of an early opportunity of proceeding to sea or to Europe, as the case may be, after their certificates have been sanctioned, such certificates shall cease to be valid.

Certificates shall be considered as cancelled if officers neglect to avail themselves of an early opportunity of proceeding to sea or to Europe.

C. 11TH. The garrison Surgeon shall furnish to the Adjutant General of the army, on the last day of each month, a list of all sick officers belonging to the Hon'ble Company's

The garrison surgeon to furnish monthly returns of

sick officers to the Adjutant General, and Brigade Major of King's troops.

pany's service who may require a further stay at the presidency on account of their health; reporting such as may have recovered, and are able to proceed to their stations; —and he shall forward monthly, a similar list of such officers as belong to His Majesty's service, to the Brigade Major of King's troops.

ARTICLE VIII.

MEDICAL OFFICERS TO WHOM TO REPORT THEIR ARRIVAL AT AND DEPARTURE FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

Medical officers to report their arrival at, and departure from the presidency; and to whom.

All medical officers of the Hon'ble Company's service, are personally to report their arrival at, and departure from the presidency, at the offices of the Adjutant General, Medical Board, and town Major, and shall insert the dates, places of residence, and such other information as may be required, in such books as may be kept for that purpose; or, in the event of being unable to attend personally from sickness, they will furnish the necessary reports in writing. Medical officers belonging to His Majesty's service will report to the Brigade Major of King's troops instead of to the Adjutant General; but at the other offices as above.

ARTICLE IX.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING INVALIDS OF H. M. REGIMENTS.

Government orders 9th September 1820 published 12th September.

C. 1ST. With the view of affording the medical authorities in England, every requisite information, as well relative to the previous diseases of invalids belonging to His Majestys Service, as to their complaints when on the passage to Europe, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following regulations which are to be strictly adhered to, on all future occasions, of invaliding men belonging to His Majestys regiments serving under this presidency.

Subordinate regimental or station committees to be annually assembled in September, for the examination of European soldiery proposed to be invalided.

C. 2D. Subordinate regimental, or station Committees, shall be assembled at outstations, annually, in the month of September, for the general examination of the European soldiery requiring to be invalided, and the medical officers in charge of His Majesty's corps, will prepare returns of all men belonging to them, proposed to be discharged the service, on account of disease, or to be sent to Europe for change of climate, made out after the form annexed. These returns being submitted to the station committees, will form the grounds upon which individuals shall, after personal examination, and due enquiry, be recommended to be forwarded to the presidency, for final inspection, as soon after the close of the rains as practicable.

Station or regimental committees to forward copies of their reports to the Brigade Major of King's troops & Medical Board.

These returns to be submitted by the Brigade Major to the annual general committee at the presidency.

C. 3D. The station Committees, after finishing their examination of His Majesty's soldiers, will transmit to the Brigade Major of King's troops, and to the Medical Board, copies of these reports, with such remarks on each individual case as may be deemed requisite; and the general committee, which will be annually assembled at the Presidency, shall be furnished, by the Major of Brigade, with those returns, for their information and guidance.

The general committee to furnish the Medical Board with a return of all men recommended to be sent to Europe.

The Medical Board to submit to Government for transmission to England a general return of the invalids of the season.

C. 4TH. The general committee, on concluding the final examination of His Majestys Invalids, will forward to the Medical Board a seperate return, drawn up after the form annexed, of all men whom they may recommend to be sent to Europe; on receipt of which, the Board will prepare, and submit to Government, for transmission to the army Medical Board in England, a general return of all the invalids of the season, belonging to regiments in His Majesty's service under this presidency.

C. 5TH.

C. 5TH. Previously to any ship, not in the Hon'ble Company's regular service, being employed for the conveyance of Invalids to Europe, the commander of the ship will be directed by government to desire the Surgeon to wait on the Medical Board, to produce such testimonials of his qualifications, or medical education as he may be possessed of: and should this prove satisfactory, and the Surgeon appear from their inquiries to be qualified for the charge, the Board will report accordingly to government in order that the transport may be engaged.

No ship not in the regular service to be engaged as a transport for invalids, until the Surgeon thereof has satisfied the Medical Board of his competency for the charge.

C. 6TH. Early intimation will also be sent to the Medical Board by the Brigade Major of His Majesty's troops, whenever arrangements have been concluded for embarking any party of invalids; and the Medical Board will be made acquainted by that officer, with the names, designation, and former corps of the men to be embarked, likewise the name of the vessel and that of the medical officer receiving charge of the detachment.

The Brigade Major to furnish the Medical Board with returns of men to be embarked whenever arrangements may have been made for that purpose.

C. 7TH. The Medical Board, on receiving this intimation, will furnish the Surgeon in charge with a copy of the invaliding rolls and returns of the individuals entrusted to his care, for his guidance, in regard to their medical treatment on board of ship, and ultimate delivery to the port medical officer in England, where the invalids may be landed.

The Medical Board to furnish the Surgeon with a copy of the invaliding rolls of men intrusted to his charge.

C. 8TH. Agreeably to the suggestion of the army Medical Board in England, all Surgeons, in charge of invalids of His Majesty's service on board ship, are required to keep a regular register of the medical treatment of each case during the voyage, which is to be transmitted to the Medical Board in London, along with their bill, as the voucher for the payment of the sum allowed for medical attendance.

Surgeons of ships to keep regular registers of cases &c., to be transmitted to the army Medical Board in England along with their bills.

REGIMENT OF

Return of men proposed, on account of disease, to be discharged the Service, or sent to Europe for change of climate.

Form of invaliding rolls.

Names	Age		Disease, or medical reasons for discharge, with particulars.	Summary and previous treatment.	For discharge from the service.	For change of climate.	Remarks
	Years	Months					

ARTICLE X.

REGULATIONS FOR INVALIDING EUROPEAN SOLDIERS BELONGING TO THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

C. 1ST. Such Europeans belonging to the Hon'ble Company, as may be considered unfit for further active service, shall, in the first instance, be examined by regimental or station committees, conformably to the regulation on this subject, as prescribed for invalids belonging to His Majesty's regiments.

Invalids of the H. Company's service to be examined by regimental or station committees.

C. 2D.

Afterwards to appear before the Medical and Military Boards.

C. 2D. Such of these men as may be passed by the subordinate committees, shall appear before the Medical and Military Boards for final examination, as at present; and shall be transferred to the invalid, or pension establishment, or sent to England, as circumstances may render expedient, subject to the decision of government;—and when invalids belonging to corps or details at the Presidency appear before these Boards for examination, they are invariably to be accompanied by the senior medical officer of the corps or detachments to which they may belong.

Surgeons of regiments &c. to forward returns of invalids respectively to the Medical Board.

C. 3D. In addition to the usual returns of invalids at present submitted to the Medical and Military Boards, Medical officers attached to regiments, battalions, or detachments, from which invalids may be sent, shall furnish a return of the same according to the form prescribed, as above, for invalids of His Majesty's regiments; detailing in the separate columns, as therein directed, the diseases and medical reasons for the discharge or invaliding of each patient, together with the summary and previous treatment of each case, and these are to be regularly transmitted thro' Superintending Surgeons to the Medical Board.

The Town Major to furnish the Medical Board with a list of all invalids previous to embarkation &c.

C. 4TH. Lists of such invalids as it may be finally determined to send to England, as unfit for further service, or as requiring a change of climate to Europe for their recovery, will be transmitted to the Medical Board by the Town Major previously to their embarkation; stating the name of the ship, on which it is intended they shall proceed, as directed in the 6th clause of the regulations respecting H. M.'s invalids; on receipt of which the Medical Board will make the necessary enquiries and arrangements, and will furnish the Surgeon with a return of the men and of their respective cases, framed from the returns previously transmitted to them by Surgeons respectively.

Returns of invalids embarked for Europe to be delivered to the Surgeon of the ship and forwarded to the Hon'ble Court by the Medical Board.

C. 5TH. These returns are intended for the information and guidance of the Medical officer proceeding in charge, and which he will deliver over, along with the men on his arrival in England, to whoever may be appointed to receive them. He is also to keep a regular register of the Medical treatment of each case for delivery to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. A return similar to that furnished to the Surgeon of the ship on which invalids are embarked, shall also be forwarded by the Medical Board to Government for transmission to the Hon'ble Court.

ARTICLE XI.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO MEDICAL OFFICERS DOING DUTY IN THE MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Government orders 2d Oct. 1818, published in general orders 6th October.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Regulations for the guidance of Medical officers, serving in the Hon'ble Company's Marine.

Medical officers appointed to do duty in the Marine, to report themselves to the Superintendent.

C. 1ST. A medical officer, on being ordered to do duty on board of any one of the Hon'ble Company's cruizers, is to wait on the Superintendent of Marine and report the same to him, he will then repair on board of the cruizer to which he may have been appointed, unless he should receive orders from the Superintendent to the contrary.

While serving on board of cruizers to be subject to their general rules of discipline and subordination.

C. 2D. While serving on board of any of the Hon'ble Company's cruizers, the medical officer is to consider himself subject to the same general rules of discipline and subordination as are applicable to officers regularly belonging to the Marine, and for any breach thereof, he is to be amenable to a Court Martial.

To visit the sick regularly every morning by 9 o'clock and as much oftener as may be necessary.

C. 3D. The medical officer while serving in the Marine is to visit the sick regularly every morning before 9 o'clock; and such further attendance as may be requisite, must be regulated by him according to the nature of the different cases under his charge, it being clearly understood that all cases of sudden sickness or accident are to be attended to as soon as possible.

C. 4TH.

C. 4TH. The medical officer is to deliver in a daily list of the sick, and of such men as ought, in his opinion, to be excused from duty in consequence of trifling indisposition, to the commander of the cruizer, or in his absence, to the officer next in command, but it is not the duty of the Surgeon to attend the commander on shore with such report.

To deliver a list of sick daily to the Commander or senior officer on board.

C. 5TH. As it is highly necessary that patients, both European and native, who may be labouring under severe illness, should be removed to the shore, when at the presidency, or at ports where proper accommodations can be provided for their reception; the medical officer is, in all cases that may occur, to certify the same to the commander that he may take the necessary steps for their removal, and to furnish the medical officer, under whose charge the sick may be placed, on shore, with such account of their respective cases, in writing, as may be necessary; but it is not to be considered his duty to accompany the sick to the different hospitals, except in cases of very serious indisposition where the patient is in immediate danger.

Patients labouring under severe illness, to be sent on shore when practicable & where proper accommodation may be provided.

C. 6TH., The medical officer is to keep a regular register of all the sick, together with his mode of treatment, which is to be transmitted by him to the Medical Board, monthly while in harbour, or on the arrival of the vessel from sea; all other medical and scientific reports, indents for medicines, &c. to be transmitted direct to the Medical Board as heretofore.

Medical officers to keep regular journals and registers of sick &c.

C. 7TH. Should a medical officer have any complaints to offer, or should he consider himself in any respect aggrieved on points unconnected with his medical duties, he is to submit the same through the commander of the cruizer to the Superintendent of the Marine for transmission to government.

To forward all complaints thro' the Commander of the cruizer and Superintendent to Government.

C. 8TH. Should he have any observations to make, relative to the health or welfare of the crew committed to his professional charge, which he may think affected by any particular conduct or regulations adopted on board, he is to submit the same to the commander of the cruizer, in the same manner as is already described in the preceding article.

Observations on any conduct or regulations on board influencing the health of the crew, to be submitted in the same manner.

C. 9TH. In all cases where it is deemed necessary to place a medical officer under arrest while at the presidency, his duty as a medical officer will cease; and on a court-martial being ordered for his trial, he will be sent on shore, there to remain until the charges preferred against him are decided upon.

When a medical officer is placed in arrest while at the presidency, his duty is to cease, and he will proceed on shore, for trial by court martial.

C. 10TH. At sea, or in a port distant from the presidency, where the services of a medical officer cannot be dispensed with, or in situations where other medical assistance cannot be procured, and it should be deemed necessary to place him under arrest; he is, if required so to do, to continue to discharge the duties of his official situation in every respect as usual, and, in such case, he will have full personal liberty, and free ingress and egress to and from the cruizer in common with the other officers on board, until the return of the vessel to the presidency, when his functions as a medical officer are to cease until the charges are decided upon.

When placed in arrest at a distance from the presidency to continue to discharge his duties, and to have every freedom in common with other officers until the return of the vessel.

C. 11TH. In cases where the complaint of a medical officer is not attended to, or has been refused to be forwarded through the channel prescribed in the 7th Article, he may, in such cases, forward the same direct to the Medical Board, taking special care to assign that cause as a reason for so doing.

Where the complaints of a medical officer are not attended to, he is at liberty to forward the same to the Medical Board direct.

C. 12TH. The medical officer is to report to the Medical Board, his arrival at the Presidency on his return from any service upon which the cruizer, to which he is attached, may have been employed.

Surgeons of cruizers to report their arrival at the presidency on returning from sea, to the Medical Board.

With

In further explanation of the 6th clause of the above regulations.

With reference to the 6th Clause of the foregoing regulations, it is to be distinctly understood by medical officers serving in the marine, that they will be expected to keep regular registers of sick, together with journals or diaries, similar to those prescribed by the V., VI. and VII. articles of section V. for medical officers attached to the military branch of the service, and agreeably to the forms annexed to that section, with such alterations only, as the difference of the service may render necessary. These registers and diaries are to be invariably submitted for the inspection of the Medical Board, monthly while at the Presidency, and otherwise regularly on returning from sea; and care must be taken to enter into the journal or diary containing the details of each particular case, the quantity of wine daily prescribed to individual patients, in order that the same may be compared with the general return of the receipt and expenditure of that article, and in order that the Medical Board may be enabled to judge of its propriety or necessity, and medical officers will be held strictly responsible for all issues of wine, and of other supplies to the sick.

MARINE AND PORT SURGEON.

The Marine Surgeon is to afford medical attendance to all sick officers belonging to the marine department who may be residing on shore, and shall furnish the Superintendent of Marine with the requisite certificates and returns relative to them.

The medical duties of the Port having been annexed to the situation of the Marine Surgeon by order of Government, under date the 23d February 1801, it becomes his duty, accordingly, to inspect all transports when required so to do, or vessels in which any unusual sickness may prevail, or to examine vessels arriving from ports where contagious or epidemical diseases may exist, and to furnish such reports on all subjects, connected therewith, as Government, or the Medical Board may deem necessary.

BOMBAY MEDICAL BOARD'S OFFICE,
28TH AUGUST 1820.

By Order of the Medical Board,
GEO: OGILVY,
Secretary.

Printed and Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX

TO THE

MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

RESOLUTIONS of the Honorable the Governor in Council for the purpose of remedying a difference in the sick certificates ordered to be granted to civil servants, by the Regulations passed in the civil department, under date the 23d October 1820, and those laid down in the VII. article of the XII. section of the medical code.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that whenever it may be deemed necessary to grant sick certificates to civil servants, or to renew them ; medical officers do attend to the tenth, eleventh and twelfth articles of the Regulations passed by Government under date 23d October 1820, and entitled " Regulations in regard to civil servants obtaining leave of absence from their stations, whether on account of bad health or on their private affairs &c."

As the certificates laid down in the Appendix to these Regulations, unintentionally differ somewhat in form, from those prescribed by the VII. article of the XII. section of the medical code now published ; the Honorable the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that either of these forms may be used indiscriminately with respect to civil servants, as the spirit and intention of them are the same; with this exception, that all certificates to civil servants for sea, or for Europe, are invariably to be attested by two medical officers, conformably to the Regulations of the medical code on this subject in the article above referred to.

The rules relative to the statements of cases, required from medical officers granting sick certificates, as laid down in the VII. article of the XII. section of the medical code, are also to be considered as extending to all certificates to civil servants, and are to be attended to accordingly.

When sick certificates to public servants in any department of the service, are approved and passed by the Medical Board, they are, in proof thereof, to be endorsed by one of the Members of that Board, agreeably to the following form, and without which no certificate can receive the final sanction of Government.

" I, A. B., Member of the Medical Board, do certify that I have enquired into the state of health of C. D. and, according to the statement made to me by the Surgeon who attends him, of the state of his case, I recommend his being permitted to proceed to sea (or to Europe, as the case may be), by the first opportunity."

(Enter date.)

A. B.
Member Medical Board.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
23D DECEMBER 1820.

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

ROYAL ASIATIC

A. D. 1821. REGULATION I.

A REGULATION *to explain Regulation V. of* 1820, *and to empower the Court of Sudder Adawlut constituted by such last mentioned Regulation, to hear and determine Appeals from judgments or determinations by the late Court of Appeal, which had been preferred to, or were pending in the former Court of Sudder Adawlut at the time of passing the said enactment*—PASSED *by the Governor in Council on the 2d May* 1821, *corresponding with the 1st of Vysack Sood Sumbut or Vikramajit Era* 1877; *Salbahan* 1743; *and 29th of Rujub* 1236 *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS by Regulation V. 1820 passed by the Honorable the Governor in Council on the 20th November 1820, entitled "a Regulation for abolishing the provincial Court of Appeal and adapting the powers &c. of the Sudder Adawlut to the change, and for removing the latter Court from Bombay to the City of Surat," the Provincial Court of Appeal instituted by Section III. Regulation II, 1805, was abolished, and such section was rescinded together with Regulation VI. 1812, and all such parts of the Regulations in force

as relate to that Court, and Regulations VII. of 1800 and VII. of 1812, were also rescinded, for the purpose of adapting the powers of the Sudder Adawlut to the change occasioned by the abolition of the said Provincial Court: and WHEREAS at the time of passing the said Regulation V. 1820, certain appeals from the judgments and determinations of the said Provincial Court had been preferred to the Court of Sudder Adawlut or were pending therein, and certain suits were then also depending in the said Provincial Court, in which any parties who might be aggrieved by the judgment or determination of the said Provincial Court had a right by the said rescinded Regulations VII. 1800 and VII. 1812 whilst the same continued in force, to appeal from such judgment or determination to the Sudder Adawlut: and WHEREAS doubts have arisen whether it was competent for the Court of Sudder Adawlut as constituted under Regulation V. 1820, to hear and determine the said appeals then preferred to or pending in the Court, or which might be preferred to it, in suits then pending in the said Provincial Court; and whether the enactments of the said last mentioned Regulation sufficiently provide for the said Court of Sudder Adawlut proceeding in such appeals: and WHEREAS it is expedient that such doubts should be removed and that it should be declared to have been the original intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in council to confer such authority on the said Court—the following enactment has been passed.

The Sudder Adawlut empowered to try appeals from the late Provincial Court.

II. The Sudder Adawlut as constituted under the said Regulation V. 1820 have, and shall have power and authority to hear and determine all appeals from any judgments or determinations of the said Provincial Court which had been preferred to or were pending in the former Court of Sudder Adawlut at the

the time of passing the said Regulation V. 1820; or which might have been preferred to it in any suit or suits then pending in the said Provincial Court, and the same shall be heard and determined by the Court of Sudder Adawlut as constituted under the said Regulation V. 1820, in as full and ample a manner as the Court of Sudder Adawlut might have heard and determined the same before the passing the said Regulation V. 1820, save and except as the proceedings in such appeals may have been modified by the enactments and provisions contained in such last mentioned Regulation.

Regulations for the proper conducting of such appeals revived.

III. Regulation II. 1805, Regulation VI. 1812, Regulation VII. 1809, Regulation VII. 1812 and all other Regulations relating to the Provincial Court which have been rescinded by the said Regulation V. 1820, are hereby revived as to all such parts and clauses of the said rescinded Regulations as contain any rules, provisions or powers necessary or requisite for the proceeding in the said Appeals and for the due hearing and determination thereof by the said newly constituted Court of Sudder Adawlut, and shall continue in force and endure until all such appeals shall be brought to a conclusion by the newly constituted Court of Sudder Adawlut, and no longer; subject nevertheless to such alterations and modifications respecting proceedings in appeals as have been made by the said Regulation V. 1820.

RULE, ORDINANCE, AND REGULATION I. OF 1821.

A RULE, *Ordinance, and Regulation, for modifying the provisions of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. of* 1820, *relating to Ballast for ships; passed by the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 25th of July* 1821, *and registered in the Honorable the Court of Recorder of Bombay under date the 27th of August* 1821.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay having resolved, on the expiration of the present contract for the supply of Ballast, not to make or enter into any such contract in future, it is expedient for the better preservation of the port and harbour of Bombay, to extend and enlarge certain provisions, and rules, contained in Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. 1820, entitled " A Rule, Ordinance and Regulation for establishing an effective controul over the shipping resorting to the Port of Bombay; for preventing the desertion of the Crew of ships, the European soldiers of the Garrison offering themselves as seamen, and for the better security of the Harbour and Dock Yard of Bombay.";

bay."; Be it therefore enacted, and ordained by the Honorable the Governor in Council, in virtue of the power conferred upon him by an act passed in the forty seventh year of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An act for the better Government of the settlements of Fort St. George, and Bombay.", that, from and after the thirty first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred, and twenty one; and after the due publication and registry of this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation in the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, it shall not be lawful for any person to take or carry away, or to break or blow up, or to cause or procure to be taken or carried away, broken or blown up, any rocks or stones, from, in, or upon any part, of the rocky ground lying and being to the Southward of a line drawn due East, and West of the Light House on Colaba; nor from, in, or upon any part of the rocks, or islands in the said Harbour of Bombay, called respectively the Oyster rock, and Gull Island; and that every person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted upon the oath of one or more credible witness, or witnesses, before two of his Majesty's Justices of the peace, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum of money not exceeding (400) four hundred Rupees; and in case any such penalty shall not be forthwith paid, it shall be lawful for such Justices to commit the person or persons to the Goal of Bombay, to remain there for a period not exceeding two months, unless such penalty shall be sooner paid.

Prescribing the limits in the harbour, from which ballast is to be taken.

Penalty.

II.—And be it further enacted, that the Chief Engineer, and Collector of Bombay for the time being, shall have power, and authority, from time to time to grant permission in writing, to any person or persons, to procure ballast for Ships, or Vessels, from any other place, or places on the shores of Bom-

bay,

bay, Colabah, Old Woman's Island, Mazagon, Mahim, Bandorah, Worley, Breach, Malabar Hill, on the shores of the Islands of Caranjah, or Elephanta, of Butcher's Island, and Hog Island; and to break or blow up any stones or rocks in such place, or places, and to take and carry away such rocks or stones for the purpose of ballast as aforesaid; provided always, that such permission in writing shall specify the place or places where such ballast is to be procured; and the time for which such permission shall remain in force: and in case any person or persons, not having obtained such permission, shall break or blow up, take or carry away, or cause or procure to be broken or blown up, taken or or carried away, any rocks or stones in, or upon, or from the said places; every person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses before two of his Majesty's Justices of the peace, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum of money, not exceeding (200) two hundred Rupees; and in case any such penalty shall not be forthwith paid, it shall be lawful for such Justices to commit the person or persons to the Goal of Bombay, to remain there for a period not exceeding one month, unless such penalty shall be sooner paid.

The permission to specify the place from whence it is to be taken.

Penalty.

III.—And be it further enacted, that no stones or ballast whatever, shall be put or deposited within the Dock basin, upon pain, that every person, or persons, so offending and being thereof convicted upon oath of one or more credible witness, or witnesses, before two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay any sum of money, not exceeding (200) two hundred Rupees; and in case any such penalty shall not be forthwith paid, it shall be lawful for such justices to commit the person or persons to the Goal of Bombay,

Prohibiting ballast being put within the Dock basin.

Penalty.

Bombay, to remain there for a period not exceeding one month, unless such penalty shall be sooner paid.

Mode of recovering the above penalties.

IV.—And be it further enacted, that all penalties to be incurred under this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, shall be recovered in the manner directed by the said recited Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I, 1820.

A. D. 1821. REGULATION II.

A REGULATION *for amending Regulation X. of* 1813 *for the conduct of the trade with foreign nations at the ports and settlements of the British nation under the Presidency of Bombay:—* PASSED *by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council on the 23d May* 1821, *corresponding with the 6th Vysaik Vud, Sumbut or Vikramajit Era* 1877; *Salbahan* 1743; *and 20th Shaban* 1236 *of the Hejree,*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the rates of duty prescribed in section V. clauses first and second, Regulation X. of 1813 have been evaded by foreign ships landing and receiving goods, at the Portuguese ports of Goa, Demaun, and Diu, and trading thereafter in such articles so landed and received, between those settlements and the port of Bombay by boats under British colors, the following enactment is passed with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, to be in force in the territories immediately dependent on this Presidency from the period of its promulgation.

A. D. 1821. REGULATION II.

Produce of Europe, China or foreign states imported from foreign European ports in India, liable to customs of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on an advance of 60 per cent on the invoice cost.

Or (the invoice cost unknown) $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem.

II. On all goods imported by boats or ships from Goa, Demaun, Diu, or other foreign European ports in India, known to be the produce of Europe, China, or any foreign Asiatic or other state, an advance of 60 per cent shall be laid on the original invoice cost attested upon oath, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent customs shall be levied on the aggregate amount. In cases where the invoice cost cannot be determined, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem shall be collected.

Exports to the said ports ultimately intended for the said states, liable to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent customs on the invoice cost.

III. On all goods exported under British or foreign colors to Goa, Demaun, Diu, or other foreign European ports in India, ultimately intended for Europe, China, or any foreign Asiatic or other state, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent customs shall be collected on the original invoice valuation attested upon oath.

FINIS

A. D. 1821. REGULATION III.

A REGULATION *for rescinding Sections XI. and XV. Regulation IX.* 1816, *and for making other provisions for the trial of persons charged with capital offences committed within the Fort and district of Anjar and their dependencies:—*

PASSED *by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council on the 6th of June* 1821, *corresponding with the 6th Jest Sood, Sumbut or Vikramajit Era* 1877; *Salbahan* 1743; *and 5th Ramzan* 1236 *of the Hejree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been found necessary, in consideration of the great extent of country over which a single Puisne Judge of the Suder Fuojdaree Adalut, is required to make his circuit, by Section XI. Regulation VII. 1820, to provide for the trial of persons charged with the commission of capital offences within the Fort and district of Anjar and their dependencies, by forwarding such persons to the next most convenient station where a Court of jail delivery is held, the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to enact the following rules.

Sections XI. & XV. Regulation IX. 1816 rescinded.

II. Sections XI. and XV. Regulation IX. 1816 are hereby rescinded.

III.

Magistrate how to proceed on charges for offences of a capital nature.

III. Upon a complaint being preferred to the Magistrate of Anjar, against any person or persons, for a crime of a capital nature, the Magistrate shall proceed against the party accused, in the manner prescribed by the general regulations, subject to the following modifications.

Either to send the prisoner and witnesses forthwith to Surat, or to retain the former in safe custody for a time.

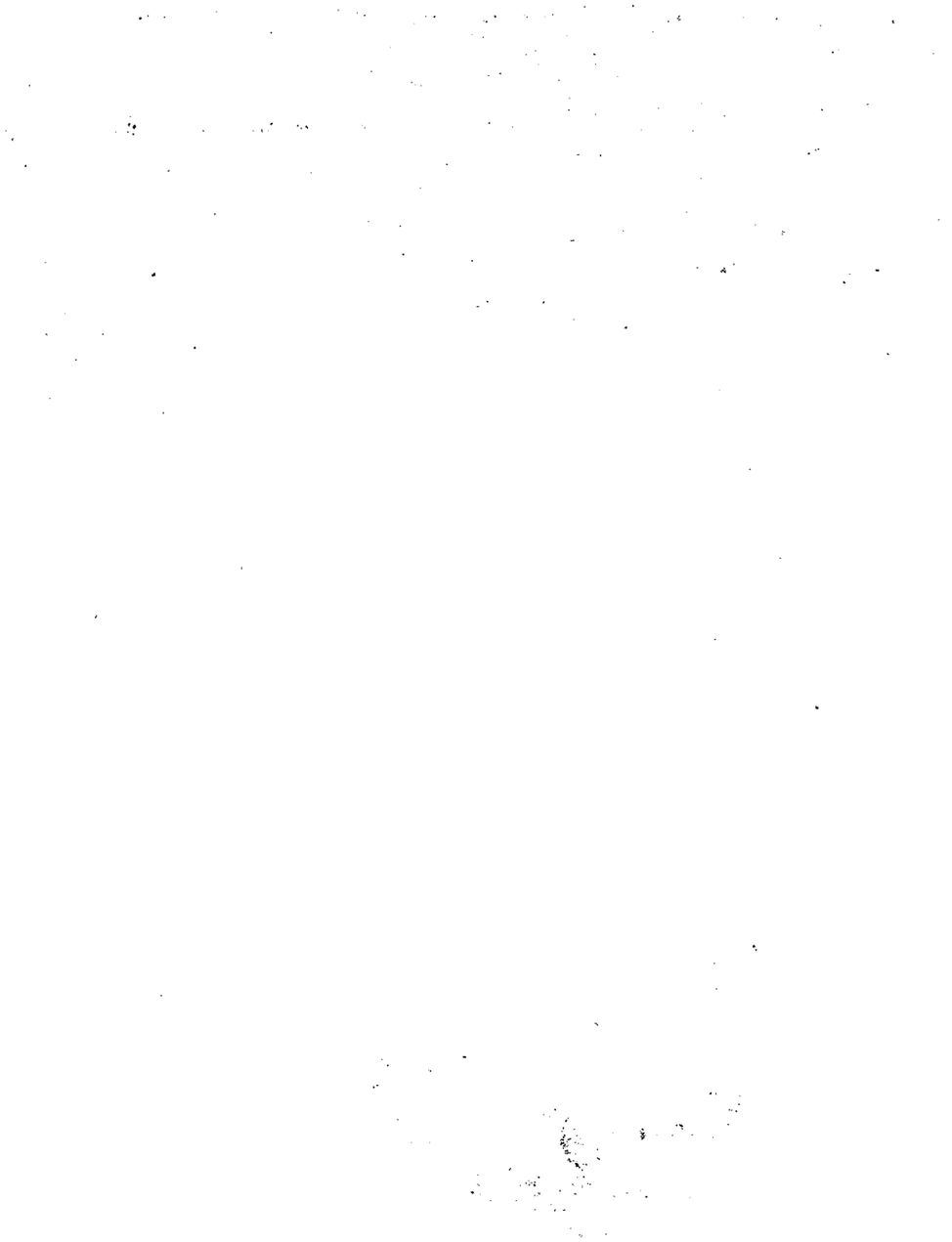
IV. If it shall appear to the Magistrate that the crime has actually been committed, and that there is evidence of the person accused having been concerned in the perpetration of it, the Magistrate shall, according to the circumstances stated in the next succeeding section, either forward the prisoner forthwith, together with his proceedings, to the Criminal Judge of Surat, accompanied by all the witnesses for the prosecution and also by such others, as the prisoner may desire should be called in his behalf (whom the Magistrate shall be careful to ascertain by inquiry of the prisoner), or he shall keep the prisoner for a time, in safe custody, to be afterwards sent to Surat, as hereunder provided.

How the Magistrate shall regulate the time for forwarding prisoners and witnesses.

V. The quarterly jail deliveries for the city and zilla of Surat being held on the first of the months of January, April, July and October of each respective year, the Magistrate of Anjar, in the transmission of prisoners and witnesses, will be guided as to the time for their conveyance, which shall be made by sea, by duly referring to the above dates, and regulating the departures of prisoners and witnesses, so that they may be received by the Criminal Judge of Surat, a few days previous to the quarterly jail deliveries for that city and zilla, held on the 1st of the months of October, January and April of each year; the object of this rule being to provide for one attendance of witnesses, at Surat, in such cases, being sufficient; and also for avoiding the necessity of sending prisoners and witnesses from Anjar, during the monsoon.

VI. The Criminal Judge of Surat on the receipt of a prisoner from the Magistrate of Anjar, shall proceed according to the general regulations, and bring him to trial before the next quarterly Court of jail delivery for the city and zilla of Surat.

The Criminal Judge of Surat to bring the prisoners to trial before the quarterly Court of jail delivery.



A. D. 1821. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION *directing holders of lands, subject to quit and ground rents in the Island of Bombay, to give notice of the sales or transfers of such properties to the Collector of that Island, within a certain period.*—PASSED *by the Honorable the Governor in Council on the* 1st *of August* 1821, *corresponding with the* 3d *of Shravan Sood Sumbut or Vikramajeet Era* 1877; *Salbahan* 1743; *and* 2d *of Zilkaad* 1236 *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS great inconvenience and delays in the collection of certain quit and ground rents to be levied within the town and island of Bombay heretofore made or imposed by or under the authority of the Government of Bombay, have been experienced by reason of the proprietors of lands, houses and tenements assessed to such quit and ground rents, selling or transferring the same to other persons, without notifying such sales or transfers to the Collector of Bombay, the Honorable the Governor in Council has enacted the following rules for remedy thereof.

II.

Notice of sale or transfer of lands to be given to the Collector within 20 days after their completion, & of inheritance or devise within 20 days after the death of the last proprietor.

II. Whenever any of the lands, houses, or tenements, subject to such quit and ground rents, shall be sold or transferred, the person or persons so selling or transferring the same, and the person or persons to whom the same shall be sold or transferred, shall respectively cause notice thereof to be given to the said Collector of Bombay within twenty days after such sale or transfer shall be completed; and every person or persons who shall become the proprietors, or shall come into possession, of any such lands, houses, or tenements, by succession, inheritance, or devise, shall cause notice thereof to be given within twenty days after the decease of the last proprietor; and every person neglecting to give such notices, on conviction thereof upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, or by confession before the said Collector, or before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, shall forfeit and pay the sum of rupees ten; and in case such penalty shall not be forthwith paid, it shall be lawful for such Collector, or such Justice, to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such person or persons, or to commit such person or persons to the gaol of Bombay to remain there for a period not exceeding ten days, unless such penalty shall be sooner paid; and every person selling, or transferring, such lands, houses, or tenements, without giving such notice, shall be liable, moreover, for such neglect, to the payment of the said quit and ground rents till such notice shall be given.

On pain of a fine of 10 Rs. on conviction of the neglect before the Collector or Justice of the Peace.

Fine to be levied by distress, or imprisonment, in case of non-payment.

FINIS

A. D. 1823. REGULATION I.

A REGULATION *defining the circumstances that constitute a Title to hold land exempt, either wholly or partially, from the payment of Revenue; prescribing the Rules of limitation in regard to actions of various descriptions, repealing certain Regulations now in force on those subjects, and enacting a special limitation, as to acknowledgments in writing, granted under former Governments by cultivators.*—PASSED *by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council on the 2d of April* 1823, *corresponding with the 7 first Chyter Vud Sumbut or Vikramajit Era* 1880; *Salbahan* 1745, *and* 19*th Rujub* 1238 *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS justice requires that grants exempting land, either wholly or partially from the payment of Public Revenue, or a clear recognition of a defective or doubtful title to the same effect, when made by persons possessing authority for the purpose, should remain effectual, and that the persons possessing such authority, should, as far as possible,

sible, be generally known; and whereas it is expedient, that the enjoyment of exemption from Revenue for a period of sixty years, should, in certain cases, be held as proof of sufficient title to the exemption; and whereas it is necessary, to provide Rules for trying the validity of titles to hold land exempt either in whole or in part from the payment of Revenue; and whereas it is conducive to the public security, and to the quieting of disputes that a certain length of uninterrupted enjoyment should be held to supply defects of title to property of every description, and that actions should not be competent unless instituted within a reasonable time; and whereas from the want of a regular system under former Governments for administering justice in matters of a civil nature, an uncertainty prevailed whether the terms of engagements entered into, would be rigidly enforced, in consequence of which, cultivators were easily induced to grant written obligations for larger sums than were due, and justice requiring that the consideration given for such writings should be proved; the following Rules are therefore enacted to have effect from the date of their promulgation.

ENACTMENTS RESCINDED.

Former enactments rescinded.

II. The following enactments viz. Regulation III. of 1814; the IV. Section of Regulation I. of 1817; the V. Section of Regulation VI. of 1817; and so much of Section XIII. of Regulation III. of 1819, and of Section IV. of Regulation III. of 1820 as relates to the operation of Regulation III. of 1814; Section XIII, of Regulation I. of 1800; and Regulation VI. of 1816, are hereby rescinded.

OF TITLES TO EXEMPTION FROM REVENUE.

III. *First.*—Whenever land is enjoyed either wholly or partially

partially exempt from the payment of public Revenue under a deed or other writing granted by the present or any former Government, or by any of their public Officers possessing authority to grant the same, such deed or writing shall remain valid, and be considered as a sufficient title to the exemption.

Title to hold land wholly or partially exempt from Revenue.

Second.—Whenever land has been enjoyed, but not under a deed or writing, wholly or partially exempt from the payment of the public Revenue, for more than sixty years in succession by any person, his heirs or others, deriving right from him, such enjoyment, provided it has been under some tenure recognised by the custom of the country in which the land is situated; and more particularly under any of those specified in appendix A, shall be considered as a sufficient title to the exemption.—But declaring that Vichania and Gerania shall, in no case, so far as the rights of Government are concerned, be considered as tenures recognised by the custom of the country, in the sense of this clause.

Under recognised tenure joined with 60 years enjoyment of exemption.

(Vichania & Gerania excluded.)

Third.—But enjoyment of such exemption for 12 years, antecedent to the date when the territory in which the land is situated, came into the possession of the British Government, shall be considered as equivalent to enjoyment for 60 years, in terms of the preceding clause.

Or 12 years under a Native Government.

Fourth.—But such deed or writing, or such enjoyment, under a recognised tenure shall not be considered a sufficient title, in so far as the exemption has been wholly or partially annulled by an order issued by the present or any former Government, or by any public Officers possessed, under a former Government, of full and sufficient authority to grant deeds exempting lands from the payment of public revenue: or, so far as the land has been assessed, under an order not subsequently

Exception where the land has since been assessed by certain authorities.

subsequently recalled, issued by any of the said public Officers, and such assessment in any instance realized.

Or paid a full assessment for 12 years.

Fifth.—Nor shall such deed or writing, or such enjoyment under a recognised tenure, be considered as a sufficient title, if the land has been subsequently assessed for the period of 12 years, like other land of the same description, enjoying no exemption, and the assessment has been realized; but without prejudice to any suit filed in support of the title to exemption, before the completion of the said period.

Provision as to partial assessment.

Sixth.—And where the assessment so levied for 12 years, has not been to the extent of that imposed on other land of the same description, enjoying no exemption, such assessment shall affect the title only to the extent of the assessment so made and realized.

Title to hold land exempt from Revenue without a grant or recognised tenure.

In what cases valid from length of enjoyment.

IV. *First.*—Whenever land has been enjoyed without payment of public revenue, for more than sixty years in succession, by any person, his heirs others deriving right from him, such enjoyment shall be considered as sufficient title to the exemption.

Exception when the land has since been assessed by certain Officers.

Second.—But such enjoyment for more than sixty years, without payment of public revenue, shall not be considered as a sufficient title to exemption, in so far as the land has been subsequently assessed under an order, not expressly recalled, issued by the present or any former Government, or by any public Officers possessed, under a former Government, of full & sufficient authoriy to grant deeds exempting land from the payment of public revenue and such assessment, in any instance realized; or so far as the land, subsequent to such enjoyment for more than sixty years, has been assessed, for the period of six years, and the assessment has been realized; but without prejudice to any suit filed in support of the title, before the completion of the said period of six years.

Or paid revenue for 6 years.

V.

Recognition of title. Its effects.

V.—But whenever the title to hold any lands exempt in whole or in part from the payment of public Revenue, shall have been clearly recognised by the present or any former Government, or by any public Officer, possessed, under a former Government, of full and sufficient authority to grant deeds exempting land from the payment of public revenue, such recognition shall be understood to have cured all defects to the extent of such recognition, and be, in so far, admitted as a sufficient title to the exemption.

Land exempt from assessment not to be separated from lands extra assessed, without the sanction of the Collector.

If the one is held in connection with the other.

VI. *First.*—Whenever land is held under a grant or usage exempting one part of it, wholly or partially from the payment of revenue, in consideration of another part being assessed at a higher rate than land of the same description enjoying no exemption, any act whereby a part of the land shall be separated from the other, by sale or otherwise, shall, so far as concerns the rights of Government, be null and void, until the extra assessment is laid upon the exempted land with the sanction of the Collector.

Or the extra assessment has lasted 12 years and has been paid.

Second.—And whenever land enjoyed wholly or partially exempt from the payment of revenue is held, by whatever title, by a person who holds other land, which has been assessed for the period of 12 years at a higher rate than land of the same description, enjoying no exemption, and the extra assessement has been realized; any act whereby a part of the land shall be separated from the other by sale or otherwise, shall, so far as concerns the rights of Government, be null and void, until the extra assessment is laid upon the exempted land with the sanction of the Collector.

Lands exempt, as Jagheer, liable to resumption and assessment.

VII. *First*—Land held exempt as Jagheer shall be liable to resumption and assessment under the general Rules at the pleasure of Government when signified by order to the Collector, provided that such resumption or assessment shall

shall not commence until one year after the Incumbent shall have been served in the manner specified in clause 3d, 4th & 5th of Section X., with a notice according to the form specified in Appendix (B), accompanied with a copy of the order for resumption or assessment.

Lands exempt conditionally may be assessed.

Second.—And further all land held exempt from the payment of public revenue, if such exemption was granted in consideration of service to be performed, or for the support of religious or other establishments, or for other special purposes, shall be liable to be assessed, if the conditions of the grant are not fulfilled.

If the condition is not fulfilled.

But after notice.

Third.—Provided that no such assessment shall be made, until the person enjoying the exemption has received notice in writing, either from the Government, or any of it's officers duly authorized, requiring him to fulfil the condition of the grant, and has failed so to do, within the period specified in the grant, or if no period is so specified, for more than 6 months from the date of receiving the notice.

In cases of trust.

Fourth.—Provided also that where the person enjoying the exemption holds it in trust for the benefit of others, as in the case of exemptions granted for the support of religious establishments, public works &c., proclamation shall, at the time of giving the notice, be made, that the land will be assessed and the assessment enforced, unless within the limited period the conditions of the grant are fulfilled, or a suit to enforce their fulfilment is filed by some person interested.

Proclamation how to be published.

Fifth.—The proclamation shall be read aloud in the most public part of the town or village within the limits of which the property is situated, and copies thereof shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the Zillah Court, in the Collector's kutcherry, and in the public market of the said town or village.

Officers recognised as having authority to make Grants.

VIII. *First.*—The public officers specified in Appendix C. are recognised to have possessed full and sufficient authority under former Governments to grant deeds or other writings exempting land, either wholly or partially, from the payment of public revenue.

The authority of others to be proved.

Second.—The validity of all such deeds or writings granted under former Governments by others than those specified in Appendix C. shall not be admitted without proof, that the person by whom they were granted, possessed full and sufficient authority for the purpose.

The right of the Collector to assess lands or enforce such assessment without filing a suit and to be effected by any of the preceding Sections.

IX.—Nothing contained in any of the preceding Sections of this Regulation shall affect the right of the Collector to assess lands of any description for the public revenue and enforce such assessment without previously filing a suit in Court.

When land is held exempt from assessment, the Collector may issue a notice of assessment.

X. *First.*—When land however is enjoyed wholly or partially exempt from the payment of revenue, and the Collector has reason to believe that no sufficient title exists for its being so enjoyed, it shall be competent to him, to call upon the occupant to defend his claim, specifying the mode of defence prescribed by regulation, and the amount of assessment which he intends to impose upon the land, in case the claim to exemption should not be defended.

Form and contents of the notice.

Second.—The notice shall be in the form given in Appendix D. to this regulation.

To be served on the holder.

Or in his absence, on his agent.

Third.—It shall be served by a Peon of the Collector's upon the holder of the land, if he is resident within the limits of the Zillah, and if he is not resident within the Zillah, upon any person acting for him during his absence.

Or forwarded to the holder in another Zillah.

Fourth.—If the holder is resident in another Zillah, and has no person acting for him in the Zillah in which the land

is

is situated, the notice shall be sent to the Collector of such other Zillah and be served in the manner above described.

Or on the person in charge of the land.

Fifth.—And if the holder be neither known to reside nor to have a person acting for him within the limits of any Zillah, the notice shall be served upon the person in charge of the land.

Person served to endorse his receipt.

XI. *First.*—The individual upon whom the notice is served, shall be required to endorse upon it his acknowledgment that it has been received, specifying the date of such receipt.

Otherwise the service to be proved.

Second.—If the individual should omit to give such acknowledgment, the tender of the notice shall be deemed to be a sufficient service on the same, and the date of it being proved by the evidence of two persons residing on the land or in the nearest village.

If no answer is given, the Collector may levy the assessment noticed.

XII. *First.*—If the holder or other person on whom the notice has been served, fails within two months from the date of it's receipt to give a written answer, setting forth the grounds, whether resting on prescription or on specific grant on which the claim to exemption is founded, or if he gives such answer, without exhibiting such evidence as may be required, either by the production of written documents or by mentioning the names of witnesses, whom he wishes to be summoned, as the case may be; the Collector, after duly considering the information in his possession, may, if he sees no sufficient proof of the right to exemption proceed to levy the assessment specified in the notice.

But the Collector must allow the occupant time for the production of evidence.

Second.—But the Collector shall, on due cause shewn for delay, afford a reasonable period for the production of such evidence as the person attending to support the claim to exemption may desire to bring forward.

XIII. *First.*—If the person so attending after giving in the written answer prescribed, within the period specified in clause first of the preceding Section, shall, on being called upon to produce evidence, exhibit a sunnud, grant or other written document, or mention the names of witnesses whom he wishes to be summoned, it shall be the duty of the Collector, in the presence of the party, to examine all written documents and to summon and take the depositions of witnesses in the same way and under the same rules, as the general regulations prescribe in the trial of civil suits in the Zillah court.

And evidence produced.

The Collector shall try the cause by the rules regarding civil suits.

Second.—But whereas it was enacted by Section II. Regulation III. A. D. 1814, that all grants for holding lands exempt from the payment of revenue, in the Islands of Salsette and Caranja, which shall have been made by competent authority previously to the 1st Dec. A. D. 1774; and all such grants as may have been made in the territories ceded by the Nabob of Surat previously to the 13th of May 1800; and all such grants as may have been made previously to the 15th of March 1802 in the Pergunnahs of Chowrassee and Chickly, granted, as a free gift, by the Guicawar to the Hon'ble Company, and all such grants as may have been made previously to the 5th of June 1803 in the territories ceded by the Guicawar; and all such grants as may have been made previously to the 31st of December 1802 in the territories ceded by the Paishwa under the treaty of Bassien; and all such grants as may have been made previously to the 29th of August 1803 in the District of Broach of which the Company acquired possession on that day by conquest, shall be valid; and all persons holding lands exempt from the payment of public revenue under grants made by competent authority previously to the several dates herein before specified, shall continue to hold such lands without let or molestation,

By Regulation III A. D. 1814. All grants for holding lands exempt from the payment of Revenue, made previously to the following dates to be valid.

In Salsette and Caranja, previously to the 31st December 1774.

In Surat, previously to the 13th May 1800.

In the Chowrasse and Chickly pergunnahs, previously to the 15th March 1802.

In the territories ceded by the Guicawar, previously to the 5th June 1803.

In the territories ceded by the Paishwa, previously to the 31st December 1802.

In Broach, previously to the 29th Augt. 1803.

molestation, provided that such lands may not have escheated to the state or may not have been resumed, and assessed for the public revenue, since the period of those dates respectively.

A Register of exempted land to be kept in each Zillah.

Third.—And by Section XVIII. Regulation III. A. D. 1814, that a Register shall be kept in each Zillah of the lands held exempt from the payment of revenue, previously to the dates herein before specified, and such registers shall be corrected and renewed once in every five years.

What the register is to specify.

The registers shall specify the denomination of each grant or sunnud; the names of the original grantors and grantees; the names of the present possessors, with the relation they bear to the original grantees; the dates of the sunnuds; the names of the villages comprised in the grant, with the extent of land specified in the local land measure; and the names of the Pergunnahs in which the land may be situated.

And what it is to be denominated.

Such registers shall be denominated "Register of lands exempt from the payment of Revenue, under grants not being Badshahie or Royal."

By Regulation III A. D. 1814. All grants for exempted lands to be registered.

Fourth.—And by Section XIX, that persons actually holding lands exempt from payment of public Revenue under sunnuds granted previously to the dates herein before specified, shall, whether the sunnud may or may not have been confirmed by competent authority, register the said particulars regarding their respective sunnuds in the Offices of the Collectors of Zillahs.

Collectors to require the registry of all exempted lands by public notice.

Fifth.—And by Section XX, that Collectors of Zillahs shall accordingly cause due notice to be given in all the Cutcheries and public places of each Zillah by written instruments, requiring persons holding exempted lands to register their respective sunnuds, and the said notices shall specify the particular information required for the purpose of registration.

The notice to specify the information required.

Sixth.—And by Section XXI., that when persons holding exempted

exempted lands may refuse, or omit to register their titles, during one whole year from the time of publishing the notice of the Collectors; such lands shall be liable to be assessed for the full amount of the public revenue in the same manner as other lands of the Purgunnah not held exempt under sunnud, but such assessment shall not be fixed by Collectors, except by the sanction of the Governor in Council previously obtained for that purpose in writing.

Period of time allowed for registering such lands and the consequence of omission therein.

Seventh.—And whereas Regulation III. A. D. 1814 was rendered applicable to other districts than those mentioned in clause second, according to the enumeration contained, and on the dates respectively specified in Appendix E. to this Regulation.

Regulation III A. D. 1814 when made applicable to other Zillahs.

Eighth.—And whereas the proclamation mentioned in clause fifth has been made in the Zillahs of Surat and Broach, the Eastern and Western Zillahs North of the Myhee, and the Zillahs of the Northern and Southern Conkan, it is hereby enacted, that in the abovementioned Zillahs, no sunnud not registered within one year after the proclamation abovementioned was made, shall be held by the Collector, or by any Court of Justice to preclude the assessment of land in the manner specified in clause sixth.

Proclamation made in the Zillahs of Surat and Broach, the Eastern and Western Zillahs North of the Myhee, & the Zillahs of the Northern & Southern Conkan; therefore lands not registered liable to assessment.

Ninth.—When a written deed is produced, the Collector shall, after examining the same, certify on the back of it the date on which it was produced before him, and, if desirous of having a copy of it, shall cause one to be made in the presence of the person who produced the deed to whom he shall then return it.

Written deeds to be examined and copied in the presence of the owner and then returned.

XIV. *First.*—The Collector shall also summon witnesses on the part of Government, and in the presence of the party attending to support the claim to exemption, take their depositions on oath, and produce, and cause to be read any written

Collector to summon witnesses on the part of Government and examine them in the presence of the party.

written document on which he founds a right on the part of Government to assess the land, according to the terms of the notice.

Who may also examine them.

Second.—The holder of the land or other person attending in support of his claim shall be at liberty to examine such documents and to question the witnesses on oath.

Resistance of summons or process how to be punished.

XV.—Any person resisting any summons or other process of the Collector in any case depending before him under this regulation, shall be subject to the same penalties as are enacted against persons resisting the process of the Zillah Court.

Persons refusing to swear or give evidence, to be punished.

XVI.—Any person attending as a witness in any cause depending before the Collector under this regulation, and refusing to be sworn, or to give his evidence, shall be sent by the Collector to the judge, by whom he shall be dealt with in the mode prescribed in the general regulations for persons refusing to be sworn, or to give evidence, in a cause depending before a Court of Justice.

Also persons giving false testimony.

XVII.—Any person giving false testimony before the Collector, in any proceeding depending before him under this regulation, shall be held to be guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to be proceeded against in the mode prescribed in the general regulation.

Collector to keep a record.

XVIII. *First.*—The Collector shall keep a record of his proceedings in the language most generally spoken in the Zillah; the record shall contain copies of all the documents comprised in the enquiry, and copies of all the depositions taken, with references to the originals. It shall further contain the decision of the Collector, and a full statement of the grounds on which it is passed.

What it is to contain.

A copy to be given to the party claiming exemption.

Second.—A copy of the record shall, when the enquiry is closed, be given to the party attending in support of the claim of exemption.

Third

Except under certain circumstances.

Third.—But in the case of persons specified in Section XII. Clause first, it shall not be necessary for the Collector to enter on his record any documents or evidence whatever, nor to furnish the parties with any information beyond his decision on the claim to exemption, to be communicated in writing, in the mode prescribed in Section X. Clauses 3d, 4th and 5th, for giving the notice of assessment.

Collector's decision in favor of exemption final, if sanctioned by Govt.

XIX.—If the decision of the Collector be in favor of the right of the holder to enjoy the land as previously, such decision shall, after being communicated to the party, be reported by the Collector to Government, and if sanctioned by Government shall be final.

If against the exemption, assessment how to be made

XX.—If the decision of the Collector be against the right of the holder to the exemption claimed, he shall proceed to assess the land.

Collector when obliged to decide the question of exemption, and when not so obliged.

XXI.—Whenever the holder of land held wholly or partially exempt from assessment, or any person appearing to support his claim, has given a written answer to the Collector's notice issued in conformity to Section X. and, if the claim is founded on specific grant, has produced a written deed, or shewn sufficient cause for not producing it; it shall not be competent to the Collector to leave the question undecided, without the consent of the party in writing; on receiving which, the Collector shall furnish him with a copy of the record of his proceeding, which shall contain an intimation, that his title has not been decided upon, and is subject to future examination.

A compromise may be concluded with the party claiming exemption.

XXII.—In all cases of doubt, or whenever in the course of the enquiry it appears to the Collector, that although the claim to exemption has not been legally established, the holder from uninterrupted enjoyment for a considerable period,

or from other causes, is entitled to indulgence, it shall be competent to the Collector to conclude a compromise, subject to the confirmation of Government, with the party, upon the principle of securing to him a portion of the advantages claimed.

Original suit against the collector in what cases and for what period competent.

XXIII. *First.*—The holder of land subjected to assessment by the Collector, under Section XII. Clause 1st of this Regulation, shall be at liberty to institute an original suit in the Zillah Court againt the Collector within twelve or six years, according as the land, the subject of the suit, may come under the provisions contained in Section III. Clause fifth, or Section IV. Clause second, from the date when the Collector's decision was made known.

Appeal in what cases and for what period competent.

Second.—The holder of land subjected to assessment by the Collector under Section XX. of this Regulation, shall be at liberty to appeal to the Zillah Court from the Collector's decision within the period, and subject to the rules prescribed for appeals from the Zillah Court to the Sudder Adawlut.

Holder subject to forfeitures if no written answer was given to the notice.

Third.—But the holder shall, even if he gains his cause, pay the whole costs of suit, and forfeit at least one year's assessment of the land and any further assessment which may have been levied up to the date of the decree, if a written answer was not given to the Collector's notice issued in conformity to Section X.

Or if given & the grounds of action different from those urged in such answer.

Fourth.—He shall also be subject to the same penalties if such written answer was given, and the grounds of action subsequently stated in the petition of appeal are of a different nature from those urged in such answer.

Or if a sanad previously withheld without good cause is produced.

Fifth.—And also if the claim was grounded before the Collector on a written deed, and the holder produces before the Court any written deed which was not produced before the Collector without shewing sufficient cause, and proving that

such

such cause was assigned to the Collector, or adducing good reason for its not having been so assigned.

If oral testimony previously withheld without cause is produced.

XXIV.—If the written answer given in to the Collector stated that the proof of the claim rested on oral testimony, and the holder subsequently before the Court calls any witness who was not called before the Collector, without shewing sufficient cause for his not having been called, and proving that the cause was assigned to the Collector, or adducing good reason for its not having been so assigned, the holder shall, even if he gains the cause, pay the costs of suit, and one year's assessment of the land; and be subject moreover to any part of the additional forfeiture specified in the preceding Section, in consideration of the degree in which he may be considered to have himself occasioned the assessment of the land by the non-production of evidence before the collector, without sufficient cause for such non-production.

Certain forfeitures exigible.

Suits and appeals against the Collector to be tried & to be subject to appeal like others.

XXV.—Suits and appeals instituted in the Zillah Court under this Regulation against the Collector, shall be conducted in the same way and under the same rules as all other suits, and shall be subject to the same provision in respect to the right of appeal.

Reservation of the Right of Govt. to assess all lands.

XXVI.—Nothing contained in the preceding Sections shall be understood to affect the right of Government, to assess to the public revenue, all lands under whatever title they may be held, whenever, and so long as, the exigencies of the state may render such assessment necessary.

OF THE LIMITATION OF ACTIONS AS TO IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Title to immoveable property required by possession for 30 years.

XXVII. *First.*—Whenever lands, houses, hereditary offices or other immoveable property, have been held without interruption for a longer period than thirty years, whether by any

any person as proprietor, or by him, his heirs, or others deriving right from him, such possession shall be received as proof of a sufficient right of property in the same.

May be disputed within 60 years in case of fraud.

Second.—But it shall be a sufficient answer to the plea of the possession for more than thirty years that the person in possession as proprietor, or any of the persons by whom he derives his right, acquired such possession by fraudulent means; on proof whereof a suit may be entertained at any period within sixty years.

Bonâ fide possessor for 30 years not affected.

Third.—Provided that if such property has been held for more than thirty years, by a person or persons *bonâ fide* believing his or their title as proprietors to be good, such title shall not be affected by the fraud of a former possessor.

Actions of damages reserved.

Fourth.—Nothing contained in this Section shall bar an action of damages, brought within sixty years against any of the persons by whom the fraud was committed.

AS TO ACTIONS OF DAMAGES FOR INJURY TO THE PERSON, OR SLANDER.

Limitation of suits to 12 months from the offence, in suits for damages for injury to the person.

XXVIII.—*First.* It shall be a sufficient defence in all suits for damages on account of assaults, imprisonment or other direct insult or injury to the person, that the cause of action arose more than twelve months before the suit was filed.

To 12 months from the injury becoming known, in suits for damages for calumny &c.

Second.—It shall in like manner be a sufficient defence in all suits for damages on account of calumny or slanderous words, that the plaintiff had been in the knowledge of the calumny or slanderous words more than 12 months before the suit was filed.

AS TO ACTIONS FOR DEBTS NOT RESTING ON WRITING, AND OF DAMAGES IN GENERAL.

To 6 years for certain debts & damages.

XXIX.—*First.* It shall be a sufficient defence in all civil

suits

suits for debts not founded upon, or supported by an acknowledgment in writing, and in all suits for damages other than those specified in Section XXVIII of this Regulation, that the cause of action arose more than six years before the suit was filed.

How reckoned in running accounts.

Second.—But in the case of running accounts the time shall be reckoned from the date of the last transaction.

AS TO ALL OTHER ACTIONS.

To 12 years for certain other debts &c.

XXX.—It shall be a sufficient defence in all suits not falling under any of the limitations contained in the preceding sections of this regulation, that the cause of action arose more than twelve years before the suit was filed.

SPECIAL CASE OF THE THACORE OF BHOWNUGGUR.

Bhownuggur Thacore may plead that he acquired immoveable property before 31st Dec. 1802.

XXXI.—*First.* In all cases in which actions may be brought against the Thacore of Bhownuggur for lands or other immoveable property as specified in Section XXVII. Clause first, it shall be a sufficient answer that he acquired, and has held possession of the same under a title conferring a bonâ fide right of property since the 31st December 1802.

And in all other cases, that the cause of action arose before 20th July 1815.

Second.—And in regard to all other suits it shall be a sufficient answer that the cause of action arose previous to the 20th July 1815.

After which periods respectively, all claims against him shall be subject to the usual limitations.

Third.—But subsequent to the dates specified in the two preceding clauses, all actions against the Thacore of Bhownuggur shall be subject to the usual limitations.

EXCEPTIONS.

Period of limitation how reckoned in case of demand and acknowledgment.

XXXII. *First.*—It shall be a sufficient answer to a defence, resting on any of the limitations contained in Sections XXIX, and XXX. of this Regulation, that the claimant had demanded the money or matter in dispute, before the time of the limitation

tation was completed, or subsequent thereto, and that the defendant or the person from whom he derives right, had admitted the justice of the demand, on proof whereof the time of limitation shall be reckoned from the date of such admission.

In case of acknowledgment in writing.

Second.—But where the debt is founded upon, or supported by an acknowledgment in writing, the answer shall not be held sufficient unless the admission is also in writing.

In case of claim legally preferred.

XXXIII.—And it shall be a sufficient answer to a defence resting on any of the limitations, that the claimant before the time of the limitation was completed, had preferred his claim to an authority possessing jurisdiction, competent to try the demand, or that the parties had by mutual consent referred the matter in dispute to arbitration; on proof whereof, and on the claimants assigning satisfactory reason why there was no judgment, or award, the time of limitation shall be reckoned from the date of the last proceeding known to the defendant, in such claims or arbitration.

In case of minority.

XXXIV. *First.*—And it shall be a sufficient answer to a defence resting on any of the limitations, that contained in Section XXVIII. of this Regulation excepted, that the claimant had, from minority, been precluded from obtaining redress, on proof whereof, a suit may be entertained at any period not exceeding three years from his death, or attaining the age of eighteen years complete.

Or insanity.

Second.—And it shall be a sufficient answer to a defence resting on any of the limitations, that contained in Section XXVIII. of this Regulation excepted, that the person having the right of action was insane, on proof whereof, a suit may be entertained at any period not exceeding three years, from his death or recovery.

Third.

Third.—And in actions for damages to which the limitation contained in Section XXVIII. of this Regulation applies, a suit may be entertained at any period not exceeding one year, in the case of minority, from the death of the minor, or his attaining the age of 18 years complete; and in cases of insanity, from the death of the insane person or his recovery.

Special provision as regards Section XXVIII.

XXXV.—*First.* If a person claims to recover property held in mortgage, pledge, pawn or deposit, or by other title conferring only a right of possession and not a right of ownership, in such case no length of time shall prevent the Courts entertaining the suit.

Rules for limitation of suits not to affect property granted in mortgage &c.

Second.—But should such property have been held, if immoveable, for more than thirty years by a bonâ fide possessor as proprietor, or if moveable, for any time by a person possessing bonâ fide as proprietor, under a right founded on an equitable consideration, such possessor shall not be disturbed, though an action of damages may be entertained against the person by whom it was illegally alienated.

Unless held by a bona fide possessor.

OF ACKNOWLEDGMENTS GRANTED BY CULTIVATORS UNDER A FORMER GOVERNMENT.

XXXVI.—Whenever a Cultivator of the soil is sued upon an acknowledgment in writing executed by him, before the territory where it was executed came into the possession of the British Government, it shall be competent for him to plead that he did not receive a full consideration for the same, where upon the plaintiff shall be required to prove his debt, in the same manner as if no acknowledgment in writing had been executed, and such sum only, as in the circumstances of the case is just and equitable, shall be allowed in the decree.

Acknowledgments granted by cultivators under a former Govt., if questioned, consideration to be proved.

A. D. 1823. REGULATION I.

APPENDIX A.

List of tenures that may be considered as "tenures recognised by the custom of the Country" under Section III. Clause II. of this Regulation.

Wanta,
Gras,
Wuttun,
Pussaeta,
Waola,
Raonia,
Puggeea,
Khoodkhasta,
Coolejapa,
Barria,
Meeras,
Izaffut,
Dewustan.

APPENDIX B.

Whereas you Inhabitant of occupy Beegas of land in the bounds of the village of in the Purgunna of as Jagheer, this is to acquaint you that the said tenure will cease on the expiration of one year from the time of notice being shewn to you, such being the order of the Governor in Council, as expressed in the accompanying copy.

APPENDIX C.

List of Officers who under former Governments had power to confer grants exempting lands wholly or partially from the payment of public revenue.

UNDER THE EMPERORS OF DELHI.

Sobhadars of Provinces.

A. D. 1823. REGULATION I.

IN THE TERRITORIES THAT WERE SUBJECT TO THE PAISHWA.

The Paishwa.

All officers holding the Mootalikee seal.

All Sirsoobhadars in their districts.

All superior local functionaries acting directly under the Paishwa, without the intervention of any superior authority, if the deeds bear date prior to 1803.

The Gykwar considered as a Sirsoobahdar in the Paishwa's territories to the North of the Myhee, during the period that he held them in farm.

IN THE TERRITORIES THAT WERE SUBJECT TO THE GYKWAR.

The Gykwar.

All subordinate Officers holding the Mootalikee seal.

IN THE TERRITORIES THAT WERE SUBJECT TO SCINDIA.

Scindia.

His Subordinate Officers holding the Mootalikee seal.

IN THE TERRITORIES THAT WERE SUBJECT TO HOLKAR.

Holkar.

His subordinate Officers holding the Mootalikee seal.

IN THE TERRITORIES THAT WERE SUBJECT TO THE NIZAM.

The Nizam.

IN THE DISTRICTS THAT WERE SUBJECT TO THEM.

The Nabob of Surat.

The Nabob of Broach.

APPENDIX D.

NOTICE.

Whereas you inhabitant of occupy Beegas of land in the bounds of the village of in the Purgunna of without

without paying the amount due as Government revenue on the said land; this is to intimate to you that unless within two months from the receipt of this notice you appear before me personally or by vakeel, and defend your claim to hold the land in the manner above specified by giving in a written answer to this notice, setting forth the grounds of your claim, and produce such documentary or oral evidence as may be requisite in the case, or shew good cause for not producing it, the land will be assessed at the rate of Rupees per Beegah.

Annexed to this for your information is a copy of Sections XII. XXIII. and XXIV. of Regulation I. A. D. 1823. specifying the consequence which will result from your neglecting to defend your claim before me or defending it in such a manner as to bring you within the operation of the rules contained in those Sections.

(Signed)

Collector.

APPENDIX E.

Statement shewing when Regulation III. of 1814 *commenced operating in the undermentioned territories.*

ZILLAH SURAT.

Currode	Vide Section IV. Regn. I. 1807.	5 June 1816.
The Purgunnah of Bhugwarah. Turkeyur.	Section XIII. Regn. III. 1819, 6th Do. Do.	
The Cusba of Mota in Surat Attaveesy.		
Village of Mugdulla, with some adjoining lands in the village of Preplod, in the Purgunnah of Chowrasee.		

Oolpar

Oolpar, ...	Section XIII. Regn. III. 1819, 28th Nov. 1816.

ZILLAH BROACH.

The Purgunnah of Jumbooseer, Ahmood, ... Dejbarra, ...	Section V. Regn. VI. 1817, 5th June 1816.

ZILLAH NORTHERN CONCAN.

The district of, Bellapoor, .. Atgaon, ... Cullian, ... and all the Territories of the late Paishwa as far North as the Dumaun river; (Bhugwara as originally included in this Zillah by the II. Section of the Regulation here quoted, as part of the late Paishwa's territories situated to the North of the above districts as far as Guzerat, having been afterwards transferred by Regn. III. of 1819 Sect. VI. to Surat;) and lying between the Ghauts of the Syadree mountains and the sea.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto,
The tract of territory to the south of the districts of Bellapoor, Atgaon and Cullian as far as the river Apta and lying between the Ghauts of the Syadree mountains and the sea.	Section XIII. Regn. III. 1819. 2d Sept. 1817.

ZILLAH

A. D. 1823. REGULATION I.

ZILLAH SOUTHERN CONCAN.

The conquered territory bounded on the North by the Apta river and on the South by the Carlee or Malwan river, and lying between the Ghauts of the Syadree mountains & the sea, known under the appellation of the Southern Concan; but exclusive of Fort Victoria and Malwan and their dependencies, to which Regn. III. of 1814 was never extended.	Section XIII. Regn. III. 1819. 2d Sept. 1817.
The sea coast villages in the Turruf of Paut and Ajgaon viz	
Rarree, Aroulee, Seersondee, .. of Ajgaon.	Section VI. Regn. III. 1820. 17th Feb. 1819.
Dabolee, Kunolee, Keyloos, Mehapun, Kuncherry, Purolen, ... of Paut.	

WESTERN ZILLAH NORTH OF THE MYHEE.

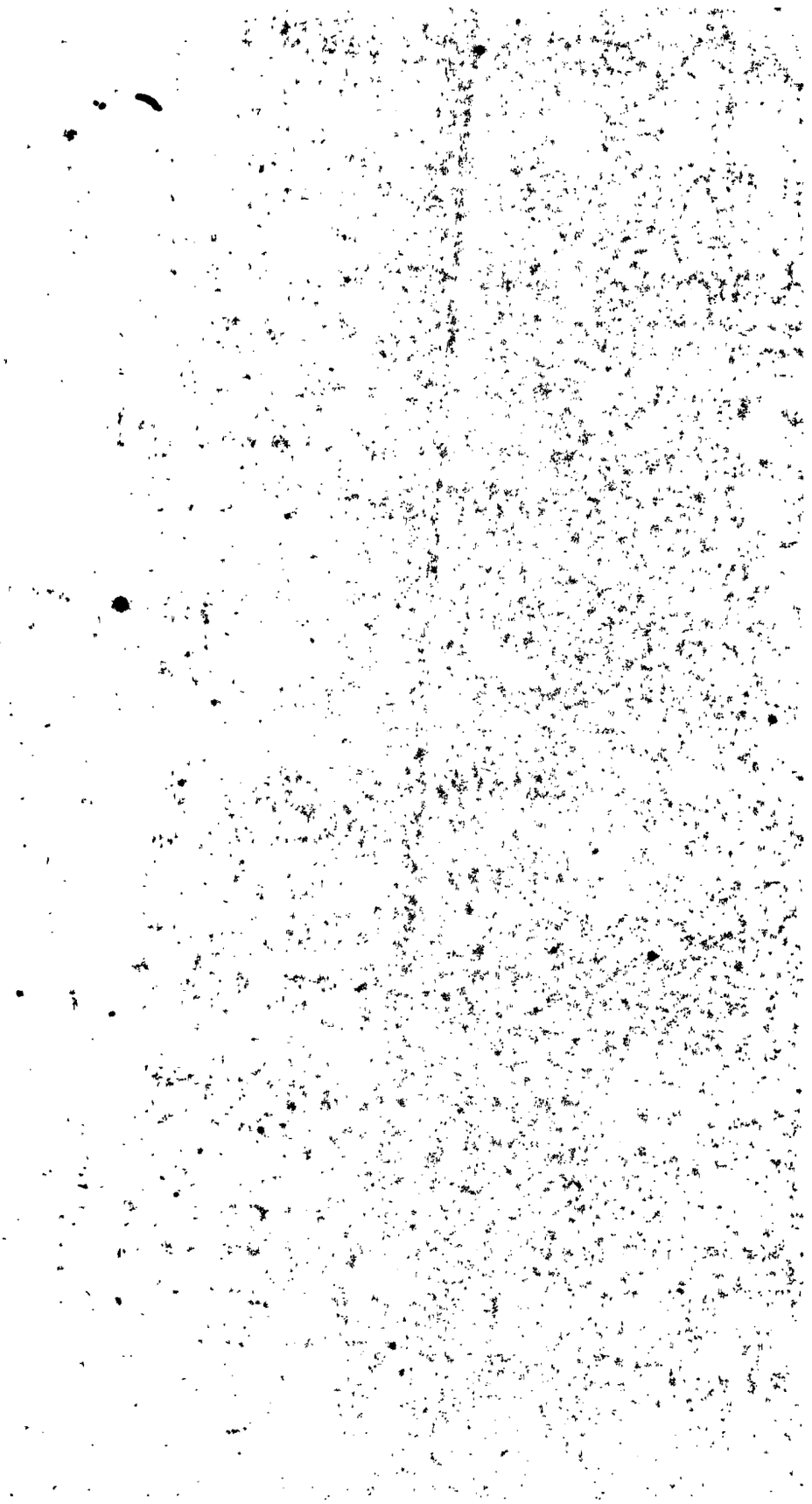
Veerumgaom, ...	
The city of Ahmedabad, including such villages in the Duskeeroee as are to the west of the Kharee river; the Purgunnah of Purantiej, and the Paishwa's share of Hursolee and Morassa.	Section XIII. Regn. III. 1819. 6th June 1816.

EASTERN

A. D. 1823. REGULATION I.

EASTERN ZILLAH NORTH OF THE MYHEE.

Cupperwunje, ...	Section IV. Regn. I. 1817. 5th June 1816.
Tuppa Bahlej and villages of Sundana, Antroly	
Wasna and Khurnej, ...	
Mahmoodabad, ...	Section XIII. Regn. III. 1819. 6th Do. 1816.
Alenah, ...	
Antrolee, ...	
Tasrah, ...	
Duskoroee to the east of the Kharee river, the Paishwa's share of Petland and Omret, ..	



A. D. 1824. REGULATION I.

A REGULATION, *for authorizing the Zillah Civil Courts under the Presidency of Bombay to execute judgments passed by any other Civil authority under the said Presidency:*—PASSED *by the Governor in Council on the 31st day of March* 1824, *corresponding with the 1st Chyter sood Sumbut or Vekramajit Era* 1880; *Salbahan* 1746, *and the 29th Jummadee ul Akhur* 1239 *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to guard against the execution of judgments in Civil cases being defeated by the parties against whom given, absconding from the limits of jurisdiction of the Authority by which such judgment may have been passed, the following Rules have been enacted to be in force from the date of this Regulation.

The Judge of any Zillah is to execute Civil Judgments passed by other Authorities under certain circumstances.

II. *First.*—If a defendant in a suit decided by any competent civil authority under the Presidency of Bombay shall previous to execution of the said decision retire from the limits of jurisdiction of the said Authority into any Zillah subordinate to the said Presidency, the judge of such Zillah shall on receiving a written Application from the Plaintiff either in person or by Vukeel, setting forth the above circumstances and accompanied

nied by a duly authenticated copy of the judgment, proceed to execute the same in the mode prescribed by the existing Regulations for executing decrees passed in the respective Zillahs.

How to proceed if objections are urged against the execution.

Second.—Provided that if such defendant alledge any objection to the execution which may appear to require the determination of the Authority by which the decision was made, the judge shall allow a reasonable period for the defendant to apply for the same; at the expiration of which period if no duly authenticated document passed by the said Authority shall be produced of such nature as to substantiate objection to the execution, the judge shall proceed to execution as directed in the preceding clause.

How to ascertain the competency of the Authority which has passed the judgment.

Third.—If doubt exists as to the competency of the alledged Authority, the judge shall apply for Information to the Governor in Council, whose answer shall be conclusive as to the question of competency.

Defendants not liable to Imprisonment after having been once released from the same.

Fourth.—Provided always that a defendant who has been imprisoned in execution of any judgment and lawfully released shall not be again imprisoned by virtue of this Regulation, but the execution shall proceed against his property only.

FINIS.

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A. D. 1824. REGULATION II.

A REGULATION, *for removing Doubts as to the Construction of Section* XXVIII. *Regulation* I. *A. D.* 1823, PASSED *by the Governor in Council on the 7th April* 1824. *Corresponding with the 8th Chyter sood Sumbut or Vekramajit Era* 1880; *Salbahan* 1746, *and the 6th Rujub* 1239, *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to remove certain Doubts that have occurred respecting the application of Section XXVIII. Regulation I. A. D. 1823, to suits arising from expulsion from Caste, the following Rules are enacted.

Suits respecting expulsion from Caste to be subject to the Rules in Section XXVIII. Regulation I. A. D. 1823.

SECTION II. *Clause* I.—Civil Actions to recover the Right of Participation in Caste communications and Privileges shall be subject to the Rules in the above quoted Section.

The period of expulsion how to be calculated.

II. Provided that the Period of expulsion from Caste shall not be calculated from the time at which the Members of the Caste may have made any Resolution of expulsion, but from the time at which the Plaintiff became acquainted with it.

Actions may be laid for each separate occurrence of Caste Rights being refused.

SECTION III. It shall be lawful for a Plaintiff who has already recovered Damages by an Action for expulsion from Caste to institute a separate Action and recover Damages thereon for each

each subsequent occasion of his being refused Participation in Caste communication or Privilege, notwithstanding it may have arisen from the same expulsion which has already been tried.

Printed by Shreecrustna Jagonnathjee Prabhoo.

A. D. 1824. REGULATION III.

A Regulation fixing the period from which Section XXIX. Regulation I. A. D. 1823, is to take effect, and further prescribing a peculiar mode for the calculation of the periods of limitation specified in Section XXIX, and XXX. of the above cited Regulation in certain cases in the Zillah of Broach. PASSED *by the Governor in Council on the 7th of April* 1824, *Corresponding with the 8th Chyter Sood Sumbut or Vekramajit Era* 1880, *Salbahan* 1746, *and 6th Rujub* 1239, *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

IT appearing that the provisions of Section XXIX. Regulation I. 1823, bear heavy on the public in many instances from the application of the above referred to Regulation taking effect from the date of promulgation and giving no time for adjusting accounts where balances have been for a longer period outstanding than six years under the guarantee of the old Regulations, and justice demanding that the operation of the Section in question should not take place until sufficient time has been given to persons thus situated for adjusting such balances, and whereas from particular circumstances

circumstances the creditors of Ryuts in the Old Broach Zilla were denied a hearing of their cases until rules were enacted for the guidance of the Court in such instances, it becomes necessary to exempt all such cases from the usual term of limitation in which suits may be brought, by rejecting from the calculation the period from the date of the institution of the Udalut in that Zilla until the promulgation of Regulation I. 1823, wherein Section XXXVI. prescribes the rules under which such claims may be tried. The following rules have been passed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Limitation of six years in Section XXIX Reg. I. 1823, to commence from the 1st May 1825, all previous suits filed to be settled under the old law.

SECTION II. The operation of Section XXIX. Regulation I. 1823, shall not be considered to have effect until after the first day of May 1825, and all suits instituted previous to that date shall be tried and determined under the Regulations existing previous to passing the enactment above referred to.

The limitation within the Broach Zilla to be calculated without adverting to the period of time that has elapsed since the institution of the Udalut there and the promulgation of Regulation I. 1822.

SECTION III. The period of time which has elapsed since the institution of the Udalut in the Zilla of Broach, to the date of promulgation of Regulation I. 1823, shall be rejected in calculating the limitation within which claims of the nature described in Section XXXVI. Regulation I. 1823, shall be heard and determined.

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A. D. 1824. REGULATION IV.

A REGULATION *for rescinding Section IX. Regulation VI. A. D.* 1820, *and Section VI. Regulation V. A. D.* 1820, *and appointing a second Register to the Courts of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut*,—PASSED *by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council on the* 19*th of May* 1824, *corresponding with the* 6*th of Vaisack Vud Sumbut or Vekramajet Era* 1880; *Salbahan* 1746; *and* 19*th Ramzan* 1239, *of the Hijree.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS inconvenience and prejudice to the due discharge of the duties of Register to the Court of SudderAdawlut and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut is found to result from the Register to those Courts taking cognizance of original Civil suits referred to him by the Judge of the Zillah of Surat under Section IX. Regulation VI. 1820, and it is expedient further provision should be made for the discharge of the said duties of Register to the Courts of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut; It is enacted as follows.

II.

Section IX. Regulation VI. of 1820, rescinded.

II. Section IX. Regulation VI. of 1820, is rescinded.

Section VI. Regulation V. of 1820, rescinded and two Registers and an Assistant Register appointed to the Courts of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

III. Section VI. Regulation V. A. D. 1820, is rescinded, and in lieu of the Officers thereby constituted there shall be appointed two Registers, to be denominated respectively first and second Register, and an Assistant Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut; they shall hold the same situations respectively in the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, and, previously to entering upon the duties of their Offices in either Court, shall take and subscribe in open Court the oath respectively prescribed in Section III. Regulation IV. A. D. 1800, and Section VII. Regulation VII. A. D. 1820.

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REGULATIONS *in regard to Civil Servants obtaining leave of absence from their Stations, whether on account of bad health or on their private affairs: also in respect to the Scale of allowances to be granted to Civil Servants when employed in officiating or temporary appointments, on deputation, or in travelling from one station to another, on the public service, in modification of those passed by Government on the 23d October* 1820. *Passed by the Honorable the Governor in Council on the 22d of June* 1824.

Preamble.

IT being deemed expedient to revise the existing rules, under which Officers on the Civil Establishment obtain leave of absence from their stations, as well as to define the principles, by which the rates of officiating or acting allowances, and of deputation and other extra travelling charges, will, in future, be regulated, all preceding rules regarding these points are hereby rescinded, and the following established in their stead.

Deduction from allowances for leave of absence, on account of ill health, if not exceeding six months.

I. That a deduction of one eighth, to be credited to the Absentee Fund, except in the cases specified in the fourth clause, be made from the salaries or authorized emoluments of all Civil Servants permitted to leave their stations; on account of certified illness, provided their absence does not exceed six Calendar Months.

II.

If not exceeding twelve months.

II. That a deduction of one sixth, to be credited as above, under the same exception, be made from the salaries or authorized emoluments of all Civil Servants who may quit their Stations, under similar circumstances, provided their absence does not exceed twelve Calendar Months.

If not exceeding eighteen months.

III. That a deduction of one fourth, to be credited as above, under the same exception, be made from the salaries or authorized emoluments of all Civil Servants absent under similar circumstances, provided their absence does not exceed eighteen months; beyond which period of absence, the Governor in Council reserves to himself a decision on each particular case, according to its merits.

Exceptions to the above in the cases of salaries not exceeding 500 Rs. per month.

IV. The three preceding rules are not to apply to those whose emoluments may not exceed five hundred Rupees a month, nor are the deductions in any case of absence, on account of sickness, to be carried to such an extent, as to reduce those emoluments below that monthly sum, provided their absence does not exceed eighteen Calendar Months; beyond which period of absence the Governor in Council reserves to himself a decision on each particular case, according to its merits.

The above clauses applicable to those who may remain at their stations but be unable, from ill health to attend to their duties.

V. Individuals, who may from ill health be unable to perform their duties, and who are in consequence compelled to deliver over charge of their offices to another person, shall be subject to the deductions specified in the preceding rules, although they may not actually leave their stations.

Expedient to check absence unless from ill health or urgent private affairs.

VI. It being deemed expedient to check absence from any other cause but sickness, or urgent private affairs, the following rates of deduction are, with that view, established.

Deductions from allowances, on account of absence on pri-

VII. That a deduction, at the rate of one fourth, to be credited to the fund, be made from the salaries or authorized

emoluments

emoluments of all Writers and Factors; one sixth from the salaries or authorized emoluments of all Junior Merchants, and one eighth from those of all Senior Merchants, who may obtain leave of absence from their stations, on account of their private affairs, provided such absence does not exceed two Calendar Months.

vate affairs if not exceeding two months.

VIII. That a deduction, at the rate of one half, to be credited as above, be made from the salaries or authorized emoluments of all Writers and Factors; one fourth, from the salaries or authorized emoluments of all Junior Merchants, and one sixth from those of all Senior Merchants, who may obtain leave of absence from their stations, on account of their private affairs, provided such absence does not exceed four Calendar months; beyond which period of absence all Writers and Factors shall come on their Dewanee allowances.

If not exceeding four months.

IX. That a deduction, at the rate of one half, to be credited as above, be made from the salaries or authorized emoluments of all Junior Merchants, and one fourth from those of all Senior Merchants, who may obtain leave of absence, on account of their private affairs, provided their absence does not exceed six months; beyond which period of absence the Governor in Council reserves to himself a decision on each particular case, according to its merits.

If not exceeding six months.

X. That none of the three preceding Clauses are, however, to be so applied, as to reduce any Covenanted Servant's emoluments below his Dewanee allowances.

The preceding rules how to be applied in certain cases.

XI. Heads of Departments are strictly prohibited from granting leave of absence, from their duties or stations, without the express sanction of Government, to those under their controul, except on public Holidays, the Islands of Salsette, Elephanta and Caranjah

Heads of departments prohibited from granting leave of absence.

Caranjah being, according to immemorial usage, considered as within the bounds of the Presidency.

Exceptions to the above rules in respect to servants, who rarely apply for leave.

XII. As, however, the above rules may operate very severely upon some Individuals, who rarely apply for leave of absence, the following scale appears adapted to remedy that objection, and is to be acted on.

SCALE to be observed in regard to Civil Servants who rarely apply for leave of absence.

A Civil Servant, who has not had leave of absence for	*To be allowed leave of absence on private affairs without deduction.*	*To be allowed leave of absence on sick Certificate without deduction.*
5 Years	2 Calendar Months	6 Calendar Months
10 —„—	4 —„—	12 —„—
15 —„—	6 —„—	18 —„—

Those claiming the benefit of the preceding clause to state on honor the dates when and the periods for which, they have before obtained leave of absence.

XIII. That all Covenanted Servants, who may claim the benefit of the preceding clause, in applying for leave, do state, on honor, the dates when, and the periods for which, they have before obtained leave of absence, to enable the Government at once to decide on their claim; in default of which, it shall not afterwards be admitted. The allowances however, of those acting for absentees, under the preceding Clause, are to be carried to "Charges."

Salaries to cease on absentees proceeding beyond certain limits.

XIV. In the event of any Civil Servant, who may obtain leave of absence, either on account of certified ill health or of private affairs, proceeding either westward beyond St. Helena, eastward beyond China, or overland to Europe, or not ultimately returning to his station, from whatever cause, except death, his salary and authorised emoluments, of course, cease from the date of his quitting the Presidency, as prescribed by the Act 33rd. George 3rd., Chapter 52, Section 37.

XV.

How the preceding rule is to be secured against infringement.

XV. To ensure the preceding rule being strictly acted on, the salaries and authorised emoluments of all Absentees, who may obtain leave to proceed by sea beyond the Coast, or by Land beyond the Stations immediately dependent on this Presidency, shall remain, ad interim, in deposit. In the event of the parties passing the limits above noticed, the whole deposit is to go in aid of the Absentee Fund; but in the event of their return, or of their death, within the limits in question, the deposit will then become payable to them, or to their Estates, to the day of their death (as the case may be) subject to the prescribed deductions, and the residue only go in aid of the Fund.

Applicants for leave on account of ill health to accompany their applications with a Medical Certificate.

XVI. That all Civil Servants applying for leave of absence, on account of indisposition, do accompany such application with a Certificate of the state of their health, agreeably to the Form A in the Appendix, from the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the Station, who shall invariably furnish a full and detailed statement of the Individual's Case, as prescribed by the VI Article of the XII Section of the Medical Code, the party specifying the period during which he may require leave of absence.

When an extension of leave may be necessary.

XVII. That when any extension of leave of absence may be deemed necessary, such Officers do attend the Senior Surgeon, whether Civil or Military, of the Station to which he may have proceeded, and obtain from him a Certificate according to Form B in the Appendix, to be renewed monthly, and if at Bombay, from the Surgeon attending them, the propriety of which, in the latter case, must be confirmed by one of the Members of the Medical Board.

When intending to proceed beyond the limits of the Presidency.

XVIII. That when any Civil Servants may find it necessary to proceed to sea, or, by Land, to any place beyond the limits of the Stations immediately dependent on this Presidency, for the recovery of their health, they obtain Certificates of the necessity thereof

thereof, according to Form C in the Appendix, from the Surgeons attending them, the propriety of which must be certified by one of the Members of the Medical Board, according to Form D in the Appendix, and should the absence of such Officer exceed the period for which they may have received the sanction of Government, they must, in such case, obtain and forward to Government a satisfactory testimonial from the Chief Medical authority of the Presidency or Colony to which they may have proceeded, that the state of their health renders such extension of their absence indispensably necessary.

When leave of absence has been exceeded from continued ill health.

When detained for want of an opportunity of returning.

XIX. That in cases wherein Civil Servants may exceed the time limited by the leave of absence, and that their further continuance may be unavoidable, from the want of an opportunity of returning to their Stations, they are to obtain Certificates from the Secretary of the Colony or Island wherein they may be so detained, to that effect, in order to entitle them to the indulgence of Government, in regard to such protracted absence; but which will not be considered as relieving them from the operation of the present regulations, as far as the same may be applicable.

Absentees to report to the Civil Auditor the transfer or resumption of charge to and from their successors.

XX. All Civil Servants, who may obtain leave of absence from their stations, shall forward a Certificate to the Civil Auditor, signed by the persons to whom they may deliver over charge, specifying the date on which the transfer may have been made, and observe the same form on resuming charge of the department on their return to their Stations. In cases where no persons shall be appointed to officiate for or receive charge from them, a notification to the above effect, attested by themselves, will be held sufficient.

Remuneration to those officiating for absentees, if without any other employment.

XXI. Civil Servants without any other employment, who may be nominated to act in the temporary charge of offices, shall be allowed a monthly salary, equal to one half of the authorized

thorized emoluments of the office to which they are appointed, together with the Dewanee allowance of their rank, to be defrayed from the Absentee Fund.

If with other employment.

XXII. Civil Servants, who may be nominated to the temporary charge of offices distinct from, and in addition to those to which they are permanently appointed, shall be allowed a monthly salary, equal to one fourth of the authorized emoluments of such offices, in addition to the emoluments of their own appointments, to be defrayed from the Fund; except where the individuals so nominated belong to the same department in the capacity of Deputy, Register or Assistant, in which case they are not to be entitled to the above, nor any other extra allowance, unless the term, during which they remain in charge, exceeds two months.

If Deputies, Registers or Assistants in charge.

Precludes claim to Commission or Fees.

XXIII. The allowances specified in the ~~Twenty~~ Twenty first and Twenty ~~first~~ second Rules are to preclude all claims, on the part of the Individual officiating, to Commission or Fees, which are to belong to the fixed Incumbent, even during his absence, subject of course to the prescribed deductions.

Rule to be observed when an officiating officer obtains leave of absence.

XXIV. An officer officiating temporarily for an absentee, on account of ill health or private affairs, who may obtain leave of absence from his Station, and be absent more than two months, shall suffer a deduction from his allowances equal to the proportionate amount of the superior salary, which may be due by the Absentee Regulation to a Deputy or Assistant in charge of the department, during the period of the acting officer's absence.

Secretaries to Government, Residents at Foreign Courts, and Offices created for temporary purposes excepted.

XXV. The Governor in Council will specially determine the amount of allowance to be granted to the persons officiating as Secretaries to Government, or Residents at Foreign Courts, as circumstances

circumstances may, in each instance, render advisable. The same course will likewise be pursued when offices may be constituted for the attainment of local or temporary objects.

Civil Auditor to render an annual account of the Absentee fund.

XXVI. The object of Government in establishing the preceding deductions from the salaries and authorized emoluments of Absentees, being merely to create a Fund to meet the charge of providing for the discharge of their duties, to enable the Governor in Council to judge how far this object has been attained by the deductions proposed, or whether any modifications may be necessary, the Civil Auditor will keep a separate account of the Receipts and Charges of the Fund in question, and will submit annually to Government, as soon after the close of each official year as may be conveniently practicable, a statement shewing the particulars thereof.

How to prefer applications for leave.

XXVII. All applications for leave of absence, whether on account of sickness or private affairs, must be preferred publicly, through the usual channel, to the Secretary to Government in the Department in which the party may be officiating.

Scale of Deputation allowance.

XXVIII. All Civil Servants deputed on special duties, which may require them temporarily to quit their Stations, shall receive, during their absence therefrom, Deputation or Extra allowances, according to the following scale.

Heads of Departments, Sub Collectors, Deputies, Registers, 2d Registers and 1st. Assistants where there are no Deputies, per diem..... Rs. 10

2d. Assistants to Collectors, Assistant Registers and 1st. Assistants where there are Deputies,..... 6 2 66

All other Assistants,..... 3 1 33

These allowances are not, however, to be admitted by the Civil Auditor without the special sanction of Government in each particular case.

XXIX.

XXIX. In addition to the Deputation allowance, granted by the preceding Clause, each Collector and Sub Collector of Land Revenue, Collector and Deputy Collector of Sea Customs (except at Bombay) and Commercial Resident and Deputy Commercial Resident shall be allowed the Tent purchase money of a Field Officer in the Army, (being one thousand and six hundred Rupees) every three years; each First Assistant, the Tent purchase money of a Captain in the army, (being eight hundred Rupees) every three years; and all other Assistants, the Tent purchase money of a Subaltern in the army, (being four hundred Rupees) every three years, which allowance is to cover every expense of original cost, wear and tear, and repair of Tents, in making their annual Circuits throughout their respective districts. It is immaterial whether the above mentioned Officers provide themselves with the precise Field Equipage of the army rank adverted to, but they will be held liable to hand over to their Successors, in a serviceable state, to be determined in case of dispute by arbitration, a suit of Tents equivalent to such an Equipage. One Tent, however, for each person is required to be mustered in a serviceable state; the muster roll of which is to be attested on honor by the Collector, and to accompany the abstract of the pay and allowances of the Establishment rendered to the Office of Audit, as a necessary voucher to its admission.

Tent purchase money to Collectors and Sub Collectors of Land Revenue, Collectors and Deputy Collectors of Sea Customs, and Commercial Residents and Deputy Commercial Residents.

Tents to be mustered.

XXX. To provide for the accommodation of Judicial Servants, occasionally employed on Deputation, the Judge of each Zillah * shall be entitled to indent once in five years, on the Commissary General for a suit of Tents, the original cost of which shall not exceed one thousand and six hundred Rupees; and further shall be allowed to make an annual contingent charge for the repair of the same, not exceeding fifty Rupees. These Tents are to be considered for the general service of those belonging to the Department,

Tents for Judicial Officers.

* The Registers and their Assistants in the Deccan are until further orders permitted to draw the Tent Allowance of 1st and 2d Assistant Collectors respectively.

ment, who are detached on duty; the Judge being held responsible for their safe custody, and due delivery over to his successor.

Travelling allowances.

XXXI. All Civil Servants removing, permanently, from one Station to another, under the orders of Government, shall, if travelling by land, receive double the Deputation allowance of their rank, as fixed by the Twenty [redacted] Clause, for a certain number of days according to the distance, as shewn in the Table E, in the Appendix: if proceeding by sea, which will always be assumed, with regard to stations on the Coast, or when otherwise usual or practicable, during the fair season, that is between the 15th of September and 15th of May, their travelling allowances will be regulated according to Table F in the Appendix.

By Land.

By Sea.

Civil Surgeons how to be ranked in regard to Deputation and Travelling allowances.

XXXII. Gentlemen of the Medical Establishment, acting as Civil Surgeons, are to be subject to the same Regulations, in regard to leave of absence, in applying which they are to be ranked with Writers and Factors (or Junior or Senior Merchants, as the case may be) and with Assistant Registers, 2d Assistants to Collectors and 1st Assistants where there are Deputies, in respect to Deputation and travelling Allowances.

Case of Absentees not being in the Civil, Military or Marine Services holding Civil appointments how to be provided for.

XXXIII. The foregoing rules are to be considered applicable to all Officers, Civil, Military or Marine, who may be employed in Civil duties, strictly so called, but the Governor in Council will determine, in each particular case, how far their principles are to be applied to Absentees not being attached to any of these branches of the service, who may hold appointments under this Government.

Date from which these rules are to have operation.

XXXIV. The foregoing rules are to take effect from the 1st of May 1824.

Published by order of the
Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

A

I the undersigned do hereby certify that (here enter the name and designation of the Individual) is in a bad state of health, as detailed in the statement of his case furnished under this date, and I do solemnly and sincerely declare, upon my honor, that a change of air is, to the best of my judgment, essentially necessary for his recovery, and I do therefore recommend that he should proceed to (here enter the place) on that account. Given under my hand this day of 182

(Signed) A. B.

Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon.

B.

I. A. B., Surgeon at , do hereby certify that C. D. Register, or at , arrived here on the in a bad state of health, from Chronic Liver (or as the case may be) and I solemnly and sincerely declare, that, according to the best of my judgment, he is still in such a state as to render it improper that he should yet return to resume the duties of his office.

(Enter date) A. B.

Confirmed by E. F. *Surgeon.*

Member of the Medical Board.

C.

We the undersigned do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, upon honor, that we are of opinion, from the circumstances detailed in the statement of his case, that it is absolutely necessary that (here enter the name and designation of the Individual) should proceed, by the earliest opportunity, to sea,

(or

(or to Europe, as the case may be) for the recovery of his health.

Given under our hand this day of 182

(Signed) A. B.
(„) C. D.

D.

I. A. B., Member of the Medical Board, do certify ~~that~~ I have enquired into the state of health of C. D., and, according to the statement made to me, by the Surgeon who attends him, of the state of his case, I recommend his being permitted to proceed to sea, (or to Europe, as the case may be) by the first opportunity.

(Enter date)

A. B.
Member Medical Board.

TABLE shewing the Number of days allowed to Civil Servants, proceeding, on duty, by Land, from the Presidency, to Subordinate Stations, and vice versâ, as well as from one Subordinate to another.

Names of Places. From.	To. Bombay.	Ratnagherry.	Tannah.	Surat.	Broach.	Tunkaria Bunder.	Baroda.	Cambay.	Kaira.	Ahmedabad.	Rajcote.	Goga.	Porebunder.	Mandavie.	Bhooj.	Darwar.	Sattara.	Poonah.	Ahmednuggur.	Sholapore.	Dhoolia.	Remarks.
	No of days	No of days	No of days	No. of days	No. of days	No. of days	No. of days	No. of days	No. of days	No. of days	No. of days	No. of days	No. of days	No. of days	No. of days	No. of days	No. of days	No. of days	No. of days	No of days	No. of days	
Bombay,	....	16	2	21	25	29	32	a 56	37	40	a 52	50	61	b 60	c 61	38	18	10	18	28	d 20	
Rutnagherry,	....	....	18	36	e 46	15	48	54	54	57	69	66	a 80	a 79	b 80	28	12	20	26	26	42	a By Baroda.
Tannah,	....	....	....	20	24	27	29	a 33	34	36	a 49	48	58	57	58	37	18	9	18	26	18	
Surat,	....	....	....	....	4	8	9	13	14	17	29	29	38	37	38	56	36	28	26	42	18	b From or to Juria Bunder by water.
Broach,	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	a 9	10	12	25	25	24	33	34	60	38	32	31	46	22	
Tunkaria Bunder,	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	8	10	a 24	23	34	36	34	63	41	35	34	49	25	
Baroda,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	7	20	18	29	28	29	65	44	37	37	52	28	c By Anjar.
Cambay,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	16	13	25	27	28	a 69	a 49	a 41	a 42	a 57	a 32	
Kaira,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	16	14	29	23	24	70	49	42	42	57	33	d By Callian and the Tull Ghaut.
Ahmedabad,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	15	26	24	25	73	53	43	45	60	36	
Rajcote,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	10	12	13	85	64	57	57	72	48	
Goga,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	29	26	88	64	56	56	71	45	e By Penn and Panwell.
Porebunder,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	* 9	* 13	a 94	a 74	a 66	a 68	a 82	a 57	
Mandavie,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	93	73	65	65	80	56	* By Suraya Bunder, estimating the distance by water at 35 Miles.
Bhooj,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	94	74	66	66	81	57	
Darwar,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	28	26	20	52	
Sattara,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	17	14	38	
Poona,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	17	22	
Ahmednuggur,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	16	
Sholapore,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	
Dhoolia,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	,,	

F.

TABLE of Passage and Baggage Money allowances to Civil Servants proceeding, on duty, by Sea, from the Presidency to Subordinate Stations, and vice versâ, as well from one Subordinate to another.

Names of Places From. / To	Bombay.	Rutnagherry.	Tannah.	Surat.	Broach.	Tunkaria Bunder.	Cambay.	Goga.	Porebunder.	Mandavie.	Bushire.	Bussorah.	Muscat.	Mocha.
Bombay,	....	100	25	250	300	350	400	300	400	500	1500	1500	1000	1000
Rutnagherry,	....	....	125	350	400	450	500	400	500	600	1600	1600	1100	1100
Tannah,	....	....	....	225	275	325	375	275	375	475	1525	1525	1025	1025
Surat,	....	....	....	....	50	100	150	50	150	250	1750	1750	1250	1250
Broach,	....	....	....	....	....	50	100	50	200	300	1800	1800	1300	1300
Tunkaria Bunder,	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	50	250	350	1850	1850	1350	1350
Cambay,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	300	400	1900	1900	1400	1400
Goga,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	300	1800	1800	1300	1300
Porebunder,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	100	1900	1900	1400	1400
Mandavie,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	2000	2000	1500	1500
Bushire,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	600	1200
Bussorah,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	800	1400
Muscat,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	600
Mocha,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	"

Remarks.

N. B. *Firstly.*—These sums are allowed to Heads of Departments, Deputies, Registers, 2d Registers and 1st Assistants, where there are no Deputies.

Secondly.—Two thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of these sums are allowed to Assistant Registers, Second Assistants to Collectors, and to First Assistants, where there are Deputies; also to Civil Surgeons.

Thirdly.—One third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of these sums is allowed to all other Assistants.

Fourthly.—In the event of the passages from Bombay to Bushire, or Bussorah, exceeding thirty days, or from Bombay to Muscat or Mocha exceeding twenty days in length, a further allowance of twenty five Rupees a day Table Money, is to be made to Heads of Departments, and proportionably to other ranks, beyond the sums set down in the Table.

And *Lastly.*—In the event of the Parties proceeding on a vessel hired by, or belonging to, the Honorable Company, the passage money alone, being one half of the sums shewn, is to be drawn, which will then be payable to the Commander.

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on 27 November, 2018